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Tower Views

by Clearway

Watching Wrong Power

Factors in Passing Clouds

Errors Rotate, Not Rise

¶ Eyes—The Yugoslav journal, Uprava, makes a commonly accepted, yet most deplorable, statement: "Never since Napoleon," it declares editorially, "has the decision between war and peace been so entrusted in a single man as now—Hitler." The picture presented is a worldful of intelligent beings fixing eyes on one personality, as though by common consent men were yielding their mental dominion into the hands of one fallible human. The suggestion is hynotic, erroneous, and vehemently to be denied. It constitutes a species of malpractice on a brother man. Reichsführer Hitler has his decision to make. The world will benefit only as that decision is a righteous one. The suggested weight of conflicting doubts, fears, hopes, ambitions, approbations, condemnations, political sympathies and diplomatic pressures, laid on his human consciousness as he becomes cynosure of all eyes, can hardly be expected to encourage unbiased decisions.

¶ Today, as the Sudeten German problem seems strained to the breaking point, the world could scarcely do itself a better turn than to turn away from Herr Hitler and toward a power in whose hands the proudest become as clay in the hands of the potter. Watching the human, eyes follow a misplaced hope. Watching with understanding eyes men may lift the problems due to international maladjustments, racial ambitions, from the realm of erring human intellectuality, into the pure light of right and justice and that universal consciousness where—and only where—permanent peace may be found.

¶ Predictions—Any human predictions at this time are subject to so many "if's" that all comment remains conjectural. Therefore today's transient occurrences remain, in the ultimate, but passing shadows. Most significant of them, perhaps, is traceable to the suggestion of racial incompatability existing between the German and the Slavic outlook. Because of an unwillingness or a suggested incapacity to think in terms of universal brotherhood, Sudeten-Germans and Czechs quarrel. And so Prague extends its martial law, and National Socialist Leader Henlein informs the British mediator, Runciman, that the Sudeten committee for negotiations with the Czechs is dissolved.

¶ Agents—Are the Sudetens and Czechs free agents? Built around Bohemia, with slices of pre-war neighbors, Czechoslovakia's physical barriers are incorporated in the new democratic territory as a natural defense against Germany's "Drang nach Osten," or "push to the east." The democracies want Czechoslovakia to stand as a discouragement to any German threat against French and British influence in southeastern Germany. Germany, naturally, wants the Czech barrier removed so that it may have practically unopposed access to valuable food, petroleum and armament resources along the Berlin-Bagdad route. So, behind the emotionalism keen heads weigh costs of war, and its uncertainties, against the advantages of a Czechoslovakia intact or a Czechoslovakia dismembered. • It is a cold knife that cuts territorial boundaries, a cold hand that holds them. The warmth that makes boundaries immaterial is the warmth of universal Love.

¶ President McC. Martin of the New York Stock Exchange says that he sees little likelihood of the closing of the exchange. This brings to mind a similar statement from J. P. Morgan & Co. that the exchange need not be closed because there were still buyers. However, on that day—July 30, 1914—prices crashed in tremendous selling, and the Exchange shut its doors the next day, not to open for eight months. Today the situation is different. Then the United States was a debtor nation; today it is a creditor nation; then United States gold reserves were only about $1,000,000,000; today they exceed $13,000,000,000; then the fear of European liquidation of United States issues was paramount; today European capital is seeking a refuge in America.

¶ Parallels—Such similarities have not so much significance from a social viewpoint as from a metaphysical. Like errors, throughout the world's human history, have led to like punishments. Carnal thinking is not original. And the fundamental error leading to international maladjustments is the slowness with which humans learn an obvious lesson; namely, that basically we are not English-man, or Ger-man, or Czech-man, or French-man—we are MAN. And the earth is ours; and the fulness thereof; when with thought expanded to reflect universal brotherhood, we accept that thought.

Canadian Labor Favors Best Of U.S. Wagner Act

Trades congress urges enactment of its best features — Also seeks public works program.

NIAGARA FALLS, Ont. Sept. 14 (CP)—The Trades and Labor Congress of Canada yesterday approved a proposal calling for enactment in the Dominion of "all the desirable features" of the United States Wagner Act.

It was left to the Congress President, P. M. Draper, to decide which features of the law were desirable. Mr. Draper said he was against "making collective bargaining compulsory," but that he approved certain features of the United States labor statute.

Other proposals adopted by the Congress, 80 per cent of whose members are unions with AFL connections, included: one opposing dominion or provincial governments "lowering the standard of direct relief"; one calling for a public works program to curtail unemployment; and one urging the Dominion Government to investigate "industrial espionage in Canada."

Problem to Be Faced

The Council, in a detailed report submitted at the opening session of the Congress, said the decision to be faced was whether to adopt a policy which would cause wholesale withdrawal of the international unions or one which, by keeping these in affiliation, will drive out those organizations constituting the CIO.

A major portion of the Congress membership consists of international unions affiliated with the AFL. There are also five unions of international ramifications which joined the CIO and had their charters revoked by the AFL.

Questions of relations between the AFL and the CIO evoked 46 resolutions. All asked for a united labor through maintenance of the status quo whereby CIO unions remain in the Congress although their corresponding international unions in the United States had their charters revoked by the AFL.

The conference committed itself to a boycott of goods from aggressor nations and called for an embargo on arms shipments to aggressors. A foreign policy resolution embodying the proposals gained support at the convention of the Congress.

Sympathy for Spain and China

The resolution expressed sympathy with the people of war-torn Spain and China, denounced bombing of civilian populations and wound up by calling up trade unionists "to take the lead in organizing the Canadian people in an intensified boycott against all goods from aggressor nations such as Japan, Italy and Germany."

The resolution said wars of aggression were being fought by Fascist nations in Spain and China, endangering democracy the world over. International law provided that legally constituted governments should be supplied with necessary means of defense and a "number of democracies, including Canada, have prolonged these wars of aggression while aggressor nations are receiving aid in the shipment of war material."

Senate Democrats Split By Party 'Purge' Issue

Roosevelt's failure to win party nominations for his favorites threatens leadership in Upper House—Barkley faces serious opposition for post—Blow to prestige, not to popularity.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14—A fissure is opening in the Democratic Party in the Senate as the result of the failure of the Roosevelt purge which may have results in the 1940 election.

Today Georgia Democrats decide the fate of Senator Walter F. George, who was placed dramatically on the Roosevelt blacklist by the President in person. All indications are that he will secure renomination in the face of Roosevelt opposition, just as did Ellison D. Smith in South Carolina, some time ago and Millard E. Tydings yesterday in Maryland, to the further detriment of Roosevelt prestige.

Where the result of these Roosevelt defeats is likely to be first felt specifically is in the organization of the Democratic Party in the Senate when it meets next January. The present Majority Leader is Alben W. Barkley (D) of Kentucky, who was selected by a bare one-vote majority over Pat Harrison (D) of Mississippi. In this contest the lines were clearly drawn between close co-operation with the White House, represented by Senator Barkley, and independence, represented by Senator Harrison.

Must Stand Again

Senator Barkley must now stand for selection as Majority Leader all over again in the 76th Congress, and in some quarters the proposal is being discussed of taking control out of his hands and passing it on to an anti-New Dealer. Certainly his task will not be made any more comfortable by the presence of two or three newly elected senators on the Democratic "vengeance seat." Senator Barkley's fate probably depends chiefly on Senator Harrison, who is hardly expected to go to the extreme of active New Deal opposition over a post that carries more prestige than power, but it is not outside the range of possibilities.

The wind that swept Mr. Tydings back into renomination in Maryland yesterday was still blowing today, and his majority mounted as tabulation continued. The Gallup poll again showed its accuracy, having pointed to a 59 per cent majority for Tydings as against 41 per cent for Lewis. Latest figures of the actual result gave Senator Tydings a percentage of 59.8. His lead was mounting however and the ultimate will probably be greater.

Roosevelt Popularity

There were the customary formal statements today from rival political partisans on the Tydings landslide, but for the most part, correspondents felt the result speaks for itself. In what is by far the most clear-cut test of President Roosevelt's efforts to influence local elections he was overwhelmingly defeated and rebuffed. A word of caution should be issued, however, for those who see in this result the immediate overthrow of the New Deal.

The paradox of the situation is that down to date at least, Mr. Roosevelt's personal popularity still seems dominant. The result indicates again, what has been frequently stressed in these columns, the difficulty President Roosevelt has in passing on his own popularity to his supporters. It has frequently seemed in the past months that the voters favored President Roosevelt, but not what he stood for.

Where this anomaly ultimately leads in national politics is still an enigma.

Big Comeback Found Booked By U. S. Stage

Public all over nation ready to support good plays if given chance, Theater Council told.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 14—Fed by mounting popular interest, the stage faces in 1938-39 its most successful season in more than a decade, proceedings of the Second National Convention of the Legitimate Theater, held under auspices of the American Theater Council, revealed here today.

"America is eagerly awaiting good shows and has shown by the experience of Helen Hayes with 'Victoria Regina' that it will support them," George M. Cohan, actor, said in the opening session Sept. 13. "The way to help 'the road' is to get shows back on the road."

Concurring with Mr. Cohan, James J. Brennan, Vice-President of the International Alliance of Theatrical Stage Employees, urged producers to put away their "crying towels" and send shows to an eager public.

"The road is more alive today than ever in its history," Mr. Brennan declared. "Last year Chicago had the best record in seven years, not one show playing there losing money. In Omaha, Neb., people paid $11,000 to see two performances of 'Victoria Regina.' Birmingham, Ala., paid $7,000 for one performance. That's money!"

Support Ready

Boston, Pittsburgh, St. Louis, Mo., and Des Moines, Iowa, are other cities among the many in the United States which have shown through support of productions playing there that they are ready to aid the theater if supplied with good shows, he said.

Other speakers voicing optimism for the new theatrical season included Robert E. Sherwood, representing the Dramatists' Guild; Laurette Taylor, of Actors' Equity; Fred Marshall, scenic artist, and Brock Pemberton, critic and producer, who presided.

New York City will attempt to popularize the theater by special programs radiocast over the municipal station, WNYC. Paul Moss, License Commissioner, announced. Mr. Moss said he would seek special legislation in Albany, N. Y., next year for regulation of theater ticket speculation.

Brady Assails Unions

Although the Convention is designed to bring various elements of the amusement industry into harmonious co-operation, criticism leveled by William A. Brady, veteran producer, against the Dramatists' Guild and theatrical unions cast a bombshell into proceedings.

Mr. Brady attacked stagehands' and musicians' unions for requiring theatrical managers to employ their

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Exploring Paths to Peace

© International

Viscount Halifax

Acme

Sir Robert Vansittart

Two responsible advisers of the British Nation in present difficult situation in Europe.

U. S. Role in Case of War; Capital Hopes for Peace

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14—Tightening its lips with an angry incredulity, the American Nation seemed immediately intent on finding out its own status in the event of the beginning of a second World War in Europe, judging by queries raining in all last night and today upon Washington.

President Roosevelt is returning immediately to Washington from Rochester, Minn., instead of going to Hyde Park, as previously planned, because of the growing gravity of the European situation.

But the hope in all official quarters was that war would be averted, and that the insanity of repeating the awful experience of 1914-1918 would make itself manifest in time upon the chancelleries of the world.

From first to last in the crisis Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, has made no comment to newspapermen, on or off the record, that could be interpreted one way or another on the world situation. It is not that Mr. Hull has been evasive in the matter, he has been absolutely reticent, answering all questions at his daily press conferences on the European question with brief refusals to comment.

The same scene is enacted each day. At 12:30 a body of newspaper men, who have increased in number every day for a week, is ushered into the reception room, with its tremendous mirrors, oil paintings and chandeliers. Mr. Hull appears, tall, benign, unruffled, like a courteous visitor from another planet, and in a mellow southern voice explains that "events are not in the stage where he can discuss them." Reporters are not noted for their deference, but in this instance they acquiesce silently, and go out. There is a sense of awe in the air, combined with a vaguely felt impression of comfort and security coming from Mr. Hull. He is one who inspires quiet confidence; and long experience has taught reporters at least one thing about him, that if he does not want to say anything he does not—there is no use trying to press him.

What would be the effect on the United States in the event of war? This is being asked as a hypothetical question on all sides. In the first place, there would be this difference between now and 1914, that the 1937 Neutrality Act, with its various clauses and compromises, would be automatically in effect. The day after declaration of war and invocation of the Act no American citizen, for example, could embark for Europe on a belligerent vessel. This ban is waved for 90 days for a citizen returning from abroad.

World Police Proposed For Sudeten Area

All avenues studied in Europe's effort to end nationality disputes in Czechoslovakia.

Following a war alarm of the previous night that proved to represent rather the general nervous tension in Europe than an actual threat to its peace, the Nations are casting about for concrete plans for settlement of the Czech situation.

Most promising appears to be the plan of Former French Premier Blum who proposes that the French and British Governments take over responsibility for policing the Sudeten German area, which would permit the holding of an orderly plebiscite on the question of autonomy within the Czechoslovak State.

French and British Governments are understood to be urging fresh action by Viscount Runciman, British unofficial mediator in Czechoslovakia, to bring the Czechs and Sudeten Germans to terms.

Difficulties to this last move have arisen, however, for Konrad Henlein, Sudeten leader, is reported to have informed Lord Runciman that the Sudeten committee for negotiating with Prague has been dissolved.

Meanwhile the Czechs appear to be redoubling their measures for maintaining law and order in the Sudeten districts, two more of which have been added to the eight already placed under martial law.

Britain sees the situation much easier, but is taking a number of emergency measures which bring King George from Scotland to Buckingham Palace in advance of schedule.

France is said to be contemplating formation of a National Union Government, including both Socialists and Extreme Rightists.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, Sept. 14—A proposal that the French and British Governments assume responsibility of policing the Sudeten German area in Czechoslovakia is made by Former Premier Léon Blum in the Socialist organ, Le Populaire, today.

The project does not carry the endorsement of the French Government, but is known to be under consideration by Premier Edouard Daladier and Foreign Minister Georges Bonnet.

Underlying the proposal is a plan to permit a plebiscite in Czechoslovakia—not on the question of attachment to Germany—but on the issue of complete autonomy within the Czech State. Like the Saar plebiscite this consultation would be held under auspices of an international police force sponsored by Britain and France.

Viewed as Trial Balloon

It is not known here whether this plan would be acceptable to London, Prague, and Berlin.

M. Blum's proposals are in the nature of a trial balloon to ascertain whether the scheme has any prospect of success.

At any rate the fact that it is being studied officially shows that the French Government is determined to spare no efforts to find means of settling the question peacefully. Even the news that the Henleinists had broken off negotiations does not alter this attitude, although it is now freely admitted in French Government circles that the outlook is dark and the situation more serious than it has ever been since last May.

Vigilant for Peace

The French Government's position, which was approved unanimously at the Cabinet meeting yesterday, is described as "vigilant action for the maintenance of peace." In practice this means that very extensive precautions are being taken and full preparations being made for any emergency which might arise, not excluding war.

Yesterday, for instance, a decree was issued placing a temporary embargo on exports of certain raw materials important for national defense, such as scrap iron, steel, cotton, and wool. Several consultations between the Premier—who is also Minister of War—and the General Staff have been held.

Henleinists suspend Prague negotiations; alleged 'terror' in Sudeten areas pictured in Berlin press; year's steps in Czech case; precautionary measures planned by Britain; Premier weighs French Cabinet of all parties: Page 2.

Line Plans Atlantic Air Tests To Supplement Ship Service

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 14—Purchase of a $200,000 Consolidated long-range flying boat for survey flights across the Atlantic Ocean next summer was announced by American Export Airlines, Inc., here today. The concern will use the airplane to explore passenger and express routes between New York, Europe, Asia Minor, and northern Africa.

American Export Airlines, subsidiary of the American Export Steamship Lines, was organized more than a year ago to co-ordinate water and air transportation along the chief lanes of the parent company to Mediterranean ports.

"Permits for survey flights already have been granted by the United States and the principal European countries involved," W. H. Coverdale announced.

Program Announced

Mr. Coverdale is President of both the steamship and air companies. James M. Eaton is Vice-President in charge of the air-line operations.

"Flights preparatory to regular scheduled service across the Atlantic will start at New York," the announcement says. "It is planned to chart routes to principal European countries; also to north Africa and Asia Minor."

The new 15-ton flying boat—a two-engine, semi-cantilever monoplane with a top speed of over 200 miles an hour at altitudes around 8,000 feet—will be flown by a crew of six. At cruising speed, the airplane will have a range of approximately 4,000 miles with a pay load of 2,000 pounds and a six-man crew it was said.

Three-Years Survey

"Next summer's flights will round out three years of detailed survey work covering weather reports, flight and ground personnel, meteorological service, and other navigational aids," Mr. Eaton said. "We also have specifications for larger, faster, and more luxurious aircraft for transatlantic passenger, mail, and express services.'"

Plans visualized by Mr. Eaton call for close co-ordination between the steamship and air lines. Vessels along routes to be flown will serve as floating weather observatories and mobile bases. They will furnish airplanes in flight with up-to-the-minute reports, besides being ready in case of emergencies.

German People Begin to Show Concern Over Recent Events

From a Writer Recently Returned From Germany

MUNICH, Germany—Germany today is undergoing an important change. The current observer may not be able to interpret the signs of such a movement as can the future historian, but what he sees and hears clearly indicates that among various groups and sections in the Reich of today there is an increasing public concern at the course events are taking.

To judge of the possible consequences of such a development, difficult as it is in a Parliamentary democracy, is almost impossible in a totalitarian state where the opportunities of public expression are few indeed. But that matters cannot remain just as they stand today is clear to all. A public opinion is growing up which, still secretly but nevertheless surely, is murmuring dissent over various developments in the Third Reich.

Masses Concerned

This state of affairs has not sprung up overnight and is not due to one cause. It is the accumulation of a number of causes drawn from various spheres, economic, political, and cultural-religious. And they have come to a climax at the present time because the mass of the German people have had a sharp awakening. The fear of war has shaken them severely. For a long time despite the censorship of the Ministry of Propaganda, they have become aware of the increasing gulf between themselves and the rest of the world. But hitherto they have been content to accept the German official explanation that this was due to the effect abroad of Jewish and German emigré agitation. Further, this Nation felt elated at the recovery of its military equality through its re-organized fighting forces. That elation has recently turned to genuine concern at the thought that those forces may any day be involved in a war.

Up to very recently the mass of the German people were confident in the peace assurances of the Reich leaders particularly that the Reich forces would never be used outside the Reich frontiers. The invasion of Austria shook this belief somewhat, especially as it was incomprehen-

(Continued on Page 2, Column 6)

Wages-Hours Act Brings Pleas for Aid

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14—Not counting requests from job-seekers, Elmer F. Andrews, new wages and hours administrator, gets two kinds of letters.

There are the notes scrawled with a lead pencil on cheap tablet paper or penny post cards telling pathetic tales of low pay and long hours from workers themselves.

Contrasted with them are the perfectly-typed epistles on expensive stationery from business men asking whether their firms will come under the Federal Wages and Hour Law when it becomes effective on Oct. 24.

The fact is that many of the workers who have written in to "President Roosevelt, Washington," to the "Labor Department" or to Mr. Andrews personally will not be covered by rules and regulations soon to be laid down by the Labor Department's new Wage and Hour Division because they will apply to firms engaged in interstate commerce only.

But the letters will be filed away as significant human interest documents. When Mr. Andrews gets tied up in inter-industry controversies or in the CIO and AFL he can get them out and read them over to renew his confidence that his job is one that will benefit mankind in the end.

All Kinds Seek Advice

Grocery clerks, night watchmen, department store employees, and scores of others have written the Government of their job problems. Many of them wrote anonymously or asked that their names be withheld.

"We are dropping you a few lines to see what wages we are supposed to have for factory work. We work eight hours per day, and only get payed $1.50," says a letter from Ohio. "We would like for you to come and investigate and see if you could get better wages for we can't live at them wages. . . ."

Says a California hotel clerk: "We are working 11 and 12 hours a day and seven days a week for a salary of $40 per month and most are getting only $20 a month with meals—the kind they want us to have and that isn't much."

"I have three children, my rent is $3 a week. I can't feed them off of 96 cents a week," says a letter from Baltimore.

Restaurant jobs at $7.80 a week and nine hours a day are described; clothing store clerking with 65 hours working time regularly and more at Christmas time; and as much as 100 hours in grocery stores.

"Please see what you can do," is the general plea at the end of all letters.

Local Industries Unaffected

To attempt to straighten out the exact scope of the law in the public mind, Mr. Andrews recently told a radio audience that the law "for constitutional reasons applies only to workers whose employers are engaged in commerce between the states or in making goods for interstate commerce.

"Local industries are not covered by the Act," he said. "If you are employed in a small store which does a local retail business, a local laundry or dry cleaning plant, or some other local service industry, the law apparently does not affect either your wages or hours.

"If you are a cook in a private home, or are in domestic service of another type, the law does not affect you. State laws will be required to provide minimum wages and maximum hours for such local work."

Specifically excluded by the Act itself are farm employees, employees processing or handling food products within the area of production—such as local packing plants; fishermen, seamen, employees in country weekly or semi-weekly newspapers with a circulation of less than 3,000; employees of electric railways and local motor bus companies, all executive, administrative and professional workers and outside salesmen.

First industry to receive attention is the textile industry, employing more than 1,300,000 persons. A study recently made by the Bureau of Labor Statistics showed that in the cotton textile branch of the industry 4.6 per cent of the workers were receiving less than the 25-cent basic minimum fixed by the Act. A committee, headed by Donald Nelson, Vice-President of Sears, Roebuck & Co. has just been named by Mr. Andrews to recommend whether the minimum should be higher than that in any section of the country.

Harvard Man Named Wages-Hours Counsel

By the Associated Press

Washington, Sept. 14

Elmer F. Andrews, wage-hour administrator, announced the appointment today of Prof. Calvert Magruder of Harvard Law School as general counsel for the wage-hour division.

Prof. Magruder was general counsel for the National Labor Relations Board in 1934 and 1935, and was an attorney for the United States Shipping Board after the World War. He once was Secretary to Supreme Court Justice Louis Brandeis.

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Comprehensive Fashion Show Planned for N. Y. World Fair

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 14—An igloo with dimensions far greater than any produced by the Eskimos and a great style show in which 25 fashion industries will be represented stand out today as spectacular attractions planned for New York's World Fair in 1939.

Seventy feet high, the modern polar apartment house is to be erected by the Carrier Corporation as an exhibit of air conditioning. The sun may beat down upon Flushing Meadows where the big exposition will be held, but inside the Eskimo dwelling everything will be cool and comfortable, company engineers said.

Two 80-foot thermometers will compare the temperature inside the building with that outside. Visitors will see the "aurora borealis" playing on the ceiling of the big dome, while at night flood lights will bathe its white crystalline exterior.

The fashion show, announced by Joseph Love, President of Apparel and Accessories Associates, Inc., will be housed in a building 2½ blocks long. It is to be the first attempt, sponsors said, of "a glamorous presentation of outstanding trends in American fashion design" at any world's fair in the United States.

Twenty-five million visitors are expected to view the exhibits while the fair is being held here to commemorate the 150th anniversary of the inauguration of George Washington as first President of the United States.

"The millinery industry is most enthusiastic about our participation in the World's Fair, and we think it is a great opportunity to accomplish some splendid results for the fashion world," G. Edward Hodge, chairman of the World Fair Millinery Committee, said.

His views were shared by Louis F. White, President of the Associated Fur Coat and Trimming Manufacturers, who said that the exhibits presented a wonderful opportunity to show what could be accomplished in American fashions. Much the same opinion was voiced by Maurice Rentner, President of the Fashion Originators Guild of America, in a statement stressing the "great artistry and skill in the American fashion field today."

Five Tons of Art for Exhibit

OTTAWA, Sept. 14 (CP)—Five tons of Canadian paintings arrived in London, England, yesterday and will remain unpacked at the wharf until a supplementary shipment, which was hustled aboard the Empress of Britain in Quebec, arrives at the end of the week. Then they will be uncovered and dusted off preparatory to being hung in a special exhibit at the Tate Gallery in London.

In the massive crates are 250 pictures by Canadian artists portraying "a century of Canadian art." The exhibit will be officially opened at the gallery by the Duke of Kent on Oct. 15, and is the first from the British Dominion to be shown at the famed rendezvous of London art connoisseurs.

Gleaned from galleries across Canada and private collections, these paintings are representative works of Canadian artists. Included with the exhibit of water colors and oils are several outstanding pieces of Canadian sculpturing.

When the exhibition closes at the gallery the end of the year the pictures are to go on tour in Manchester, Birmingham, Sheffield and Liverpool before being returned to their owners in the early spring.

In the Boston Section:

Prof. Calvert Magruder, of Harvard, named Federal wage-hour attorney.

PWA gives quick approval to $12,500,000 Quabbin project: work starts in two weeks.

British Labor M. P. tells Rotarians Hitler aims to "absorb" Rumania and Bulgaria.

N. H. Republicans seek to heal party split after Murphy victory.

and News From All New England in the **Second Section, Beginning on Page 9**

Henleinists Suspend Prague Negotiations

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PRAGUE, Czechoslovakia, Sept. 14—A difficult internal situation has been created here by the hardening of the Sudeten Party attitude following the Czech Government's attempt to halt a new wave of disorders.

In a communiqué issued last night Konrad Henlein, the Sudeten German leader, states that after the events of the last 48 hours and the refusal of the Government to accede to the Sudeten demands, conditions for further negotiations on the former basis no longer exist.

The Sudeten demands referred to were stated in a telegram giving the Government a time limit for calling off the emergency measures, which had put eight Sudeten districts under martial law. No answer has as yet been given to this by the Cabinet.

It is not yet known whether the breaking off of negotiations by the Sudetens implies a stand for self-determination, nor is the exact meaning of the term certain as applied to this case.

Silent on Plebiscite Demand

The Government, too, has abstained so far from publishing its attitude on any eventual plebiscite demands until the question becomes actual, although a suggestion in the London Times that a plebiscite be held produced the gravest resentment here at the time. It is, however, believed that no government could long survive after giving consent to a plebiscite in the Sudeten area.

The fact that the Henlein communiqué was issued so swiftly that, it is said, even members of the British mission could not get in touch with him, is disturbing. Symptomatic too is the voluntary closing down of all Sudeten publications for the time being, including the Zeit and the Rundschau, Herr Henlein's paper.

This is taken as a gesture of protest against the Government's censorship. It must be stated, however, that censorship applies to all papers here and is accepted by most of the publishers as necessary at the present critical moment.

Situation "in Hand"

The seriousness of the present situation is well realized, since martial law has only been proclaimed once before in the history of this State to quell the severe Communist riot of 1920. There is some relief, however, at the Government's statement that it has the situation well in hand.

The Prager Presse in commenting on what led up to the state of emergency is of the opinion that radical elements must have been misled by Reichsführer Hitler's Nuremberg speech into believing they could proceed to deliberate acts of provocation against the State of which they were members.

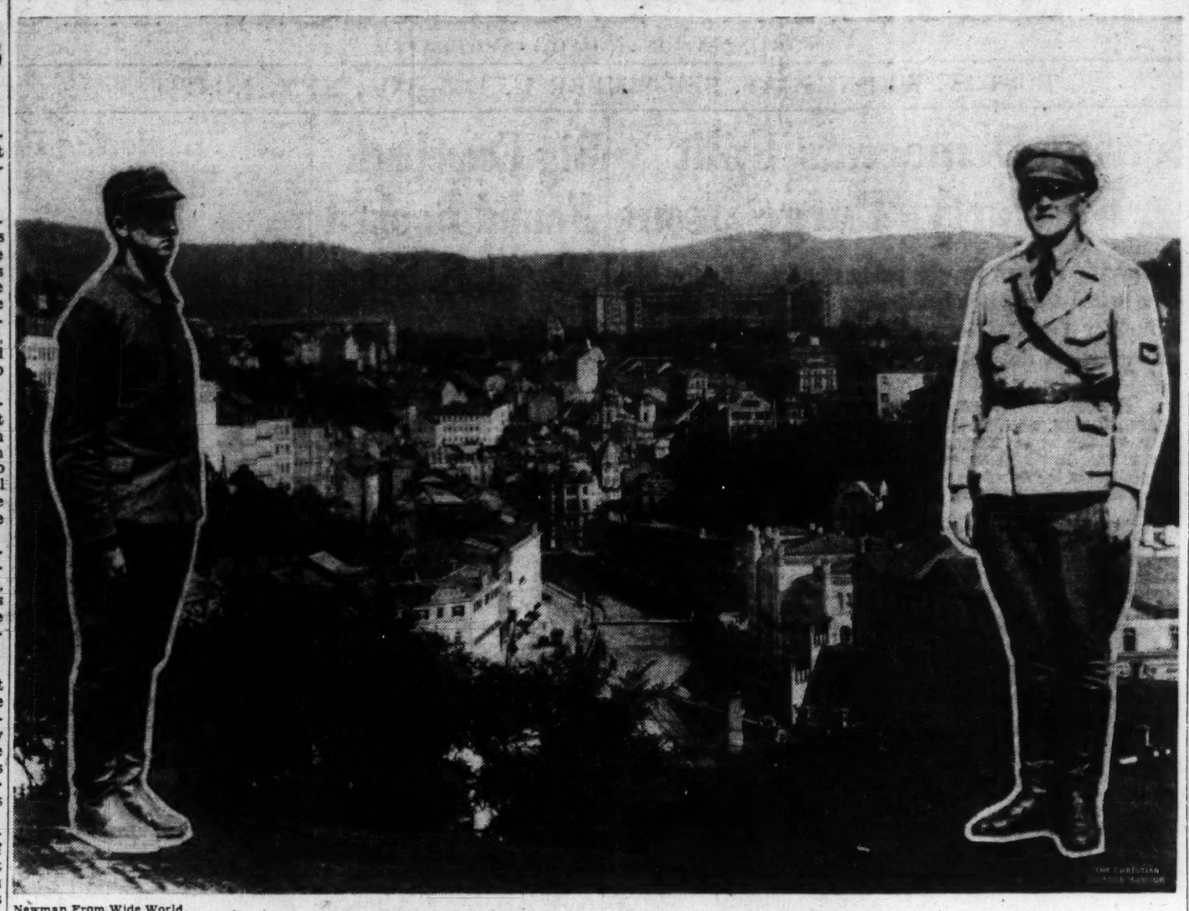
It is felt that immediate and absolute restoration of internal order is required in the interests of all. This paper goes on to show how the Government only proclaimed martial law in those districts in which grave disorders had already occurred between persons of differing nationality and political belief, and that the law was applied to all impartially.

The German press, therefore, cannot with truth say that the measures are being directed against the German population. The paper concludes by stating that it is clear, from the timing of the occurrences and diplomatic organization, where the responsibility lies. The forbidding of all processions and meetings applies to the whole Republic and even to processions and the other meetings planned for tonight in Prague to celebrate the first anniversary of the passing of President Masaryk, founder of this State.

German Consulate Picketed

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 14 (AP)—Twenty-five pickets representing the American League for Peace and Democracy carrying signs that read, "Hands Off Czechoslovakia" and "Save Czech Babies From Nazi Bombs" appeared today in front of the German Consulate.

Henleinists—Rivals for Place and Power—Czechs



Newman From Wide World

Loyalties to Nationalities Disrupt Czechoslovakia

At left is a typical representative of the Henlein Party Labor Corps, at the right a member of the Czech Labor Party known as the Republican Guards. Center view is of Karlsbad, one of the eight towns in which martial law was declared.

Precautionary Measures Planned by Britain

LONDON, Sept. 14 (AP)—In view of the difficult situation in Czechoslovakia, King George prepared to return to London from Balmoral, Scotland.

An official announcement from Buckingham Palace said:

"The King, who was proposing to travel south on Thursday night for the funeral of H. R. H. Prince Arthur of Connaught, has decided to proceed to London tonight to have further time for discussion on the international situation with his Ministers."

Today another Cabinet session was attended by all but one Minister, Lord Stanley, Secretary for Dominions, who is in Canada on a month's unofficial visit.

This session followed ministerial conferences last night at 10 Downing Street with the active chiefs of the Navy, War Office and Air Force to consider precautionary defense measures.

Downing Street was cleared of crowds as the Ministers went into Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain's official residence to start the session.

It was announced that Westminster Abbey would be open from 8 a. m. tomorrow until 8 a. m. Sunday for continuous intercession and silent prayers for peaceful solution of the European crisis.

Police Cordon Formed

Police formed a cordon at the Whitehall end of Downing Street and at the entrance to the Foreign Office quadrangle to keep out a noisy crowd that gathered.

Shouting young men and girls wearing red rosettes distributed "Stop Hitler" pamphlets.

Four of the leaders who wanted to present demands to Premier Chamberlain were permitted to enter the Prime Minister's residence and deliver a letter.

There was no adverse criticism here of the Czechoslovak Government's declaration of martial law and other defense measures in the Sudeten district in an effort to quell disorders which started just after Chancellor Hitler's final speech at Nuremberg Monday attacking Czechoslovakia.

On the other hand, a Sudeten demand that the martial law orders be withdrawn was generally considered impudent.

The Times said, "Herr Henlein (Konrad Henlein, Sudeten German Party leader) must know that the acceptance of his demand by the Government would be abdication."

Staff talks Proposed

In a letter to the Daily Telegraph and Morning Post, Robert J. G. Boothby, Conservative Member of Parliament, urged that "nothing is more likely to deter Hitler.... than the knowledge that staff talks were taking place between Russia, France and Great Britain."

One of the busiest men in the city was Jan Masaryk, son of the late President Masaryk, who is Minister to London. Mr. Masaryk sat by his open telephone to Prague last night and finally received news, in a talk with Premier Milan Hodza, that the Sudeten Germans had broken off peace negotiations in protest against martial law.

In the British press there was still a tendency to counsel greater activity on the part of Premier Chamberlain.

The Liberal News Chronicle said:

"There must be no more drifting, especially in Downing Street. . . . Peace is still preserved, but it calls for the most resolute action by the British Government working in the closest agreement with Czechoslovakia itself and with France and Russia, and there is not a moment to be lost."

The Manchester Guardian said:

"The British Government . . . must remember that it will have to convince its own people and other peoples that up to the last minute of the last hour it did the utmost it could by appeal and by warning to Berlin to avert catastrophe."

At midnight the Ministers authorized a statement that the Defense Chiefs and Ministers had met to "consider precautionary measures that might be advisable in view of the troubled state of Europe."

Attending the consultations were Viscount Gort, Chief of the Army General Staff; Admiral Sir Roger Backhouse, First Sea Lord and Chief of the Naval Staff; War Minister Leslie Hore-Belisha; Alfred Duff Cooper, First Lord of the Admiralty; Air Minister Sir Kingsley Wood; Defense Co-ordination Minister Sir Thomas Inskip, and the "Inner Cabinet"—Foreign Minister Viscount Halifax, Home Minister Sir Samuel Hoare, and Chancellor of the Exchequer Sir John Simon.

Year's Steps in Czech Case

By the Associated Press

The Sudeten German crisis in Czechoslovakia, although rooted in age-old racial differences and in the World-War settlements defining the boundaries of Czechoslovakia, has developed rapidly this year as the Third Reich extended support to the Sudeten German minority.

Principal steps this year follow:

Feb. 20—Reichsführer Adolf Hitler declares Germany's interest in "the protection of those peoples of German origin who are not in a position through their own efforts to secure along the borders the rights of general, human, political and ideological freedom."

March 4—Czechoslovak Premier Hodza declares, "We want peace, but we must let it be known that if destiny confronts us with the necessity of defending ourselves, we will resist with all our strength."

March 13—Germany annexes Austria, points to it as a warning to Czechoslovakia.

March 24—British Prime Minister Chamberlain refuses "prior guaranty" of immediate armed aid to Czechoslovakia against German aggression, but warns Germany that Britain might fight. (France and Russia already were bound to defend Czechoslovakia.)

April 24—Konrad Henlein, leader of the Sudeten Germans, in a speech at Karlsbad, lists eight-point autonomy demands, including recognition of National Socialism in Sudeten German section of Czechoslovakia.

May 21—Czechoslovakia calls reserve class to bolster 190,000-man army, strengthens border defenses, after reports of German troop movements.

July 26—Czechoslovak Government publishes draft of minorities statute promising "spirit of democracy and humanity." Britain sends Viscount Runciman to Prague as unofficial mediator.

Aug. 15—Germany masses reservists for maneuvers with regular army, hastens fortifications in the West.

Aug. 27—Sir John Simon, British Chancellor of the Exchequer, reiterates Britain's warning that it might fight if Germany attacks Czechoslovakia.

Aug. 31—Sir Nevile Henderson, British Ambassador, flies to Berlin to warn Germany that Britain might not be able to remain aloof from a continental war.

Sept. 5—Czechoslovak Government formulates "last and ultimate offer" to Sudetens, including concessions of local self-governing Sudeten cantons.

Sept. 7—Sudetens break off negotiations upon receiving report that Sudeten German legislator was struck by mounted policeman during disturbance at Mahrisch Ostrau; Czechoslovak Government promises thorough investigation.

Sept. 9—Czechoslovak-Sudeten talks reopen at Prague; Government offers new cantonal plan to minority.

Sept. 10—Prague says all possible concessions have been offered, rests case with world.

Britain's warning that it cannot be counted on to remain aloof in event of European war conveyed to Chancellor Hitler himself.

Sept. 12—Chancellor Hitler in Nuremberg speech demands Sudeten Germans be given "self-determination;" says "if these harassed people feel they are without rights and aid they will get both from us."

Germany

(Continued from Page 1)

sible to many that if the Austrians were so enthusiastically pro-National Socialist then it was hardly necessary to capture that enthusiasm through a display of military force such as the occupation of that State.

Now, some disillusionment has set in at the fear that Germany's forces will march into Czechoslovakia to "right the wrongs" of the Sudeten Germans there. Even that would not be so serious had not the Czechs indicated their unwillingness to be thus intimidated and the western democracies made it clearly understood that they will not tolerate such methods. In other words, the policy, so successful in Austria, is meeting serious odds in Czechoslovakia and many German people are not prepared for the consequences.

Persecutions Doubted

German propaganda has hitherto painted this whole Czech-Sudeten German problem from the point of view of the "suffering brothers" across the frontiers; but such propaganda has gone so far that as one Münchener said the other day, "If the Czechs are such inhuman beings—murderers, torturers, and sadists—as they are described here, then how comes it that there are any Sudeten Germans still left?" In other words, the average German frankly does not fully accept the heavily censored material handed out to him, especially as never a word is said about the hardships of his own kith and kin in South Tirol or in Poland.

The seriousness of this new development in Germany lies in this, that the unquestioned acceptance of official directions as to how and when to act for the Reich's best interests is being shaken.

Germans Want Peace

Concern has also been felt over the large-scale maneuvers and the speed with which fortifications in the Rhineland are being built. Many factories and local industries have been deranged by the number of workers sent compulsorily to these fortifications. This has produced dissatisfaction in parts of the country—especially among the women. It was not this kind of thing which National Socialism had promised them in the new Germany. And the last thing they want—like the people of every other nation—is to experience another war.

Italy Advocates Separation To Solve Sudeten Problem

ROME, Sept. 14 (AP)—The Italian Government yesterday sponsored a statement advocating separation of the Sudeten German territory from Czechoslovakia as the only means of avoiding a European war.

A bulletin of the semi-official Informazione Diplomatica, distributed by the Government itself, said the only alternative was "disorder and war."

The same tone was reflected in the Italian press, which gave its indorsement to Reichsführer Hitler's Nuremberg address. Informazione Diplomatica termed the speech a "powerful contribution to clarification of the Sudeten problem."

Responsible Italian circles were pictured as holding only two possible solutions to the Sudeten problem—"to give Sudetens the power of disposing of their own destiny" or to deny "this right."

"Giving the Sudetens the possibility of separating from Prague," the statement continued, would be "choosing the way of justice and above all the way of peace; the other solution is that of disorder and war.

"The task of Viscount Runciman (British unofficial mediator in Prague) ought to be directed from now on to convincing President Beneš that wisdom and convenience consist in accepting the separation of that part (of Czechoslovakia) now completely outside the life of the organism.

"Either this or the chronic disorder of common existence, which will become impossible, with the final end in war.

"But what can Czechoslovakia hope from war? And should millions of the youth of every nation of Europe plunge themselves into a conflict for the sole purpose of maintaining the lordship of Prague over the Sudeten German population?"

Italian circles, the bulletin continued, thought that "Bolshevists of the East and West may have an interest in unloosing a conflagration." Rome was pictured as viewing Czechoslovakia as the "authentic and paradoxical creature of the diplomacy of Versailles where, after demolishing the old Austria, they felt the need of creating a new one with its capital at Prague."

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Japan Supports Germany, Puts Blame on Comintern

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO, Sept. 14—Japan today definitely ranged itself with Germany and Italy in the European situation. A Foreign Office spokesman declared that: "Japan is prepared to join forces with Germany and Italy in fighting against Red operations in accordance with the spirit of the anti-Comintern agreement of 1936." The spokesman declined to clarify or elaborate on this statement, but found in the Comintern a familiar scapegoat for the European problems, asserting that: "The Comintern is pulling the strings behind the Czechoslovakian Government.

"The position of Czechoslovakia as a base for Comintern machinations for the bolshevization of Europe is similar to that of China in East Asia."

The Japanese press today publishes a chorus of applause for Reichsführer Hitler's Nuremberg speech, which the Yomiuri Shimbun likens to a giant striding above pygmies."

Japanese sympathy for Germany is reflected in editorials in the leading newspapers Nichi Nichi and Asahi, the former remarking: "British and French leaders should renounce the absurd notion regarding maintenance of the status quo as being tantamount to justice, and make an effort for a real and lasting peace." While the latter considers it incomprehensible "why France should risk war over a question concerning only 3,500,000 Germans, and why England should risk her fate by helping France in an unprincipled war of this kind."

The Kokumin predicts: "It will be highly difficult for Europe to tide over this trying period without a mishap."

'Terror' in Sudeten Areas Pictured by Berlin Press

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, Sept. 14—The German "man in the street," through the Government-controlled press, was today presented with a picture of events in Czechoslovakia obviously intended to convince him that among the Sudeten Germans such conditions of terror exist as are unimaginable except a revolution or beyond the pale of civilization.

"Terrible blood bath," "twenty-four hours of murderous terror," are typical descriptions of alleged incidents in Eger and other places since Reichsführer Hitler's Nuremberg spech Monday night.

This "blood terror," which earlier used to be interpreted as a result of Czechoslovakia's failure to control its own unruly elements, is now due, it appears, to the most recent action of the Czech authorities which have proclaimed a state of emergency in certain parts of the Sudeten area. In fact the Reich press now accuses Czech organs of public security of having "sabotaged every attempt at understanding between the Sudeten Germans and the Government by willful acts of terror for many weeks past."

"There is no point in talking to the Czechs," says the Völkischer Beobachter, a Government organ, today. "It has its head in the sand. But of London and Paris we ask how long is Prague to be allowed to abuse our patience unpunished."

Self-determination, not martial law, is what the Sudeten Germans are entitled to, says the German press, and this propaganda, obviously based on the assumption that if one says a thing often enough it will be believed, is intended to influence western democracies to see that the Czech Government cannot maintain order within its own territories and to influence public opinion here for any eventualities. Even the Karlsbad program of the Henlein Party appears to have been abandoned—that which was once the final terms has now become too mild in view of changed conditions, it is contended.

Throughout all the comments there continues a note of confidence that the Reich will achieve its object among the Sudeten Germans—it feels certain that its armed strength will carry it through. If the Reich's measures, such as maneuvers and extension of fortifications, are interpreted abroad as pressure, writes the Frankfurter Zeitung, that makes no impression here in Germany and those who have consciously and continuously prevented proper understanding at the right time are the least entitled morally to complain.

This writer, apparently uncertain whether these measures constitute pressure, adds "and to the extent that it is pressure we can only hope it will be irresistible."

Premier Weighs French Cabinet Of All Parties

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, Sept. 14—The possibility of forming a new French "National Union Government" in case the European situation takes a still more serious turn is being studied by Premier Edouard Daladier.

Receiving Léon Blum, Socialist leader, and Louis Marin, head of the Extreme Right group in the Chamber of Deputies, M. Daladier sounded them out as to their willingness to enter a Cabinet in which all or nearly all parties would be represented. Edouard Herriot, President of the Chamber of Deputies, and Jules Jeanneney, President of the Senate, have also been consulted.

No immediate move in this direction is anticipated in French political circles. The present Government has the support of the Country as a whole, and is solid enough for all ordinary occasions.

But in event of general mobilization becoming necessary, there is widespread agreement that a Cabinet representing all shades of French political opinion would be highly desirable. The prevailing impression is that M. Daladier would remain Premier of such a new Cabinet, unless he preferred to focus his efforts on the War Ministry and to hand over the Premiership to M. Herriot.

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Hawaii: Here Isolation Is Not Provincialism

Around the World by Air

With Marjorie Shuler

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Thirty-eighth in a Series of Articles

HONOLULU, Hawaii—Facing the blue Pacific Ocean from a lanai at the Royal Hawaiian Hotel in Honolulu I have heard Sir Hubert Wilkins, South Pole bound, describe the meteorological observations that he and Lincoln Ellsworth will make in eastern Antarctica and which he hopes will lead toward international co-operation for production, distribution, and price-fixing, lifting worry from the individual and establishing real social security for all people.

Sitting at dinner on the famous terrace of the Royal Hawaiian I have heard Richard Black, member of the Byrd expedition and now United States Department of the Interior Administrator of some of the Pacific Islands, describe his own feelings in that vast Polar world of snow and ice.

Along with Earl Thacker, Harbor Commissioner, I have gone down to the docks to meet Kirsten Flagstad, on her way to New York City from Sydney, Australia. Sailing on Mr. Thacker's yacht I have listened to John Vandercook talk about the book he is writing on sugar. I have seen Toni Frissell on her floating platform photographing the waves of Waikiki and with her talked over the National Broadcasting network to the mainland. And I have helped Gracie Allen do a jigsaw puzzle.

Not Provincial

So I think that I know what I am saying when I assert that the eight islands of Hawaii may be isolated but they are not provincial. Mere dots of land in the immensity of the world's greatest ocean, the islands are the hub of a universe of their own.

The spokes of that wheel stretch out toward Alaska, San Francisco, South America, Australia and New Zealand, and the Orient. Along them come ships and airplanes, people to visit and people to settle here, and present-day Hawaii welcomes them, listens to them, discusses the news they bring, takes on their cultural hues just as the native sons and daughters of the islands accepted the free schools, the living standards, and the religion brought here by missionaries more than 100 years ago.

Honolulu is unlike New York city and Chicago where alien-born cast aside as quickly as possible the customs of their own countries. Here a Japanese, even though he westernizes his thinking, builds himself a house like the one he left in Tokyo or Yokohama. I had suki yaki one night in one of those houses. The talk was of the theater, since all the other guests were from Hollywood, but the 10 visitors dropped their shoes at the door, sat on cushions around a low table, were served by the daughters of the house in kimonos and obis, and ate a traditional Japanese meal.

What Is Hawaii?

The leis, the grass skirts, the surfboards and the canoes are not all there is to Hawaii. You may still eat at a luau as I did one evening, from tiny individual bowls reminiscent of the day when shells were the only dishes. You may dip your fingers in the poi bowl and wipe a greasy hand in your rice dish because cutlery was unknown to old Hawaii. But these are just quaint customs retained from sentiment or because it amuses Hawaii's "third crop," the tourist trade which brings money into the island coffers after, a long way after, the major industries of sugar and pineapples.

But the real Hawaii is the blend of racial culture adopted from settlers of many countries or acquired by Hawaii's much-traveled citizens. You see it at the University of Hawaii, founded largely through the efforts of a Chinese banker, William Kwai Fong Yap, where Hawaiian, Chinese and Japanese language and literature are offered in one curriculum, and where the university's Oriental Institute gathers students and faculty from all countries bordering on the Pacific. There the dramatic society annually presents four plays, one each with Caucasian, Chinese, Japanese, and Hawaiian theme.

Art Education

You see it at the Honolulu Academy of Arts for which Mrs. C. Montague Cooke of a missionary family gave her home site and she and her family the endowment. Here art education is free to all and children of many races model, draw, and paint. The academy possesses many treasures, but under a wise policy only a few are shown at a time and these in sun-dappled halls opening onto gardens. There are lectures and every year observances of days dear to the people who make up the American family in the islands, the Chinese moon festival with music, the Japanese Boys' Day with carp banners and the Girls' Day with traditionally costumed dolls, Hawaiian anniversaries with island songs, and Christmas with carols.

Even the Bishop Museum, founded by Charles R. Bishop in memory of his wife, Princess Bernice Pauahi, although it displays native relics, arts and crafts, conducts research and gathers objects from all Polynesia.

This is the way of living which visitors do not merely observe but into which they are drawn as participating members. Honolulu may not know the hour of a ship's exact arrival in advance. But if buys its tickets for a musical or a lecture by a visiting celebrity. Word of the hour of the event circulates by the underground telegraph and at noon, or 4 o'clock in the afternoon the hall will be filled with an eager audience.

Selective Audience

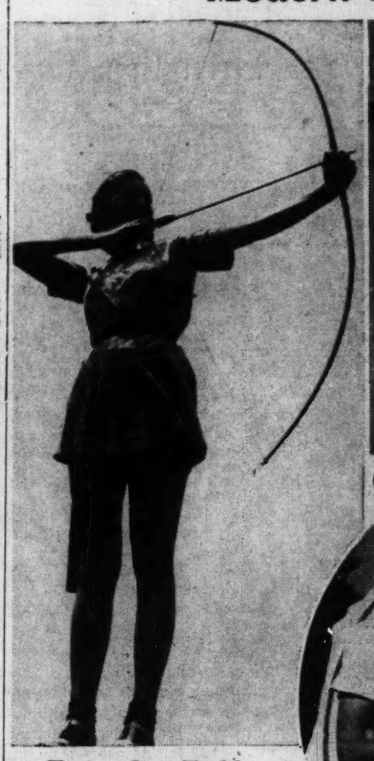
Not that the audience is naïve and easy to please. Honolulu has the reputation of being very selective in its ways, but the same kindliness which made sugar planters take on laborers they did not need when the depression hit the pineapple plantations, governs the reception of all visitors.

This is the place from which I reluctantly took off this morning by Pan American Airways, sped on my way by Gracie Allen's last words.

"They tell me you won't be much more than 20 hours on the journey," she said, "because you have a good tail wind. Are all the new planes equipped with tail winds?"

No, Gracie, they are not. But this one is being wafted steadily on towards home where I shall await the last stage of the journey, the first trans-Atlantic crossing by Pan American Airways from New York to London.

Modern Robin Hoods Hold Tourneys in Chicago Parks



Trying Own Tackle

Chicago Park District

A Clout Shoot

Archery Restored to the Sports of the People

Intricacies of bending the bow are shown in upper center. At left center smiles John Crimp, 1938 junior City outdoor champion. At the right two devotees of the sport are seen making their own equipment in the Douglas Park archery workshop. Below—All set on the archery range in Humboldt Park.

Ancient Sport of Archery Grips Chicago

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Robin Hood and his merry band would feel quite at home in some of Chicago's parks today, for the air is filled with the "twang" of unloosed bowstrings and the swish of feathered arrows. Archery has taken the town by storm. And it's a democratic pastime now. The truck driver, lawyer, teacher, and the milkman, join in the revival of the ancient sport.

It was a recent city-wide Robin Hood archery tournament, sponsored by the Chicago Park District, which served as a springboard for many amateurs to try their hand. Now almost 3,000 archers bend their bows toward concentric circled targets spread in parks skirting the west side of the city like an arc, from Beverly Hills on the south to the northern City limits.

At the time of the tournament more than 247 archers were successful in coming up through the preliminary contests and qualifying for the finals in this picturesque sport. But hundreds of spectators were so thrilled that they hied themselves to their nearest park field house and signed up to make their own bows and arrows.

It is this chance to build their own tackle which has made archery so popular, it is believed here. Instead of spending $10 or $15 in a store for a set of cedar arrows, the Chicagoans buy the raw materials for both bow and arrows in the park field houses for about $2.65, according to F. E. Kardes, crafts technician for the Chicago Park District.

Scores of archers are now spending their off-hours around tables and benches in park field houses making bows from the osage-orange wood or from lemonwood. The arrows are cut from birch or from Port Orford cedar and finished with turkey feathers. The arm guards and gloves are fashioned from tooled leather. Since the high cost of the usual tackle is due to the labor involved, the new enthusiasts are quite willing to work diligently preparing their equipment.

"Making a bow and arrow has a different satisfaction in it from just building a chair or painting a picture to take home and then forget," the crafts technician declared. "Our folks putter away at their bows and arrows, gloves and arm bands, with great anticipation of how the new equipment is going to function and with visions of getting out on the green and shooting toward the colorful targets."

Out of the 85 field houses in Chicago parks, 34 now have outdoor ranges for archery, and work is now progressing to increase the number of indoor ranges in gymnasiums and recreation rooms to maintain the interest throughout the winter months, Mr. Kardes said. It is expected that 25 of these will be in full operation this winter in contrast to the single indoor range in operation three years ago.

Slums Become Playgrounds At Toledo Housing Project

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TOLEDO, Ohio—Built in a neighborhood formerly a slum, Toledo's first public housing project, dedicated Sept. 2 offers the 264 families dwelling in it an unusual amount of light, air, and play space for persons of small incomes in a big city.

Only 15 per cent of the 15-acre site is covered by buildings. The remaining 85 per cent is devoted to lawns, playgrounds, walks, and drives. Buildings include apartments, two-story row houses and two-story flats, all with modern conveniences.

Rentals, which include heat, water, and electricity, range from $19.00 for two rooms to $30.47 for five-room homes. The average cost a room a month, not including the utilities, is $5.03. Families eligible for these homes are those whose income does not exceed five times the monthly rental and who have been living in sub-standard housing.

Named for Ambassador

The project has been named the Brand Whitlock Homes, after the Toledoan who was Ambassador to Belgium during the German invasion. It was opened on March 16, the date upon which it was leased to the Toledo Metropolitan Housing Authority for operation, and was entirely rented on the day of dedication.

Discussing the need for good low-rent homes in Toledo and other cities, R. M. Little, representing the United States Housing Authority at the dedication ceremony, told tenants they were participants in the movement for better housing.

"Today, in Brand Whitlock Homes, you have a project designed for modern living instead of a slum exacting its toll in crime and maladjustment," he said. "Here, it seems to me, you are preparing to round out an object lesson in the possibilities of slum clearance and low-rent housing. If you, as tenants, apply the same energy and intelligence to your community living here as that with which Ohio has welcomed the housing program, there can be no doubt but that Brand Whitlock Homes will be as distinguished and valuable to the City of Toledo as was the illustrious Mayor for whom the project was named."

Second Project

A second housing project for Toledo is being launched by the City's housing authority under terms of the Wagner-Steagall Act of 1937. This will provide homes for 380 families at a cost of $1,827,000.

In the country as a whole, Federal housing projects have resulted to date in the rehousing, in new, modernly-equipped homes, of 19,000 families, the Federal Housing Authority reports. The new program, provides for construction of low-cost dwellings with the United States Housing Authority loans, but with local initiative, is expected to rehouse 160,000 families in addition to those already residing in the new housing units.

Right to Boswell Papers Fixed

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON — Destined for the United States are further valuable relics of James Boswell ("the first of biographers," Macaulay termed him) including letters that provided material for his famous "Life of Johnson" and the manuscript of his London Journal (1762-63). They augment the already noted Boswell collection of Lieut. Col. R. H. Isham of New York, acquired from Lord Talbot de Malahide in 1927.

The papers, declared now to belong in equal shares to Lieutenant Colonel Isham and the Cumberland Infirmary, were lost for 150 years, brought to light at Fettercairn House, Kincardineshire, in 1931, and forthwith claimed by four parties—Lieutenant Colonel Isham, Cumberland Infirmary, Lord Clinton and Mrs. Mary Cumberlege.

Now judgment has been given by Lord Stevenson in the Court of Session at Edinburgh that the first two named have joint rights to the property. Isham, as the assignee of Lord Talbot, who succeeded to the "books and pictures in the house of Auchinleck" under the will of his aunt, Julia Boswell Mounsey, Boswell's great grand-daughter; and the Cumberland Infirmary, as her residuary legatee. The dispute turned on the location of the papers at the time when Boswell signed his will in London in 1785, 10 years before he passed on. Lord Stevenson's conclusion is that they were at Auchinleck.

Lord Clinton, owner of Fettercairn House, is the oldest descendant in the direct line of the late Sir William Forbes (appointed executor when Boswell passed on); and the other unsuccessful claimant, Mrs. Cumberlege, is a descendant of one of Boswell's younger children.

Though the rightful owners are now declared to be Lieutenant Colonel Isham and the Cumberland Infirmary, the legal case still goes on, to determine which of the documents in question come under the definition, "manuscripts of whatever kind lying in the house of Auchinleck." (Alexander Boswell, the biographer's father, took the title of Lord Auchinleck when he was raised to the bench.)

Soviet Savings Banks Open

MOSCOW (AP)—Nearly 7,000 new savings banks are being opened in the Soviet Union this year. Official statistics show more than 14,000,000 of the country's 170,000,000 inhabitants have bank accounts.

WPA Art Show On Wheels To Tour N. Y. State

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 14—An art caravan is being prepared here to set forth on a tour of New York State on Sept. 27 to establish art centers and galleries in interested communities. The tour is under the auspices of the Works Progress Administration Federal Art Project and will follow an exhibtion at the Albany Institute of History and Art from Sept. 20 to 27.

With a view toward conducting free art classes and galleries for exhibtion of work by unknown artists, the expedition will seek to accomplish something similar to what has been done in New York City where four centers have been established.

The caravan will be under the jurisdiction of Judson Smith, known for his murals.

Hope of Solving Poverty Is Put In Canada and U. S.

TORONTO, Sept. 14 (CP)—The hope of solving the problem of poverty in the midst of plenty was held out by Margaret E. Bateman of Montreal in an address before the recent thirteenth annual Henry George Congress and Tax Relief Association here.

Miss Bateman found the solution in the single tax principles laid down by Henry George, declaring that "if we could institute a just and equitable system of land value taxation in Canada and the United States that make up one-tenth of the land area of the world we could prove there is a solution to our problem."

Up to the present these countries had copied the land systems of Great Britain and European countries. Taxation was levied against a multitude of articles and in a multitude of ways by a multitude of public bodies. Under the Henry George theories, taxation would come from the single source of land values.

The Congress opened with the Single Tax Association of Canada acting as host. Secretary Herbert T. Owens was among the speakers, declaring that the single tax theory had been successfully practised in Denmark, New Zealand, Queensland, Rhodesia and was placed partially in effect in some parts of the United States.

United States delegates said that if land in that country were taxed according to its value, the income would exceed $15,000,000,000 a year.

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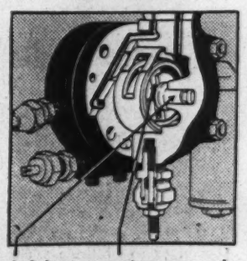
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Provincial France Stirring; Peasants Pondering Problems

The Forgotten Frenchman
Last of Three Articles

By Mallory Browne

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

RICHELIEU, France—There was something of the mellow depth and unchanging solidity of the French countryside about him as he sat waiting for the bus, garbed in an old corduroy suit and shiny black sabots.

Taking a bus in a little French village still retains much of the adventurous charm of stagecoach days. The stiff formality and standoffishness of the train disappears, and in its place is a friendliness, an easy and simple cordiality, which makes these country bus journeys a rare joy.

On a bus, much more readily than on a train, one can talk to one's fellow-travelers. Social distinctions and even different nationalities yield to the magic of the stagecoach atmosphere, and leave only a truly democratic group of villagers and countryfolk.

That is why I was delighted at the chance to sit next to my corduroy-suited, black-saboted farmer in the dusty, rattly, bouncing Citroen bus en route from Chatellrault to Richelieu. For there is nothing more traditionally difficult than to really talk to a French "paysan"—a farmer of the simpler type. Many big landowners have admitted to me that there are many tenant farmers on their estates whom they have known 20 or 30 years, but have never been able to get out of them much more than: "Oui, M'sieur," or "Bon jour, M'sieur."

My hopes were not disappointed. We had not gone far before an opportunity occurred to comment on the dryness of the fields and the parched condition of the crops through which we were passing. To my delight, he not only assented, but went on to say that it was a poor year for the vegetables, but a first-rate one for fruit in this region. I pushed on boldly:

"In Paris they say there will be a good wheat crop."

He snorted. "Shows how little they know about it in Paris," he said. "There's a lot of wheat, but most of it's mighty poor quality, with small, lean grains. Not much flour in it."

"But you'll get a good price for it, won't you, since the Blum Government fixed a minimum price for wheat?"

"Oh, yes, we get a lot of francs for it," he agreed; "but it all disappears because of the high prices we have to pay. I'm not sure we weren't better off three years ago, when wheat was not much more than half what it is now, but before we had to pay so much for the things we have to buy. Nearly everything costs half again as much as it did then, and some things cost twice as much."

"Then you don't think much of the Popular Front Governments of the last two years?" I asked.

Difficulty With System

"No, I don't," he said emphatically. "But, mark you, I voted Socialist myself in June, 1936. I don't believe the parties of the Right could do any better. The trouble, I think, is with the whole political system. What do those lawyers and teachers and doctors in the Chamber of Deputies know about farming? Yet they think they can represent our interests in Parliament; I tell you, we'll never be any better off until we get a more direct form of representation, like this corporative state idea they talk about so much. It's only common sense: farmers ought to be represented by farmers and have the say as to what ought to be done about farming in the country. Same for the other businesses and professions."

"But, you don't mean you would like to see in France anything like the Italian Fascist corporative state?"

"No, of course not. That wouldn't go here in France at all. The Republic's all right; it's the politicians and the political system that are all wrong."

Typical French Farm

Here, then, was the same sentiment I had found among many of the provincial workers: the trend toward some other form of regime that would give to each profession more direct control over the affairs that most closely affected it. Over and over again, especially in the Provinces, one encounters this feeling that the French nation is a business enterprise—or rather a combination of various business enterprises—and that it ought to be managed as such and not administered by a small group of Parisian politicians. Partly, of course, this view is the provincial Frenchman's inherent distrust of the quicker, cleverer Parisian. But in part it is a very deep current of thought which, in my opinion, is destined to have important repercussions on the political picture in France before very long.

Soon my farmer friend signalled to the driver to stop, and, with "au-revoirs" all 'round, descended from the bus at the gate of his farmhouse. It could be seen from the road, a typical French farm, with the low, one-story gray stone buildings built in the form of a rough square. The cowshed and stable were the most important edifices, with the barn next and modest livingquarters last. There is an attractive neatness and symmetry about these French farms, but they could hardly be called beautiful nor even clean, as are the English and New England farmhouses.

Life in the country and in the little French farming villages is amazingly primitive, and, by Anglo-Saxon standards, the level is very low. There are, of course, some wealthy farmers, big landed proprietors and owners of magnificent château, who live in luxurious surroundings waited in by countless servants. But France is the country of small farms. The very great majority of French farmers own their own land. In fact, out of approximately eight and a half million farmers, five million own their own farms. The rest either work the land on a sort of "sharecrop" basis, or rent the land for cash.

Until 1921, the population of France was 54 per cent rural (as against 49 per cent in the United States at that time and only 20 per cent in England). But the postwar years have seen a tremendous exodus from the country toward the large cities. Traveling through the rural districts in the French Provinces, one is at once struck by the emptiness of it all. The roads are virtually deserted. Except near the larger towns, one rarely meets another car. And even in the innumerable villages, it is rare to see anyone, save perhaps a few older persons sitting in the doorways.

Few Laborers Seen

Nor is this deserted appearance explained by the fact that everyone is away in the fields at work. One sees surprisingly few laborers at work on the well-kept fields. The truth is that there is a chronic shortage of agricultural labor in most of the French farming districts, and the great bulk of the work is done by the farmer, his wife, and his children. The French farmer performs miracles of industry on the land which would astonish the more easy-going English or American farmer.

When our bus stopped at each little village, outside the main store—which was also the post office—a happy little ceremony repeated itself each time. Cheerful greetings are exchanged all around, and, if there are any arrivals or departures, they are invariably accompanied by the hearty French embraces—often by two resounding smacks on each cheek, making a grand total of 16 or 20 at each family parting and welcoming. One senses that a 20-minute trip to the next village but one is an occasion, while a trip to town, 20 miles away, is a big event!

Then, of course, there are the pauses at the village café or "bistrot" for refreshment. The café can no more be omitted from French village life than the country store from American rural existence. Here the French farmer and farm laborer spends a lot of his time and a great deal too much of his money on wine and other alcoholic drinks. It is an asknowledged fact that alcoholism is a serious social evil in countless French villages and small towns.

Similarly, one cannot write about the French farming country without mentioning the vineyards, any more than one could discuss the South in America without talking about cotton. Grapes grown for the making of wine constitute the principal crop of vast stretches of French territory. The country about Bordeaux is one such wine region, as are the hillsides of Burgundy and the flat plains of Champagne, northeast of Paris.

French California

If these wine lands can be compared to the cotton-growing South, the region around the French Riviera is a sort of French California or Florida. Marseilles is a sunnier San Francisco, and Nice a smaller Los Angeles. This is Provence, the original Roman Province, containing some of the most picturesque sites in all of France, not only along the Côte d'Azur, but inland, where the dusty gray-green olive trees seem to march in long, straight lines over the hills and through the valleys.

Here at Richelieu, on the other hand, one is in the heart of the real garden of France. Here the cauliflower and cabbages, the radishes and carrots, the artichokes and asparagus, that supply Paris, are grown. A little farther north is La Beauce, richest French wheat land.

Richelieu itself is a delightful spot, built by the great Cardinal Richelieu, who was Louis XIII's Prime Minister. Its two square "places" at either end of the single main street are lined with these essentially French square-cut lime trees. The houses are all alike, built of stone and stucco, with two floors only. Around the town the old walls are still there, but the moat has now been dried and turned into flower gardens. No wonder La Fontaine, seventeenth century contemporary of Richelieu, called the miniature town "the most beautiful village in the world."

Beginning to Waken

It certainly has great charm; but there is something overwhelmingly "past" about it. Richelieu is essentially a survival of a past age of French greatness. And in this, it is typical of the impression one has of the French Provinces as a whole. They are pleasant, they are picturesque, they are kindly and sympathetic. But they all lack the vitality, the vigor, the actuality, of the present day. In the Provinces, France is somnolent.

Yet, even in the midst of this sleep, Provincial France is stirring. The villages and countryside are beginning to waken with a striking unanimity. The French Provinces are entering a period of fermentation full of significance for France.

When I began my journeys through the various Provinces, my main idea was to get away from Paris and its politics. But to my surprise, I found this was not so easy. Provincial France, far from ignoring the political and social problems of the world today, are pondering them. Slowly, cautiously, but thoroughly, the farmer, the village shopkeeper, the small-town laborer are all thinking. They are dissatisfied with things as they are, and seeking for something better. What it will be, or when it will come, no one can say. There is, however, an old French proverb: "When the peasant begins to talk, great changes are in the air." Today, not only the peasant farmers but the workers, the artisans, the merchants in the villages—in fact the provincial population generally is falteringly, hesitantly, but persistently, talking and thinking very deeply. To me, there are sure signs that, as the proverb says, "great changes are in the air" for France.

Politics in the French provinces: Editorial Page.

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British West Indies Labor Takes Hope

October study indicates more British interest in depressed plight of island possessions.

By a Staff Artist

British Possessions Designated for Study

Royal Commission expects to reach Jamaica in October and study labor conditions there and in Trinidad and Barbados. It hopes to find a solution to the cause of riots which occurred last year. From the islands the Commission expects to go to the South and Central American mainlands to study conditions in British Guiana and Honduras. From thence it will go to the Leeward and Windward Islands, also scenes of low labor standards.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TRINIDAD, British West Indies—A somewhat depressing outlook in Trinidad and the neighboring British West Indies islands has been perceptibly brightened by the announcement that the British Government will send out a Royal Commission in the autumn to investigate social and economic conditions and relevant matters.

The Commission is expected to arrive in Jamaica at the end of October, and will pay special attention to that colony, Trinidad, and Barbados, in all of which labor problems last year and this year found expression in riots and other disturbances. It will also visit the mainland colonies of British Guiana and British Honduras, and proceed also to the Leeward and the Windward Islands where the standards of living of labor are among the lowest to be found in this part of the world.

This low standard is exemplified in the circumstances that a minimum daily wage of 1s. 3d. (about 30 cents) for agricultural workers has recently been recommended by a local commission which was asked by the Government of Grenada to formulate measures for relief in that small island. The commission realized that this wage was extremely small, but felt that better could not be done at present because of the low prices of the staple agricultural products.

Two Major Problems

This conclusion directs attention to two of the principal problems which the Royal Commission will have to study.

The first is, to find means of ensuring for colonial agriculturists stable and adequate returns for their products, since agriculture is the mainstay of the islands, not excepting Trinidad, although here the existence of a flourishing oil industry, one of the wealthiest in the British Empire, simplifies the solution.

The second is, to organize industry in a manner which would ensure to labor a reward for its services commensurate with its improved concept of living standards and sense of social justice—a feature of West Indian life destined to play a part of steadily increasing significance.

It is recognized that, although employers in a great many cases did not utilize the period of good prices before and, for a short time, since the World War to raise labor's wages, any desire they may now have to do so is likely to remain unfulfilled as long as sugar and cocoa, the principal agricultural products, are quoted as low in the world's markets as they have been for some time.

Yet the pressure of newly formed or revivified labor groups for better conditions is growing.

It is for this reason that satisfaction is felt at the prominent place given in the Royal Commission to men accustomed to deal with economic problems in a large way, as well as to labor representatives including so prominent a man in trade union circles in Britain as Sir Walter Citrine, the General Secretary of the Trades Union Congress.

The personnel of the Commission, which is headed by Lord Moyne and includes Sir Edward Stubbs, a former West Indian Governor, is strong and representative of interests which are predominantly claiming attention in the West Indies at the moment, so that high hopes are felt of a successful result of the mission.

Local Reforms

Meanwhile new Governors have arrived in Jamaica and Trinidad, charged with the onerous duty of carrying out such local reforms as may be possible pending the investigation of the Commission.

In Trinidad labor organization is making some strides. A new law to facilitate the arbitration of industrial disputes has been passed, and its mechanism has already been invoked in an oilfields dispute which has been causing anxiety since July last year. This matter, involving a claim by workers for substantially higher wages, will be settled by an arbitration body presided over by an English chairman later this year, and the situation on the oilfields is meanwhile quiet.

First steps have been made toward large-scale rehousing, a bill for which is expected to come before the Legislature shortly. Surveys of a detailed character are being made by the public health authorities in country districts in the interests of the laboring population, and a land settlement committee set up by the Government last November has issued a report recommending an elaborate system of establishing peasants on small holdings where they may acquire a measure of independence.

It is realized that the social unrest in these colonies is part of the effects flowing from world causes, and that ameliorative measures must take in the long view and may not achieve their objective in a short time.

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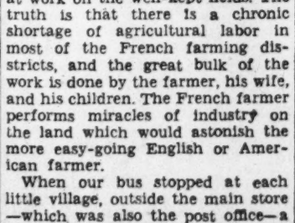

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Comeback for U. S. Stage?

(Continued from Page 1)

members whether needed or not. At the same time he voiced indignation that the Dramatists' Guild should seek to stop Gilbert Miller's production of "I Have Been Here Before," by J. B. Priestly, merely because Mr. Miller had not signed the Guild's basic agreement.

Later, the Theater Council's Board of Directors held a special meeting and issued a statement regretting the controversial nature of Mr. Brady's remarks.

"While not desiring to limit free speech, it is nevertheless an unwritten law of the Convention not to criticize participating bodies," the statement said.

Mr. Brady's reaction was that in order to help revive the theater, the Council had to face the facts of the amusement industry and deal with them on practical grounds.

"The theater isn't dead; it's the people who control the theater who are dead," he declared. "They can't revive the theater with roses, speeches, and platitudes."

In his address, Mr. Brady held that the American stage was suffering from a lack of good plays. There were grand players, he said, but no roles for them to fill.

"There was not one great play produced in New York last season," he continued. "There were successes, yes, but the successes were made by a public so eager for the theater, so anxious for anything that approached good entertainment that they attended what was given them."

For years, Mr. Brady held, he had been telling fellow producers in New York that they should think in terms of the whole country—not just of Broadway.

"There is a rich return for good plays in Indianapolis, in St. Louis and road towns," he said. "But we must have plays, and the dramatists can best prove their claims by writing material which is virile and palatable to theatergoers."

Dewey to Speed Retrial of Hines; Strengthens Case

By Ralph M. Blagden

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 14—Thomas E. Dewey, District Attorney of New York County, had revealed today his determination to make the defense's plea for a mistrial a boomerang for James J. Hines, powerful Tammany district leader, charged with providing protection for the Arthur (Dutch Schultz) Flegenheimer policy combine.

Not only will Mr. Dewey whip his case into shape for the earliest possible presentation to a jury, but, he indicated, it will be a more complete and relentless assault upon the dominant Tammany politicians than the first one had been.

As one assistant on the District Attorney's staff expressed it: "We'll throw the book at them next time." That is legal argot for "giving them the works."

Judicial Debate

Granting of a mistrial by Justice Ferdinand Pecora has had almost unprecedented reaction here. Open and barbed debate has raged between the Justice and Mr. Dewey, a rare phenomenon, for it is most unusual for a prosecutor and a justice to debate publicly the conduct of a trial.

Mr. Dewey hurled defiance in the face of the Justice in, at least, three respects: First, if the defense pursues its same line of inquiry in the next trial, Mr. Dewey asserted yesterday he would ask the same questions that led to the mistrial; second, the District Attorney still contended it was a proper question, and, third, he declared the advice of the Justice to include a count in the indictment charging conspiracy to obstruct justice was wrong and that the indictment as drawn was a "perfect document."

Mr. Dewey went so far as to assert that if the indictment had contained this recommended count, it would have been thrown out as "duplicitous" on the motion for mistrial and presumably by the very justice who advised its inclusion.

Justice Pecora supported his side of the debate by the flying buttresses of pungent rebuttal. Asked what his next move would be if he were District Attorney, he replied:

"If I were District Attorney, this decision would never have been necessary. The whole thing is most unfortunate," he added, "entirely due to the District Attorney."

Dewey to Handle Case

This personal altercation would have no importance by itself, but in connection with the unresolved problem of getting the charges against Mr. Hines to a jury it has acute bearing upon the propriety of Justice Pecora again presiding over this case, which Mr. Dewey has announced his determination to prosecute himself.

A mistrial was granted by Justice Pecora on Monday, after Mr. Dewey had asked a witness if Mr. Hines' name had been mentioned in connection with the poultry racket during a grand jury investigation in March, 1935. Justice Pecora held by suggesting the defendant's complicity in a crime other than that set forth in the indictment upon which he was being tried, that Mr. Hines had been "fatally prejudiced" before the jury.

Mr. Dewey in his quest for a new Presiding Justice may take the case before another grand jury for a new indictment, which, while identical with the one now in force, would, because of its being a regular grand jury issue, enable it to be tried in the Court of General Sessions. Such a development might bring Mr. Hines to trial before Judge Charles C. Nott, senior Judge of the Court. The first trial was in the Court of Special Sessions.

Dewey Is Cheered

New York City has apparently rallied around Mr. Dewey in what would have been an unpredictable manner a week ago. Those who believed that Mr. Dewey held his following together because New York "loves a winner" are astonished at the sober massing of sentiment behind the public prosecutor. This reaction has been manifested in many ways from the motion picture audiences who last night cheered Mr. Dewey and hissed Justice Pecora to the overwhelming editorial alignment against the Justice. It is highly possible that New York has relished good government when it gets it, and after the revelations of John F. Curry, one-time Tammany leader, on the stand, have no taste for an outcome that would set the Tiger again loose on the city.

Mr. Dewey indicated that his original case was a skeletonized one compared with the one now in preparation. Additional witnesses, subpoenaed records and expert testimony are also going to supply the new case with the same surprise element upon which the successful prosecutor of "Lucky Luciano" and the restaurant rackets has always relied.

The defense benefited by listening to the detailed accounts of George Weinberg, Harry Schoenhaus and J. Richard (Dixie) Davis, the three Shultz lieutenants, but the State benefited from discovering many of the defense's tactics.

New Aid for State

The prosecution will, for instance, have the opportunity to bolster its chief documentary evidence in support of its charge that Mr. Hines received regular payoffs from the policy combine. This evidence was a check purported to have been handed to Mr. Hines by Rose Wendroff, Davis' sister, with "J. Hines" written on the back. The defense assailed this evidence by testimony suggestive that "J. Hines" had been written in after the check had been cashed and returned from the bank as part of the alleged frameup of the Tammany leader. It was learned today that the State will undertake not only to reveal that "J. Hines" was written in before the check was cashed, but to show who did the writing in.

To establish this fact, it is reported, the State will call handwriting experts, among whom may be Albert D. Osborn, Elbridge Stein and Scott E. Leslie.

Despite Justice Pecora's admonishment to the jurors that they refrain from declarations to the press, many of them have been quoted in the New York newspapers and most of them have expressed the view that the trial should have gone on and that they would not have been influenced by the question that resulted in mistrial. One even said he did not hear it, and upon inquiring of another juror learned that he did not hear it either.

Pecora Defends Ruling

One of the most frequent criticisms against Justice Pecora's action was that it has occasioned great waste of time, money and effort. Justice Pecora in reply to this contention said:

"Had I denied the motion, there undoubtedly would have been a reversal. There isn't a shadow of doubt in my mind that additional expense would have been incurred by the people and the defendant, for then they would not only have had the expense of a new trial, but the expense of an appeal as well. It has saved the public money."

Mr. Dewey's determination to prosecute the case himself has weakened to some degree the belief that he might accept the Republican nomination for Governor. Because of the essential preliminary steps, the business of drawing and impaneling a new jury, the resolving of motions and the issue of the selection of a justice, the trial will not get under way before late October, and probably not until November, it is generally conceded. That would mean that Mr. Dewey would logically be engaged in work connected with the trial at the time he should be campaigning to run for Governor.

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A Man in the News

By a Staff Artist

Sir Harry Fagg Batterbee
British High Commissioner in New Zealand

Sir Harry Batterbee Goes to New Zealand

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Sir Harry Fagg Batterbee, newly-appointed British High Commissioner in New Zealand, is the United Kingdom's latest Ambassador of Empire.

His appointment to represent the British Government in New Zealand where his duty is that of a link with Downing Street has been warmly welcomed in Wellington.

Of late the British Government, as distinct from the King, has not had any official representative in New Zealand. This is because the British Governor General who performed this function up to 1931, has since then, under a British Parliament Act known as the "Statute of Westminster" had his duties confined to that of representing the King. This change was an outcome of post-war Empire reorganization which converted the great Dominions, including Canada, South Africa, Australia, New Zealand, and Eire, the former Irish Free State, into coequal nations of the British Commonwealth united to one another only because all owe allegiance to the same sovereign. Sir Harry's position in New Zealand thus will be similar to that of existing High Commissioners in other chief dominions.

Sir Harry was educated at Faversham and Oxford. He has been Dominions Assistant Under-Secretary of State in London since 1930.

In 1927, in the capacity of Political Secretary, he accompanied the present King (then Duke of York) to Australia and New Zealand. He also visited New Zealand in 1924 when he was in a similar capacity to Admiral Field on an Empire cruise of a special service squadron of the Royal Navy.

Airplane Carries Barking Spiders

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MELBOURNE, Australia—Barking spiders have been brought 2,500 miles by airplane to be a star turn at the Northern Territory Exhibition at Melbourne.

The exhibition is being sponsored by the Commonwealth Government, the idea being to give people in the south of Australia some insight into Northern and Central Australia.

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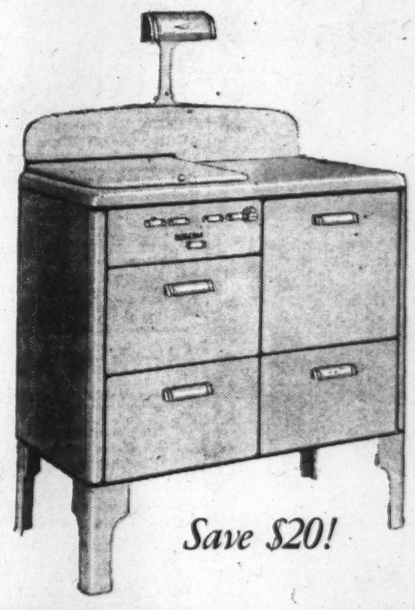

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Chilean Revolt Blamed on Nazi Pattern

Enthusiasm of youth in listening blindly to inciters attributed to German racial pride.

Cultural ties with old Germany found slight in Chile—Agitation chief cause of unrest.

By Roland Hall Sharp

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTIAGO, Chile—It has been left to the Nazi movement to produce the first large-scale destruction of civic life in Chilean—and South American for that matter—political revolt. Revolutions are not so common in this Latin Continent as accepted by popular opinion overseas, but when they do occur they are usually notable for an absence of bloodshed. The leader assures himself beforehand of the requisite military support, masses men and guns before the Presidential Palace, and then induces the Government to resign.

The Nazis have broken the Chilean rule. Sixty-one youths were sacrificed in a revolutionary enterprise whose futility was obvious to the whole populace from the moment it was announced. They seized a public building, the State Insurance Bank, in obedience to "secret party instructions," and awaited military assistance which their leaders had promised without the slightest justification. The boys were let down by their leaders and having used their illegal arms against the police suffered the maximum penalty of rebellion against the constituted authority. It was a sad episode and, maybe, there were mistakes on both sides, but public opinion has unanimously ascribed all blame to the leaders who hid in the background.

Direct Nazi implication in this occurrence is not the only significant point of the revolt. The Government, newspapers, and public opinion have described the episode as a "putsch," and as such it will go down to political history. It was a 100 per cent Chilean "putsch," but many citizens are already attributing its tragic consequences to the propagation of an alien ideology. Confessions and plans reveal tactics borrowed from the revolutionary tactics of national socialism overseas—the emphasis that youth in the offensive vanguard must place "blind trust" in their leaders; the seizure of radio stations and the broadcasting of false and alarming news; and the advocacy of violent action to create public alarm and a situation ripe for successful revolt.

Revolutionary Tactics

The campaign of Nazi violence was begun when the Chilean "führer," Señor Jorge Gonzalez von Marees, on election to the Chamber of Deputies, declared he would use his position in Parliament to facilitate the overthrow of that institution.

According to President Alessandri, during the past three months there has been a "deliberate campaign of violence" to supplant democratic Government. The Nazi Party lined up with or repudiated the Popular Front as political circumstances demanded; members threw bombs and petards on public occasions and in public places; the "führer" fired a pistol while President Alessandri was reading his message in Congress; and the Premier and high Government officials were bodily assaulted. The "führer" is now in gaol.

Another fact that cannot be overlooked—though its significance may easily be exaggerated—is the southern origin of many of the boys who participated in the revolutionary escapade. Southern Chile was colonized mainly by Germans, and it is in that same part of the country that the national socialist creed has most prospered and where at times the Government has been forced to exercise a restraining hand. Long obituary lists in daily newspapers contain confirmation on this point. There are many names such as Dittrich, Brüning, Wahlen, Kusch, Monckeberg, Klotzsche, Holzappel, and Schwarzenberg. It is officially stated that there are "others from the South" yet to be identified.

The proportion of German racial names is almost as great among the nearly 200 who were detained for alleged implication in the revolt. The "führer," as his name shows, has German blood on his maternal side. It should be pointed out that all the Nazis are genuine Chilean citizens and there is no suggestion of alien instigation of the violence. The average onlooker, however, does suggest that a "putsch" of this character is more likely to occur where the racial origin of part of the population increases the national susceptibility to Nazi propaganda.

October Election

The Government has summoned Congress to emergency sessions to concede special faculties and declare state of seige for six months. As the Presidential succession of President Alessandri is to be determined in October votings, these powers, if granted, would create an interesting electoral situation. The Radicals and Socialists, who are associated in a Popular Front, while condemning the Nazi "putsch," are opposed to the concession, fearing probably that it would operate against them in the election. The Government's request is held reasonable in other quarters.

Former President Ibañez, who embraced the Nazi creed more with an eye to its vote than for sympathy with its program, was the candidate of that Party in alliance with a Socialist faction. He is now in custody. He presented himself at an Army barracks at the time of the "putsch," either to secure an "honorable refuge" among military comrades or to secure support for the boys in the offensive vanguard. But Señor von Marees later exonerated General Ibañez from blame for the revolt.

Meantime it can safely be assumed that the "putsch" has placed him out of the election running, which reduces the contest to a straight one between Señor Gustavo Ross, rightist, and Señor Pedro Aguirre Cerda, leftist.

Cultural Ties

"Dies ist Chile, nicht? Aber es gibt viele Deutsche."

It was Chile, and there were many Germans, just as the plump-cheeked matron had said. She settled more comfortably into the bus seat and told how she came to Chile from Frankfurt 40 years ago.

Behind her, two flaxen-haired girls and a man with blonde moustache found seats near the Indian in his rough brown poncho, the mestizo girl holding a bunch of sweet peas, the burly rancher in his mud-caked boots, and the Chilean salesman in his tailored suit. A mixed crowd jammed into every inch of standing room.

The bus was full, but no driver had appeared. Ox carts rumbled by on the new concrete street that ended abruptly just beyond Puerto Montt's central plaza. The Hotel Hein raised its facade among wooden structures opposite the quay along a splendid bay rimmed by forested slopes.

German Conversation

Good humoredly and apparently as a matter of routine, the German lady leaned over and pressed a plump forefinger on the horn. Others joined in, and after three or four minutes of honking the driver emerged from nowhere, started the motor, and lurched off for Puerto Varas.

Conversation in the bus proceeded in German almost entirely, with some Spanish and guttural dialects to remind a visitor this was South America.

Deep in the German section of Chile, the bus passed neat farms. Geese paraded along the road. Fair-skinned passengers alighted and turned into gates toward houses with Teutonic gables and eaves. The road wound past azure Lake Llanquihue, horizoned by the white cone of Osorno and other peaks of the southern Andes.

From such surroundings came about half of the 61 Nazi youths who went down before bullets of the Chilean police in Santiago's abortive Nacista revolt. Chile's German colony supplies a test case for evaluating effects of National Socialist activity in a locale far removed from the pressures that produced National Socialism in Germany. There are about 200,000 of German extraction in a Chilean population of 4,500,000.

Propagandized Zeal

The blood tie, stressed by National Socialist race theories, remains, although there has been some intermarrying. The cultural tie had been loosening before National Socialism reached out to tighten its bonds with all Germans abroad. After two or three generations, there are few friends or relatives to write to in the old country. Most of the Chilean Germans have never returned for visits to the Vaterland.

Left to themselves, these émigrés from pre-Hitler Germany tend to settle into the life of their adopted country. They have been welcomed and honored. They have hewed a new home from a wilderness, and contributed to Chile's wealth. By no stretch of the imagination can southern Chile be claimed as a German region separated from the Reich by past misdeeds of the democratic powers.

Nothing remains to stir up Nazi zeal except the organized propaganda of Nazi cells. Chile has had to put these in their place for some years. The latest defiance, reaching the stature of revolt, shows the unfruitful effects of an alien agitation, exalting a blood tie and an exotic political system above Chile's efforts toward operative democracy.

Martial Law Ruled In Chilean Decree

By the Associated Press

Santiago, Chile, Sept. 14

A new decree placing Chile under martial law and giving President Alessandri extraordinary powers for four months became effective here yesterday with publication in the official journal.

The measure, designed to deal with circumstances growing out of the short-lived Nacista revolt Sept. 5, was given final approval by the Senate Sept. 12. It will be suspended between Oct. 10 and 30 to permit freedom during the Presidential election period. The election will be held Oct. 25.

A newspaper censorship decree already is in effect.

Niagara Spray Missing; Sliding Rock Suspected

NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y. (AP)—Engineers suddenly noticed Sept. 13 that a well-known plume of spray had disappeared from the center of the Canadian horseshoe falls—and promptly concluded that a huge new rock slide had occurred at Niagara.

L. L. Gisborn, a Parks Commission engineer, estimated that an unseen ledge of limestone 40 or 50 feet long and 12 to 15 feet wide had plunged into the rapids beneath the falls sometime in the past three days, the sound of the plunge unheard above the perpetual roar of the falls.

Mr. Gisborn said the contour of the falls at the brink had not been changed.

Miss American Legion of 1938

Don English, Paramount

Evelyn Keys of Paramount Studios

Shown with sample invitation extended personally to Mayors and Governors in national tour. She is being greeted on return to convention city by John R. Quinn, Convention Corporation President and a past national commander. D. A. Bernard, executive vice-president, looks on.

Los Angeles Plans to Outdo Itself in Welcome to Legion

LOS ANGELES, Sept. 14 (AP)—Daniel J. Doherty, National Commander of the American Legion, here to open the organization's annual convention next week, praised the United States' action in strengthening its national defenses.

In an interview, he declared:

"The wisdom of building an adequate national defense has been definitely established by the recent turn of European affairs. We need only to point to Adolf Hitler's technique in the annexation of Austria. Austria and the European powers were unprepared to meet Hitler's threats of force. He seeks by the same technique now to swallow Czechoslovakia."

Internally, Mr. Doherty said, America's greatest need is to awaken the people "to what has happened to other peoples who formerly enjoyed the processes of free democratic government."

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—Always a gracious hostess to conventions of every sort, this city has been outdoing herself in primping for her "greatest date" in history, the 20th annual bivouac of the American Legion. Although the convention is slated officially to occur only from Sept. 18 through 23, preparations have stretched into weeks, and the occasion is now the chief topic of interest here and may remain so long after the ranks have been dismissed from this formation.

To this city, growing accustomed to film premieres in full dazzle and glare, comes an entertainment program which will make even the natives and all other transplanted Iowans sit up and take notice.

First of the superlatives is the "greatest parade ever staged in the history of Los Angeles"—a 12-hour march on Tuesday, Sept. 20. Col. Wayne Allen, Commander of the 160th Infantry, California National Guard, and Chief Administrator and Purchasing Agent of Los Angeles County, will act as Grand Marshal in a pageant of California history. Floats, with all the artistry of Hollywood's colossal sets and Pasadena's Tournaments of Roses, are to depict: "Discovery by Cabrillo," early red Indians, Spanish colonial missions (with Leo Carillo on horseback in a favorite prancing role), "Days of the Roaring West" headed by William S. "Bill" Hart, the all-time western star with Gene Autry, Hoot Gibson, and Ken Maynard; "Golden West," "Redwood Empire," and "Jewel of All Nations."

Movie Night

Second of the superlatives is the "Motion Picture Night" in the Los Angeles Olympic Coliseum on Wednesday, Sept. 21. Southern California is supposed never to have witnessed such a display of film-city brilliance. Joe E. Brown at the microphone is to introduce such events as the Fanchon and Marco revue, circus acts, float parade, and the "Burning of Rome" with unparalleled fireworks.

Outstanding in the assembly of Legionnaires is the annual banquet of the American Legion Founders, to precede the business sessions with a Sept. 18 banquet in the University Club. Of the thinning eligibility of the thousand who attended the 1919 conferences in Paris and St. Louis, 150 are expected to attend and hear the principal addresses by Louis A. Johnson, former National Commander and present Assistant Secretary of War; Mayor Fiorello La Guardia of New York, and Gov. Frank Merriam of California. President of this pioneering "command post" is Fred Blair Townsend, attorney of Phoenix, Ariz.

That same Sunday evening the rank and file of the Legion will attend the "Religious and Patriotic Ceremony" in the Hollywood Bowl, where early arrivals are expected to overflow the hilly rim of the natural cup seating no more than 27,000 persons.

Mass Gathering

Following the invocation to continue the Legion's mottoed work of serving in peace as well as in war, National Commander Daniel Doherty is to call the Bowl assembly to order as the first mass gathering of the convention. Herbert Marshall, British-born film star, leads off the Bowl program by presenting the tableau of "Birth of the American Legion." Also on the program are: "Golden Lady," a one-act play honoring the Gold-Star Mothers; a concert by the San Gabriel (Calif.) Drum and Bugle Corps, national Legion champions; and other appropriate selections climaxed with Taps by the Hollywood Post band.

The first business of the convention, a joint session between the Legion and its auxiliary, is to be called to order at 9:30 a. m. on Sept. 19 in Shrine Auditorium. Addresses of welcome are to be given by Gov. Merriam, Mayor Frank L. Shaw of Los Angeles, John R. Quinn, President of the 1938 American Legion Convention Corporation, a past National Commander, and present Los Angeles County Assessor; and Joseph S. Long, 1937-38 commander of the California Department of the Legion.

After response by Frank N. Belgrano, Jr., a past National Commander, a medallion will be pinned on Mayor La Guardia honoring the city of the preceding convention.

U. S. Constitution 'Godfather' Honored

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LA BREDE, France—A monument to "the godfather of the American Constitution"—Charles de Secondat, Baron de Montesquie—has been unveiled here in the little village where he was born 249 years ago. Famous writer and philosopher of his day, this Frenchman had a profound influence on American history. Because most of the social and administrative doctrines advanced in his work "Separation of Powers" were incorporated in the United States Constitution. Statues in his honor have been erected both in Paris and Bordeaux, but until Sunday, Aug. 7, 1938, the only memorial in his native village was the chateau where he was born in 1689.

Diplomatic Currants

David Lloyd George received permanent possession of a silver cup for the best black currants at the National Farmers' Union Food Show. He had won the cup twice before.

'Tallest Bridge in South' Spans Mire

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PORT ARTHUR, Texas., Sept. 14—Snip! A two-ounce ribbon fell aside opening a sweep of 10,500 tons of steel here this last week, and first traffic began climbing over the $3,000,000 Port Arthur-Orange bridge, "the tallest in the South."

In addition to being the highest bridge in the South, the Port Arthur-Orange span has the seventh highest vertical clearance in the United States. From water level to roadway it is 34 feet higher than New Orleans' Huey P. Long bridge across the Mississippi. By the same gauge it is 43 feet higher than the Brooklyn bridge.

You may have occasion to traverse this great engineering feat soon. It is a link in the scenic hug-the-coast highway from New Orleans to Brownsville, Texas.

Actual cost of the span is given as $2,734,718—$750,000 from Jefferson County, Texas; $1,141,742 from PWA; and $842,976 from the Texas Highway Department. Subsequent Highway Department contracts for roads leading up to it bring the cost to approximately $3,000,000, however.

The main span is 176 feet above the silty waters of the Neches. Its tiptop is 230 feet above the river. In length it is 7,772 feet, nearly a mile and a half. The Naches below is an unimpressive stream. Its channel is less than 1,000 feet wide.

Why is the bridge so high?

Ten miles upstream Beaumont has its docks. When Port Arthur first began talking about a bridge over the Naches ship channel in 1927, Beaumont objected that its port would be bottled up. Beaumont refused to consider a bascule bridge with spans that could be raised to let tankers go by. It insisted that any span over the ship channel be high enough for an ocean-going liner to pass under snugly. To raise a web of steel and concrete 200 feet on this coastal marshland necessitated the mile and a half length.

Construction of such a tall bridge on a quagmire 15 miles from the Gulf of Mexico involved several engineering departures.

The engineers remembered the Sabine district's last hurricane in 1915. The bridge is considered typhoon-proof. Trusses and girders were designed to resist wind forces of 75 pounds per square foot—the equivalent of a 140-mile wind.

For a depth of 88 feet the ground supporting the gargantuan load is soft mud and watery sand. This made it necessary to sink the piers to depths of from 90 feet to 102 feet, into a firm stratum of clay. Test borings alone cost $5,000.

The damp, salty air from the Gulf corrodes steel rapidly. Sharpening its bite are the caustic gases from the five refineries in the Sabine district. To forestall corrosion copper-bearing steel was used for the superstructure.

G. G. Wickline, native Texan and bridge engineer for the Texas Highway Department, was engineer in charge. Ash-Howard-Needles & Tammen of Kansas City and New York City, consulting bridge engineers, made plans and specifications.

Court Pay Cuts Ordered Back

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 14—Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia's efforts to reduce the pay of Municipal Court attaches had hit a snag today following a ruling by Judge Peter Schmuck, of the State Supreme Court, that the city restore the salaries of 68 clerks to Municipal Court justices. Justice Schmuck ordered the clerks' pay boosted from $1,200 to $3,240 a year on the ground that the Board of Estimate budget reduction of $477,000 on February 28 was illegal and void.

The Supreme Court Justice ruled that the powers over city jobs given the Board of Estimate by the city's new charter can be used only in connection with the budget, since the budget was not before the board on February 28, the latter was ruled to be without power.

The ruling was seen here as putting a serious crimp in the Mayor's drive to curtail the courts' power to set the salaries of its employees, many of whom are held to obtain office through political influence.

Justice Schmuck's decision is interpreted as bolstering the June ruling of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, which upheld the right of the courts to determine their employees' pay.

At that time, the city had appealed against a pay rise for 42 court employees, city officials asking that the city's budget be freed of salaries "dictated" by courts through the power of mandamus. Mayor La Guardia also contended that various courts had granted salaries that were excessive.

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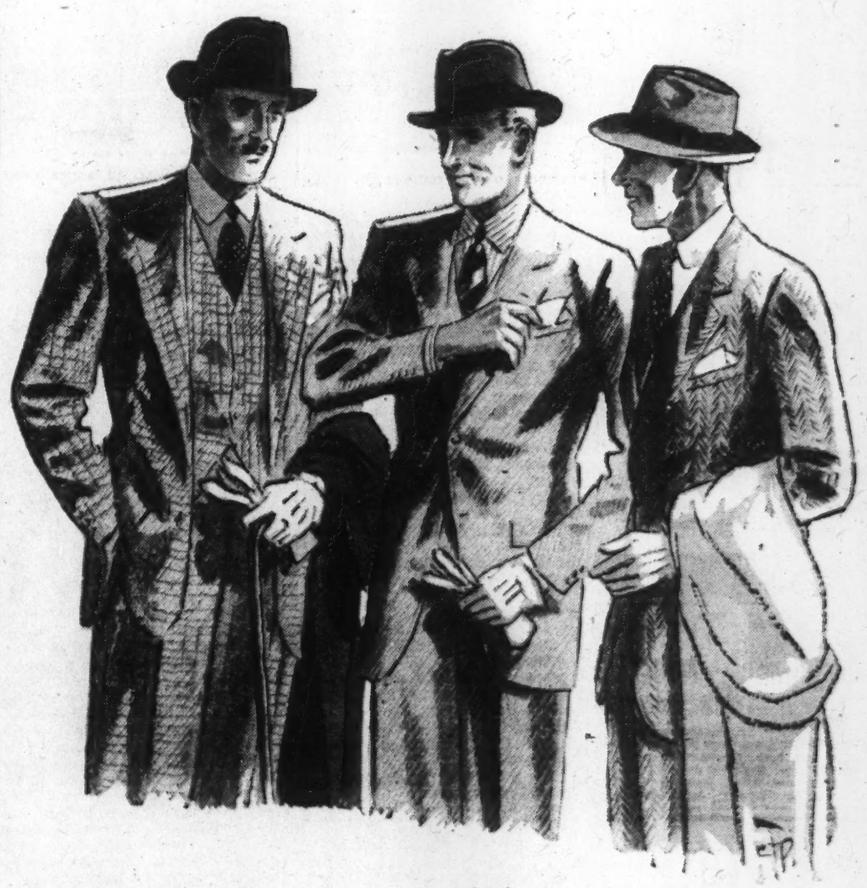

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Women's Activities
A Wednesday and Friday Page

Two Million Women—United by a Single Aim

Fashions—Food
A Wednesday and Friday Page

Vast Club Network: 'To Promote Better Things of Life'

Head of General Federation of Women's Clubs Feels That Women Through Club Work Have 'Come a Long Way'

Women at Washington

By Mary Hornaday

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington, D. C.

Busily engaged in completing her "Cabinet" and plans for her three-year administration, Mrs. Saidie Orr Dunbar, new president of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, took time the other day to explain why women's clubs are worth the time they consume.

Largest women's organization in the United States, the Federation boasts 14,500 member clubs with a total enrollment of roughly 2,000,000 women. Member groups range from Tuesday Afternoon Social Clubs in small midwestern villages to women's city clubs of large metropolises.

Any club whose contribution is acceptable to the Federation's Council is eligible for membership in the Federation. Political and religious groups alone are excluded. National dues are 10 cents per capita, though with such a large organization it is difficult to keep membership rolls up-to-date.

Ally of Cultural Movements

The woman's club is important to any community, large or small, Mrs. Dunbar says, because it provides a group that can be depended on to promote the "better things of life." The women's club movement during the last half century, she points out, has been a strong ally of the public schools, of libraries and other cultural facilities, of protective legislation for women and children; and of international friendship.

As she sees it, the Federation's function is to constantly expand the vision and experience of the many local groups affiliated with it, at the same time detracting nothing from their local autonomy.

In answer to criticisms that the Federation is slow-moving compared with other women's organizations when it comes to pushing Congress or the President for action, Mrs. Dunbar declared "Any great body moves slowly." She added:

"When we look backward and remember that 75 years ago there were no women's clubs, that prior to that women had only the home and church and had never participated in community activity or even determined to any degree their responsibility toward society, we find we have come a long way."

Long-Range

Contrasting the Federation with women's groups like the League of Women Voters or the National Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs, which concentrate on a few specific objectives, Mrs. Dunbar explained, "We can't keep our member groups inflamed over specific objectives as they do. It is difficult to get a Browning Study Club or a Bach Music Club excited about bills pending in the legislature. Our aims have to be long-range. I always say our organization is the only one that sees all of life."

Mrs. Dunbar, herself, is an all-American clubwoman. She belongs to the P. E. O., the Daughters of the American Revolution, the League of Women Voters, and the Portland (Ore.) Woman's Club. She was born in a log cabin near Granger, Mo., of a family that planted the first corn in the county. Later she was taken to Kansas, California, and on to Portland, Ore., where she was reared and educated, taught school, and still makes her home. Her immediate family today consists of a grown son and married daughter and a four-year-old grandson.

For 22 years Mrs. Dunbar has been active in professional public health and social service work in Oregon. Her club work began in 1908 when she was appointed chairman of public health for the Oregon Federation. Subsequently she rose through the ranks of federation offices in Oregon and served 10 years on the General Federation's Executive Committee. She stepped from the office of first vice-president to the presidency, at the Federation's triennial convention in Kansas City, Mo., last spring.

Keynote Chosen

"Adjusting Democracy for Human Welfare" is the Keynote Mrs. Dunbar has chosen for her administration. Pivotal department of the Federation for the next three years will be that of Public Welfare. "Just as the keynote of my predecessor, Mrs. Roberta Campbell Lawson, was Education for Living, and that of Mrs. Grace Morrison Poole Reynolds was American Citizenship; so I want our women to tune in with the trend of modern life and tackle the problems of the times," she says. She often quotes an earlier federation president who said that "The power of women today is so great that, if widely directed and unified, it could become the masterful factor in the salvation of this distraught world."

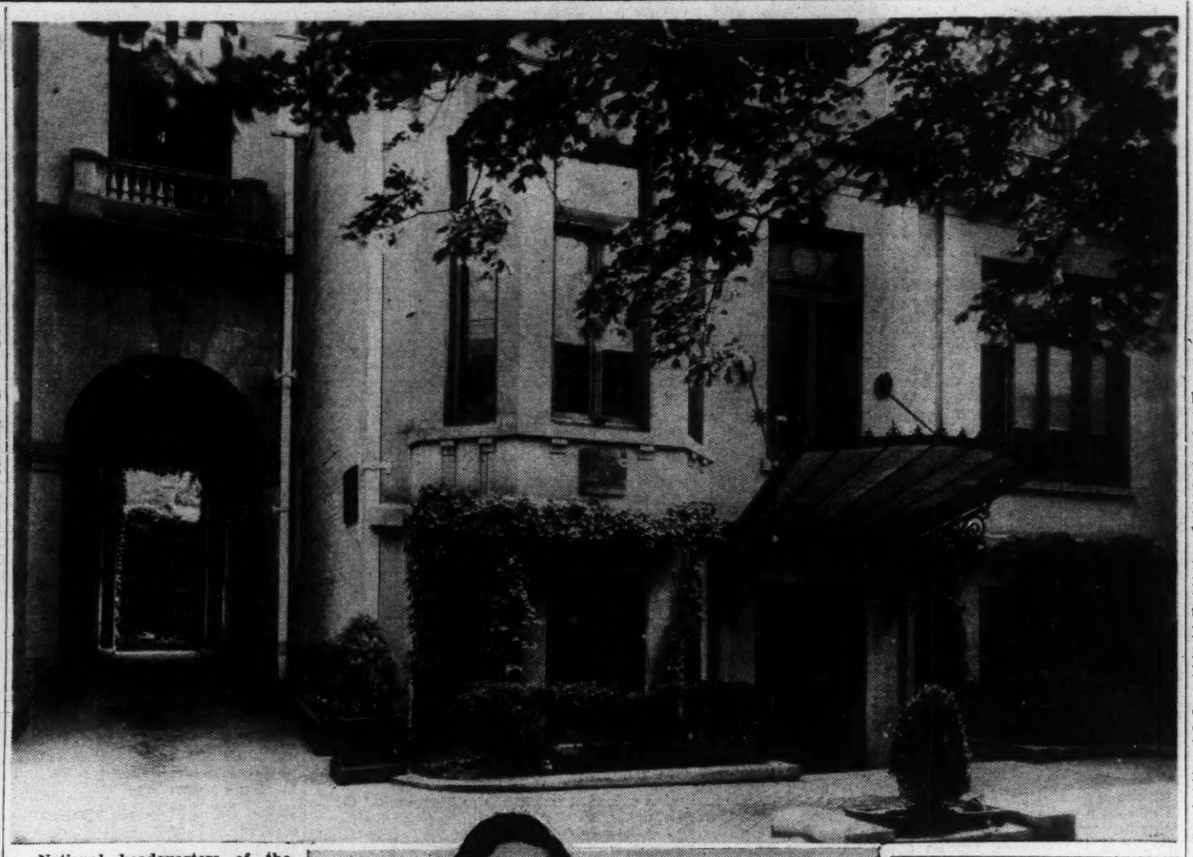
Causes to which the Federation pledged its support at its last convention include uniform marriage and divorce laws, maintenance of high standards for national parks, the principle of the Hull reciprocal trade treaties, neutrality, tax revision to help business and increase purchasing power; better homes for Indians, uniform state narcotic laws, syphilis control, and fuller informative labeling for textiles.

Living in Washington

While she heads the federation, Mrs. Dunbar will live at the historic gray stone mansion on N Street in Washington, where the organization makes its headquarters. Originally built by Admiral Radford and later purchased and presented by admirers to Gen. Nelson A. Miles, of Indian and Spanish War fame, the mansion was purchased in 1922 with $70,000 raised among women in every State.

Mrs. Dunbar has been spending the summer choosing on a "merit basis" the women who are to fill the key positions in the Federation during the next three years and direct its fiftieth anniversary celebration in 1940. Named thus far as heads of the various Departments are: Mrs. F. H. Clausen, of Horicon, Wis., American Citizenship; Dr. Josephine L. Peirce, Lima, Ohio, American Home; Mrs. Wiley Morgan, Knoxville, Tenn., Education; Mrs. Carl L. Schrader, Belmont, Mass., Fine Arts; Mrs. Frederic Beggs, Wyckoff, N. J., International Relations; Mrs. David S. Long, Harrisonville, Mo., Junior Club Women; Mrs. Fred R. Lufkin, Chicago, Press and Publicity. Chairmen of the Departments of Legislation and Public Welfare are yet to be selected.

"Women at Washington" runs on the Women's Page at least once a month.



National headquarters of the General Federation of Women's Clubs in Washington, D. C., and (Below) Two of the Federation's Enthusiastic Officers, Mrs. Sadie Orr Dunbar of Portland, Ore., President (Right), and Mrs. John L. Whitehurst, of Baltimore, Md., First Vice-President.

A Party to Be Remembered

Flowers for the Theme, With Games and Fun Aplenty

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London

If you long to have a party that's a bit different from everyone else's, why not give a FLOWER party? You'll love planning it, and it's not expensive.

First of all make a list of guests—an equal number of men and girls if you can. Don't be persuaded into buying ordinary invitation cards. With a pair of scissors you can easily turn correspondence cards into flattened rose shapes. Touch the card up if you like with paint.

Then, what about fancy dress, headdress or something of that sort? If you feel men aren't flowery, then have a market-garden party (calling it Flowers and Vegetables) and ask the girls to come with flower headdresses and the men with vegetable ones. (Perhaps you'd better add imitation flowers and vegetables—onions would be a bit overpowering!) This suggestion goes on the card. You can put a limit on the price to be paid for the fancy dress, though this isn't necessary.

Keep a little pad handy and jot down the bright ideas which occur to you, probably in the middle of the night.

Decorations

The decorations won't be difficult. If you cannot afford many fresh flowers, content yourself with buying or making bright paper ones, putting these among lots of evergreen leaves. Another idea would be to make a frieze of flower pictures from gardening catalogues or to cut silhouettes from folded paper, making a row of daisies or a garland of roses to hang round the room. The kind of decoration depends so much on the type of your room that only suggestions can be made.

Decorations, of course, include those on the tea or supper table. Flowery bonbons, serviettes, doilies, table cloths (paper ones to save the laundry bill), flower transfers stuck on plain cups or tumblers so that each guest knows his own—ideas will come thick and fast. Each guest's name-card should be attached to a dainty little buttonhole (real or imitation) bearing a pin.

As for the food, you can have sandwiches (each kind bearing a name-label with flower decoration); flower decorated cakes, gay jellies and trifles—whatever you please, the judicial use of flower decorations will make them exactly right for your party.

Now for Games

A good ice-breaker will be the competition in which everyone guesses what everyone else's fancy dress represents. Another prize might be given for the most ingenious costume.

About the prizes. There will be scent and soap, bulbs in pots (or out of them), little pots of heather, to say nothing of gay handkerchiefs for the girls. And if the men win, what about a packet or two of seeds, a pound of potatoes, or a cauliflower?

But if you don't want to go to the expense of providing numberless presents, you can present a flowery scrap, a paper petal or leaf, even a label with "First Prize for Flowers" on it to the winner of every game throughout the evening. Then at the end award a prize to the one with the most, and an amusing prize to the one with the least.

Other suggestions are:

CRAZY GARDEN: On arrival each guest is presented with a card numbered and bearing three jumbled-up names of flowers and vegetables, such as PIT LU (tulip), I NOON (Onion) and CUS ROC (Crocus). Provide paper and pencil and see who can first bring you the correct list of names. As every guest is bound to move about among the others it means that soon everyone will be chatting to everyone else.

Hunting the Other Half

CUT FLOWERS: Before the party write out, on separate slips of paper, the names of 40 flowers, cutting each name in two. Hide the slips bearing the first half of the names about the house (or room) and present each of the guests with one end-of-the-word slip. As soon as a player has found the first part of the word he returns for another slip and so on until all the names have been found. The winner is the one who has found the greatest number of cut flowers.

BASKET OF SEEDS: Put a number of peas (dried) in a basket and while music is played (a few bars as in Musical Chairs) the basket is passed round. Whoever is holding it each time the music stops takes out a pea, giving one also to right and left hand neighbors. When the basket is empty, the peas are counted and the winner is the one with the most.

FLOWERY CHARACTERS: Everyone writes down on paper the name of his favorite flower. These are then collected and re-distributed. Each player then has to write a character, the letters contained in the words being the initial letters of the fortune. Thus for Violet a player might write: Vivid, Interesting, Original, Lovable, Entirely Trustworthy. After 10 minutes the papers are collected and the favorite flowers claimed. Each player then reads his favorite flower and the character allotted to him.

Teamwork

TEAM BLOSSOMS: Divide the players into teams, not more than six in each. Provide paper and pencil for each team. At the word "Go" each first player runs up for his paper and the umpire names a plant. The first player to spell this correctly scores one to his team. When all have had turns the points are counted, the winning team being the one with the most.

Finally, PAPER FLOWERS will be thoroughly enjoyed. For this provide one piece of green ribbon for each girl's left wrist, various colored crepe paper (including green), scissors, needle and thread. Invite each man to choose a girl and give him the name of a flower. This he proceeds to make in paper on the wrist of the partner who may help him with her right hand. A prize is awarded to the couple who produces the most successful flower after 20 minutes.

Mary Vivian

Icebox Rolls With Variations

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The writer has experimented with this recipe for icebox rolls and found that it can be used in various ways. For instance, it makes delicious bread by using less sugar.

If bread and rolls are made regularly, the purchase of yeast by the pound is an economy. It keeps in the icebox for as long as three weeks, and is the same as the yeast cake.

Into the hydrator of the refrigerator put

2¼ cups boiling water. Add
½ cup shortening
1 teaspoon salt
½ cup sugar (more if desired). Let this stand until shortening is melted. When liquid is lukewarm add
2 yeast cakes or the same amount of baker's yeast, as the yeast by the pound is called, and
2 unbeaten eggs. Stir until the egg yolk is mixed through the liquid. Then add
4 cups flour. Stir this in until it is well mixed. Add
4 cups flour again. This last flour should be mixed in until it is all absorbed by the liquid. Put on cover of hydrator and put in refrigerator over night. The next morning form into rolls, cover with a towel, let raise until double in bulk and bake in an oven at 425°F. for 20 minutes.

If the dough is used for bread use less sugar, a little more salt, and bake in an oven at 375°F. for an hour.

In forming the rolls the writer picks off a small portion at a time from the dough in the hydrator and turns it under until the top of the roll is smooth. This recipe makes three dozen rolls but the dough can be kept in the icebox for as long as two weeks.

In the whole process of making the rolls, the only utensils used are the hydrator, a spoon, a measuring cup, and the tin the rolls are baked in. After they are baked they can be stored in the hydrator, reheated and used for as long as four days, still retaining their freshness.

By substituting half whole wheat flour the rolls can be varied, and by icing the wheat rolls with an icing made with confectioners sugar, a little milk, and vanilla, something still different results.

The recipe can be used for a foundation for any of the various sweet breads, and can be made richer by adding more shortening or eggs or both without changing the texture of the rolls.

The writer has found the following things important to remember: always keep the liquid to 2¼ cups, the flour to 8 cups; form the rolls as soon as taking out of the icebox; and let them raise slowly after forming into rolls—about 2 hours.

(Mrs.) D. L. A.

Improves Roast

Before cooking a roast of meat, I rub it well with dry mustard and sprinkle with pepper and salt, sear both sides in a pan of enough fat to sear good. Then I place it in a hot oven and cook for a short time. This brings out the flavor and makes the meat tender.

(Mrs.) E. T., Canada

The Recipes
on this page
have been approved for
The Christian Science Monitor
by Miss Farmer's
School of Cookery, Inc.
Boston, Mass.

Every Home a Wild-Life Sanctuary

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Most of us wish we knew more about nature, and a keen stimulus to nature study is the consciousness that one's home is a wild-life sanctuary. The exciting thing about it all is that the amount of land around one's home has no connection with the possibilities of a sanctuary where one can study wild life. A window sill in the city can be a grand sanctuary! A small backyard with shrubs and a tree or two may have more wild life than an acre in the open country.

The writer, on his summer farm, has set aside approximately three acres for a sanctuary. This area comprises several types of environment. One section is open woodland with large oaks and pines; one area is dense with mixed growths and shrubs; a third section is low and swampy, with wild grape vines growing luxuriantly in one corner. This whole area has been left as it was. No forestry work has been done. Eventually we expect to make a few paths winding through it. But it is a wild-life sanctuary. There are many kinds of native song birds nesting and living in it. There are rabbits, pheasants, and partridges.

And from the educational point of view, the fact that we have a sanctuary has stimulated study. We have been most interested in birds and trees, but flowers, shrubs, rocks and butterflies are studied also.

So many times we think of a sanctuary as meaning birds, but in a small backyard there are many, many things to study as well as birds: insects, butterflies, rocks, soils, toads, snakes, and snails.

However, it is true that most boys and girls, as well as adults, are more interested in wild animals and birds than in other phases. What can one do to make every home a wild-life sanctuary?

First of all, put up one or more birdbaths. If you decide, in the country or at the shore, to dedicate a considerable area to a sanctuary, put these baths at the edge of the area, out in the open enough so that through the glasses you can study the birds. If there are natural boulders and rocks around, as is so frequently the case, make a bath on these rocks by using cement. Put a rim of cement around a natural declivity, or set a flat rock on a boulder, and put a rim around the flat rock. The gray cement will blend beautifully with the granite. The water should not be more than two inches deep. Use one part cement to three parts of fine sand. In dry weather, birds will come a long distance to use the bath, and it is a grand way to study them.

Then, put up some birdhouses around the garden, or in the backyard. The bluebirds, robins, phoebes, and wrens enjoy raising their families near human families. On rainy days, your boys and girls and their friends will enjoy building houses. And make a mental note that next spring you will set out a table and on it place pieces of twine, and yarn, and dried grasses: If you will use colored twine and yarn Mr. and Mrs. Robin will weave a nest that will bring a smile. Colored on the outside and good plebeian mud on the inside. The chipping sparrows and song sparrows will build in the shrubs, and use the colored strings.

Whether in the country or in the city, shrubs are a great blessing to the birds and wild life in general. The more dense they are, the better. A few years ago, farmers were urged to keep their fence rows starkly clean. Now all of us who are interested in wild life are urging that all fences and walls have a fringe of bushes and grass. This means a home for the bobwhites, field birds, and pheasants.

Parents can do a great deal for their children by making sure that a generous supply of reading material on nature subjects is always available. In fact, one of the "must" items for the home budget should be several good books covering birds, trees, rocks, flowers, and other nature subjects. In a surprisingly short time, the home will have a substantial nature library. Then, indeed, it is easier to build toward the goal that all thoughtful people are working to realize—every home a wild-life sanctuary.

Through the Editor's Window

The Homemaker's Income

By Millicent Taylor

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

When we think of women who earn, we are likely to think only of women who hold jobs outside the home, women whose income can be put into a pay envelope. But what of the serious homemaker who, within her own home, increases production? Should she not be considered an earner?

In one of the more interesting articles that have come my way—prepared as a speech for the coming Seventh International Management Congress convening in Washington, September 19—Mrs. Ralph Borsodi states that after extensive research she is convinced that the average woman, making use of modern household equipment and good home management, can earn more by working at home for her own family than in the various "gainful occupations" for which she would be paid in money.

Mrs. Borsodi for many years has been keeping records in monetary terms of the value and cost of most of the goods furnished to her family in her own home. "Value" she defines as the retail price of goods and services of the same quality. "Cost" includes price of raw materials, fuel, power, overhead and time. Having worked out her figures (too complex to detail here), she says: "These records have revealed what seem to me three startling facts: (1) That the average woman earns substantial sums (even though she is not paid for her work), during the time she devotes to production in the home; (2) That, time for time, the use of modern household equipment enables her to earn more money doing this home work than she can earn without it; (3) That the woman who actually uses modern appliances and modern methods of management in her home is creating more wealth (and earning more when her work is evaluated in terms of money) than is the average woman now working at a money-making job in a store, office, or factory."

* * *

The figures amassed by Mrs. Borsodi indicate that in a typical family of 4.5 persons with an average income of $2,100, a woman would earn the equivalent of $6 a week through doing a complete job of cooking and baking for the family; and in the case of washing and ironing, about $245.44 a year.

What I find of value in the discussion that accompanies her statistics, is not primarily the above highly-interesting comparisons, so much as their implications. For I count it important for all women to realize that homemakers are in actual fact really earning an income. "If to what she could earn in her kitchen," says Mrs. Borsodi, "were added what she might earn in her sewing room, her laundry, and above all outdoors in a flower and kitchen garden, the sum would show that she could earn far more than does the average woman who has abandoned homework in order to earn cash." Mrs. Borsodi goes on, by the way, to an interesting point (and in her case the crux of her speech), that household appliances not only pay for themselves when income is figured in this way, but also, through lessening working hours and labor, give the homemaker "an increase in wages" when they are added to the home.

This does not mean that everyone should work within the home; for the home labor of all the women within a family may not be needed, and cash income may be. But if the home were again considered a means of wealth-producing, it is suggested that a better economic distribution of both labor and goods might be achieved.

* * *

As a contrast to the kitchenette apartment in which everything is so small as to send the family outside for food, clothing, hobbies, and recreation, Mrs. Borsodi describes "the new American homestead which the coming of electric power and the use of domestic machinery make possible." She pictures for us a house in the country made accessible by good roads, with sufficient ground around it to raise food, some livestock, and flowers. "A home," she says, "equipped with facilities for doing many of the interesting things which the average home today has so willingly turned over to the school, the box-office, and the factory; and above all, large enough to encourage those cultural pursuits which can make family life sufficiently interesting so as to enable the home to compete with the commercialized distractions of our large cities."

In such a homestead, beside a generous supply of tools and labor-saving equipment, she would include a "shop" with electric drill and other tools, where the men may "use their hands"; games, books, and musical instruments in the living room; to the sewing room equipment perhaps a loom added, where amateur weavers could express themselves through making household textiles; playrooms for young and old, a swimming-pool, and tennis court. If this sounds luxurious, she says, her answer is that with an increase in home production, "large enough to redress the present unbalance between domestic and industrial production," such a shift would come in the direction of desires and of spending, that more will be available for investment in homesteads. It is certainly an interesting thesis.

* * *

Anyway, those of us who perforce or by desire, go forth to work, and those of us who for the same reasons work within our homes, need to realize more truly, I think, that we are all earning, and that the home-keeper who is not wholly a buyer but far more a producer, is earning for herself and her family a substantial income that should not be underestimated.

A Wednesday Column

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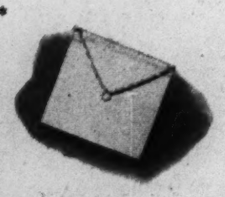
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Miss Riah's Wall

THOUGH it's really old Sam Leavitt's. Here our old road swinging down toward Jaalam Town runs on a causeway; the town raised it, some three years ago, and Sam rebuilt this wall between the road and Riah Plympton's garden. But, when it was finished, one of the Selectmen had a thought, as even Selectmen do now and then, and for a week the road gang was busy putting a cement cap on Sam's structure. The wall was thick; the cap was thicker; it was smooth, and level, and wide as the sidewalk below. And, because of this double-decker sidewalk of ours, this neighborhood came in for some joshing. How'd we figure on plowing it, come winter? Maybe we expected a high tide? We grinned, rather wryly, and took it.

For it isn't bad. Sam's sturdy wall holds this immense cement cap well. And it makes a pleasant seat. Overhanging it are six great maples; Riah's father, Amasa Plympton, set these in the year of the Minot's Light storm; that was '51, and these great green domes are by way of being landmarks in Jaalam. Their shade is deep, and pleasant, and cool over the wall; below and beyond it Riah's garden spreads in the sun; and, as you sit there, sometimes you see Riah among the dappled rows, poke bonnet on her white head, old stockings drawn over her arms. But, unless you're very quiet, and unless your glances are very sidelong, Riah picks up tools and basket and limps away. Miss Riah, we think, likes the wall, but wishes it were taller. Head high—and even higher.

* * *

YOU MIGHT CALL Miss Riah a queer old body; but, when one is well past eighty, and has lived alone more than half that time, one does develop—well, call it individuality. Now and again, on still and sunny mornings, we hear Riah's cracked voice singing; and on hot summer days you see her bent, odd figure, with basket and shears, trowel and dibble, busy in the garden rows. But beyond that, little. The fat grocer's boy calls; seldom else does the gate click. Riah is in this neighborhood, but not of it. Her world, deliberately, is immune from time. These trees of '51, the garden pattern set no one knows how long since, the small house buried in wistaria, have stood unchanged within our memories. And, like the trees, Riah is a neighborhood landmark; she has become a child's legend handed down through the swift generations. "You kids stay off Miss Plympton's place. She'll take your ears off." So, year after speeding year, they pass the gate with the pineapple posts with prim steps and hushed voices. Miss Riah doesn't like children; they grow so quickly, and tell one of the years running like quicksilver.

In her world time stands still, as it can only in New England, in Jaalam, with the Miss Riahs. But one wonders, sometimes, if it does stand still even here. Prim and hushed the children walk past the pineapple posts, past the flat-topped wall that Miss Riah wishes were higher. They grow up. But there are always others, always more small boys in shorts, more small girls in braids and pinafores, to tiptoe past the closed gate. We have wondered, sometimes, how long the gate could hold out. For there are always children.

* * *

AND THERE IS always late summer, and that restlessness that comes toward vacation's end. In June the days ran like swift mountain water; now they are shaded and drowsy pools. Everything has been done once, and again, and once more. Still there are the ponds, the fields, the apple trees with friendly low branches, the scuffed baseball diamond; but they are old stories now. And there arise small bickerings over tricycles and carts and sandpiles. There is no new thing under the summer sun, and we look forward hopefully to school's opening.

And then, this year, some neighborhood benefactor thought of colored chalks. It was one of those childhood fads which bloom overnight. There were blackboards in shaded backyards, and bickerings ceased. Then the weathered sides of the Owens' woodshed broke out like a circus billboard. Then sidewalks flowered. Then telephone poles were festooned in reds and yellows and blues. And then someone thought of Miss Riah's wall.

* * *

THEY CAME DOWN upon it like a flock of starlings. Quiet brooded under the maples, and Miss Riah's garden slept in the sun. Then they came racing about the corner, a dozen small boys and girls, chattering, laughing, calling. "This is mine!" "Mine!" "I take this!" They preempted each a panel of the broad wall top; the Owen twins worked side by side, blonde braids bobbing; Dicky Davis began another ship, bigger than anything he'd done before. They drew and called,

"Lend me some blue, Natalie."

"If you'll give me some yellow."

"Lookat, Dickie; my horse!"

"Mph! I bet you couldn't do a nelephant, like me."

Miss Riah, and all the childish legends about her, were forgotten—almost. But not quite. For the bigger boys and girls had taken the panels furthest from the closed front gate. And nearest the gate, with but one empty panel between hers and the pineapple-topped post, was Joan Owen, the smallest, the smudgiest of all. Tongue between teeth, she sat cross-legged on the wall and drew earnestly. So busy, so engrossed was she that she didn't look up when the gate creaked and Miss Riah came limping out.

A queer, small silence ran like a ripple along the wall; they were half frightened, half bold, as children are. The drawing, the starling chatter ended. And Miss Riah was half frightened, too. Something was happening to her wall. She didn't know what. So many children! She tapped her stick.

"What's this?"

David Owen piped: "We're drawing."

They stood back; Miss Riah's stick went tapping along the walk, in the cool maple shade. Dickie Davis's steamship ploughed through very blue waves, very black and curly smoke whipping against very white clouds. She looked at Natalie's house, with green blinds and fabulous red roses. She stopped before Paul's panel; Paul had gone in for portraits, and there was one of a very fat boy in blue overalls.

"The grocer's boy?"

"Yes'm." Paul blushed, stuttered: "B-but not very good."

"No. He's even fatter. But I knew 'twas him."

* * *

MISS RIAH LIMPED to the end of the row, turned back—and a queer thought came to her. Why not, after all? The first rain would wash the wall clean. If she didn't send them scattering? She came to small Joan, her short, plump legs brown against the cool gray cement. Joan had drawn squares of light blue and yellow; there were silver moons and stars, and an orange and somewhat elliptical sun in the center. Joan added another wobbly star, looked up.

"And what's that?" Miss Riah's stick tapped.

Joan murmured: "I do'know. It's—just drawing, I guess."

"Maybe. Make a nice quilt pattern."

Joan's cheeks went pink. And excitement stirred Miss Riah. Her cheeks were almost as pink as Joan's. There was one panel left, by the gate post. Could she? Did she dare? She reached for Joan's chalks, drew back her veined hand, reached again. The children crowded closer. And queer old Miss Riah began to draw.

* * *

HER HAND SWEPT uncertainly, then more firmly. Blue lines swooped, interlaced, ran into a growing pattern. There were curved red lines and yellow. Miss Riah Plympton wore starched pantalettes, and her curls were golden. The blackboard was smooth and washed. The School Board, stovepipe hats inverted in a row, sat on the platform. Her hand trembled, then steadied. And swiftly, surely, under your very eyes, there grew such a bird as had not been seen in Jaalam for seventy-five years. A bird with blue swooping wings, and a most marvelous tail; a bird whose hackles were golden lace and silver, and in whose yellow beak was a curled white scroll; a bird out of myth, out of legend, out of the forgotten penmanships of a lost generation. Miss Riah's brown old fingers swept, and dipped, and a frame of sweet curving green curled in festoons. She dusted her smudged hands.

"Oh, Miss Riah! It's *lovely*!"

Miss Riah's cheeks were pinker still. She was all warm, inside.

"So's your quilt pattern. Look; could you copy it, on paper, so I could make one this winter?"

"Oh, I *will*! And—could you make me a bird, so I could keep it?"

"Why, I guess. A better one." Miss Riah was awkward, shy. "It's a nice wall, isn't it? Just high enough."

She left the gate open, when she went in.

DANIEL CHASE

Appraising Bernhardt

IT WAS during Sarah Bernhardt's first London season, in 1880, that Matthew Arnold attended her performances, which were enthralling British theatergoers; after seeing her in her cycle of exotic plays he wrote: "One remark I will make, a remark suggested by the inevitable comparison of Mlle. Sarah Bernhardt with Rachel. One talks vaguely of genius, but I have never till now comprehended how much of Rachel's superiority was purely in intellectual power, how eminently this power counts in the actor's art as in all art, how just is the instinct which led the Greeks to mark with a high and severe stamp the Muses. Temperament and quick intelligence, passion, nervous mobility, grace, smile, voice, charm, poetry—Mlle. Sarah Bernhardt has them all; one watches her with pleasure, with admiration, and yet not without a secret disquietude. Something is wanting, or, at least, not present in sufficient force; something which alone can secure and fix her administration of all the charming gifts which she has, can alone keep them fresh, keep them sincere, save them from perils by caprice, perils by mannerism; that something is high intellectual power. It was here that Rachel was so great; she began, one says to oneself, as one recalls her image and dwells upon it—she began almost where Mlle. Sarah Bernhardt ends."

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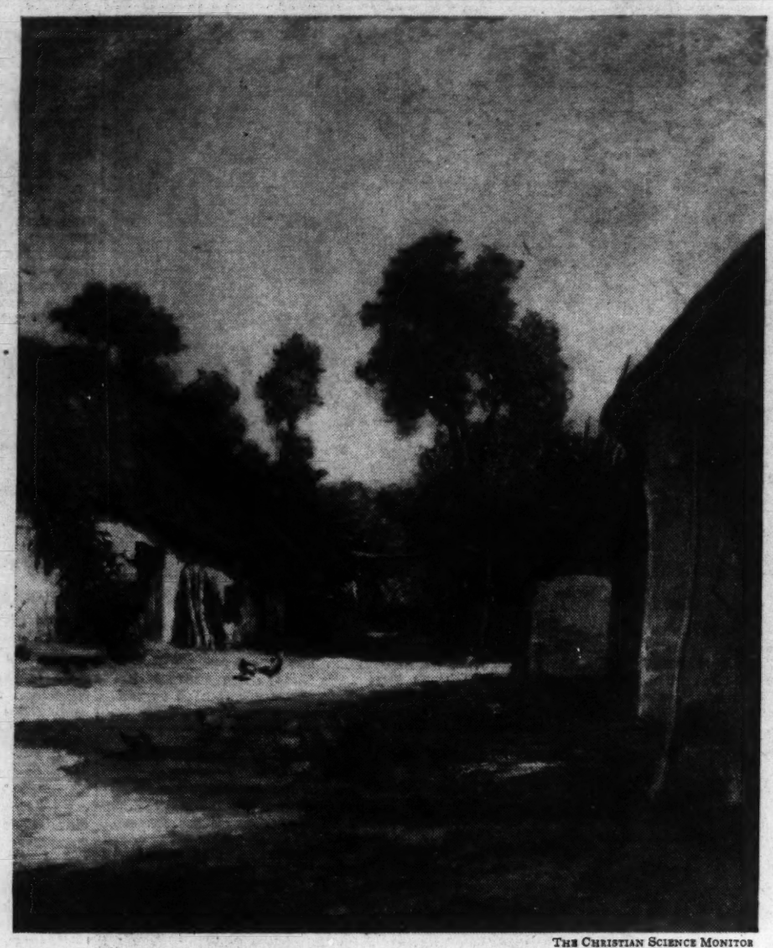

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"COUR D'UNE FERME": *A Painting by Jules Dupré*

THE art of landscape painting has seldom reached the pitch it attained in France in the nineteenth century. The Dutch masters of the seventeenth century and Constable in England painted many beautiful works, but no country has produced so many eminent landscape artists as has France.

Jules Dupré (1811-1886) was one of the most celebrated painters of the Barbizon School. His apprenticeship to painting came by way of the applied arts—a way which has proved useful schooling to many painters, as it gave them facility and taught them to draw well.

Dupré's father had a small china-works at Parmain. Here Jules was occupied in painting the decorations on the china. The boy was sent to Paris in 1823 to augment his knowledge in the works of one of his uncles. It was during a trip to Limousin with his father, in 1827, that Dupré decided to devote himself wholly to painting. When in 1831 he exhibited at the Paris Salon, his work met with marked success.

Lord Graves took an interest in him and invited him to England. This visit gave Dupre the opportunity to study Constable's work, a privilege greatly appreciated by the young French artists of the day. But Crome and Gainsborough also interested the young painter. His compositions became broader. He was fond of wide expanses and sea views. Clouds in all their variations often inspired him. He completely freed himself from classicism's conventional manner of representing landscape. His works are fresh and natural, devoid of pathos and false romanticism. Yet he seldom painted out of doors. He made his sketches in the open but his canvases were painted in the studio.

Besides landscapes Dupré also made portraits and a few lithographs. But his name and fame are due to his French landscapes. His "Cour d'une ferme," in the collection of E. J. Wisselingh at Amsterdam, is full of charm. It was painted in 1860 and dedicated by the artist to "mon ami Mène." The warm summer sun shines on the white farmhouse and the courtyard. The barns are in shadow. The only living creatures are a few hens, whose red combs strike a lively note against the brownish-yellow of the soil. The grayish-green thatched roofs, covered with moss, contrast well with the slightly clouded blue sky. The foliage of the trees is beginning to be tinted with autumnal colors. The canvas is rich in hue and makes us appreciate what a fine colorist Dupré was.

Comparisons

THE wren, blunt housewife, frets,
Scolding the elements.
Light, flashing in curvets,
The flicker skims the fence.

The bobolinks duck by,
Blown brown leaves edged with wings,
Notes tossed against the sky
The incessant warbler sings.

The catbird's eyes are shrewd
As any scheming boy's,
And sawing teeth on wood,
The crow's harassing noise.

The sudden humming bird
Is sunshine caught in space,
Crystallized copper whirred
Into one inch of grace.

SARA KING CARLETON

Antwerp Changes With the Hours

THE complexion of the life on the Place de Meir changes with the hours. Between two and three o'clock we find it disposed to adapt itself as closely as possible along lines of personal comfort. By five it will be lively with carriages and automobiles bound for the driving in the prim little Pépinière, or the bird-thronged Zoological gardens, or around the lake in the central park, with a turn up the fashionable rue Carnot to the stately boulevards of the new and exclusive Borgerhout section. At that hour one may count confidently upon seeing every uniform of the garrison among the crowds of officers who turn out to have a part in the beauty show. On the other hand, if it were early morning—*very* early morning—and the sun were still fighting its way through the mists and vapors of the Scheldt, the Place de Meir would resound with rattling little carts by the hundreds, bearing great milk cans of glittering, polished brass packed in straw, by whose sides patient, placid-faced women would trudge along in quaint thimble-bonnets, with plaid shawls crossed and belted above voluminous skirts and their feet set securely in the clumsy wooden sabots of the Fatherland. Market gardeners in linen smocks and gray worsted stockings would be bringing Antwerp its breakfast in carts only a little larger than the milk-women's, and butcher boys would be scurrying by with meat trays on their heads or suspended from yokes across their shoulders. And all the echoes of the city would be forced into feverish activity to answer the wild clamor of the barking and fighting dogs, shaggy and strong, that draw all these picturesque little wagons. Assuredly there are few sights in Antwerp so impressive to the stranger as this substitution of dog for horse. . . .

We turn regretfully from this toyland country and the gracious, old-fashioned town—this placid, music-loving, art-reverencing Antwerp, with its many gables and its many rare delights. The friendly moon, a little later, will silver her huddled roofs and serrated fronts, her façades whose fantastic ends will be steps for White Pierrot to go up to his chimney-tops, her quiet squares and quaint, twisting alleys, her solid burgher mansions and vine-clad waterman cottages. Serene and chaste, the delicate spire of the magic cathedral will rear its traceried, guardian length from out the deep shadows of little Place Verte and look down all night, with the affection of half a thousand years, on this quaint and merry Antwerp snuggling up to the languid Scheldt. —From "Around the Clock in Europe," by CHARLES FISH HOWELL. (Boston: Houghton, Mifflin.)

No Hour Should Grieve

NO HOUR should grieve because the sun
And afterglow depart in space;
What if the journeying of cloud
And moon leave sky with empty face?
While mountains sleep, their shoulders bowed
In ancient dreams, they know their spars
Of fir will lift toward night, prayer-spun
With gentle ministry of stars.

JESSIE M. DOWLIN

"God's grooves of Science"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

HAVE not mortals, impelled by a desire to escape either from the boredom or dreariness of a too familiar routine or from some distressing trial, oftentimes felt a longing similar to that of David for "wings like a dove," that they might fly away and find peace in more desirable surroundings? Yet it has been found that true and permanent relief lies not in an altered material environment, but in a changed mental perspective. Indeed, many have proved the truth of the Psalmist's assurance on another occasion when he sang (Psalms 27:5), "For in the time of trouble he shall hide me in his pavilion: in the secret of his tabernacle shall he hide me; he shall set me up upon a rock."

Many individuals have found refuge and peace in the spiritual understanding of God's allness and omnipotence, as revealed in Christian Science. What is the "secret of his tabernacle" wherein one may hide from the clamorous suggestions of mortal sense, the seeming forces of restriction, injustice, competition, cruelty, suffering? It is nothing less than the understanding of man's identity as the perfect and complete likeness of God; of his eternal oneness with God; and of his inclusion in the Father's plan as the indispensable expression of infinite good.

Resting unshaken in the consciousness of these facts, one is undisturbed by the opposite and erroneous material testimony that he is a corporeal being subject to the dangers, weaknesses, limitations, and vagaries of mortal sense. And as spiritual understanding, confidence, and joy illumine his consciousness so completely as to exclude fear, doubt, and worry, then health, security, harmony, and dominion become present, provable realities.

The student of Christian Science learns that as he is alert to look inward to correct false thinking, any outward picture of inharmony ceases to disturb him. To spiritually unenlightened human consciousness, certain untoward and undesirable tendencies and traits would seem to be almost inseparable parts of one's nature, to be coped with and overcome, if possible, only by sheer human will. However, Christian Science saves one from all destructive claims of evil with the simple though profound truths about God and man, and this salvation is as harmonious in its working out as it is complete in its result.

The scientific, spiritual basis for one's deliverance from all false traits, appetites, and habits—imperfections of mortal selfhood that would weigh one down and impede progress—is the comprehension that good alone is real and powerful, and that these are baseless lies, never inherent in God's child, and therefore never actually a part of his pure and undefiled character. The process of dissociating oneself from their suppositious hold should be as natural as the awakening from a dream.

Referring to the seeming conflict between material sense and spiritual sense, Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, has written in "Miscellaneous Writings" (p. 104): "Clothed, and in its right Mind, man's individuality is sinless, deathless, harmonious, eternal. His materiality, clad in a false mentality, wages feeble fight with his individuality,—his physical senses with his spiritual senses. The latter move in God's grooves of Science: the former revolve in their own orbits, and must stand the friction of false selfhood until self-destroyed." This passage makes it very clear that if one would escape from vexations, suffering, or unrest—"the friction of false selfhood"—he must learn to understand and claim his true status as perfect, spiritual individuality, moving harmoniously "in God's grooves of Science."

The practical utilization of this truth in daily thought and activity is demonstrated as one firmly takes his stand for perfection, and strives at all times and under all conditions to resist temptations to indulge in petty irritation, discouragement, unkindness, selfishness, inertia, and instead insists prayerfully on the present actuality of the true nature of himself and others as reflecting the attributes of God—patience, peace, joy, intelligence, and right activity. One thereby recognizes his real being to be entirely apart from the belief in mortality, and his welfare and security to be not dependent on personal favoritism or whims and, therefore, not liable to change, diminution, or termination, because impartial divine Love, alone, forever maintains and guards each individual idea.

To those feeling the need of a freer environment, it is helpful to understand their actual abiding place to be in God's all-inclusive love now—whatever the evidence to the contrary—and to know the comforting truth of the words from one of Mrs. Eddy's beautiful poems (Poems, p. 75):

"Love wipes your tears all away,
And will lift the shade of gloom,
And for you make radiant room
Midst the glories of one endless day."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into French]

Overture

(In the manner of Debussy)

FROM the muted strings of grasses,
mingled murmurs of the leaves,
floats a filmy opening measure—
tonal mesh the dawn wind weaves;
then while softly through their pipes
woodwinds breathe, invert, the theme,
airy choirs chirp and twitter,
wake to song their silent dream;
melodies of fragile texture
flutter to diminuendo—
tempo changes! sharp crescendo!
clear and near
swells the brass of chanticleer!

ANNA STANTON LAY

"Les voies de la Science, tracées par Dieu"

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette même page

POUSSÉS par le désir d'échapper à l'ennui d'une routine trop familière ou à quelque pénible épreuve, les mortels n'ont-ils pas maintes fois soupiré comme David après "les ailes de la colombe"? N'auraient-ils pas voulu s'envoler et trouver la paix dans une ambiance meilleure? Cependant l'on a constaté que le remède véritable et permanent consiste non pas à changer de milieu matériel, mais à modifier ses propres perspectives mentales. Au fait, beaucoup ont prouvé la vérité de cette assurance que le Psalmiste exprimait en une autre occasion (Psaume 27:5): "Car au jour du malheur il m'abritera dans sa tente; il me cachera dans le lieu le plus secret de son tabernacle. Il m'élèvera sur un rocher."

Bien des hommes ont trouvé un paisible refuge dans la compréhension spirituelle de la totalité et de l'omnipotence divines, révélées en Science Chrétienne. Qu'est-ce que "le lieu le plus secret de son tabernacle" où l'on peut échapper aux bruyantes suggestions du sens mortel, à ce qui semble être des forces restrictives telles que l'injustice, les rivalités, la cruauté, la souffrance? Ce lieu secret doit être la compréhension de la véritable identité de l'homme en tant que ressemblance parfaite et complète de Dieu; de son éternelle unicité avec Dieu; de son inclusion dans le plan du Père comme expression indispensable du bien sans limites.

Quand le disciple s'appuie fermement sur la conscience de ces faits, il n'est pas troublé par le témoignage matériel contraire et faux qui le dépeint comme un être corporel sujet aux dangers, aux faiblesses, aux limitations et aux caprices du sens mortel. A mesure que l'intelligence spirituelle, la confiance et la joie illuminent sa conscience au point d'en exclure la crainte, le doute et les tourments, la santé, la sécurité, l'harmonie et la maîtrise deviennent des réalités présentes, démontrables.

Le Scientiste Chrétien apprend que s'il a soin de corriger chez lui le penser faux, il n'est plus troublé par les tableaux d'inharmonie venant de l'extérieur. Pour la conscience humaine qui n'est pas éclairée spirituellement, certaines tendances fâcheuses, certaines caractéristiques indésirables semblent ancrées dans la nature individuelle, dont il faudrait les chasser si possible par la force de volonté. Mais grâce aux simples et profondes vérités concernant Dieu et l'homme, la Science Chrétienne nous sauve de toutes les prétentions dévastatrices du mal: ce salut est à la fois harmonieux pendant qu'on y travaille et complet quant à ses résultats.

Pour nous libérer de tous les faux appétits, des habitudes et des caractéristiques erronées — imperfections du moi mortel qui prétendent nous abattre et entraver nos progrès — il existe une base scientifique et spirituelle; c'est la compréhension que le bien seul est réel, puissant, que les défauts sont des mensonges sans base qui n'ont jamais été inhérents à l'enfant de Dieu et n'ont jamais fait partie de son caractère pur et sans tache. Se séparer de leur emprise hypothétique devrait être aussi naturel que se réveiller d'un songe.

Au sujet de l'apparent conflit entre le sens matériel et le sens spirituel, Mary Baker Eddy, Découvreuse et Fondatrice de la Science Chrétienne, déclare dans *Miscellaneous Writings* (p. 104): "Vêtue, et dans son Entendement juste, l'individualité de l'homme est impeccable, immortelle, harmonieuse, éternelle. La matérialité de l'homme, revêtue d'une fausse mentalité, lutte en vain contre son individualité, — les sens physiques contre les sens spirituels. Ceux-ci évoluent dans les voies de la Science, tracées par Dieu; ceux-là suivent leur propre orbite, et doivent subir jusqu'à la destruction finale les froissements du faux moi." Ce passage montre clairement que pour échapper aux vexations, aux souffrances, à l'inquiétude — aux "froissements du faux moi" — l'homme doit apprendre à concevoir et à revendiquer son statut véritable en tant qu'individualité parfaite et spirituelle, évoluant avec harmonie "dans les voies de la Science, tracées par Dieu."

Dans la pensée et l'activité journalières, on peut utiliser pratiquement cette vérité; si l'on veut le démontrer, il faut se déclarer fermement pour la perfection; il faut s'efforcer en tout temps et en toutes circonstances de résister aux tentations telles que la petitesse, l'irritation, le découragement, la dureté, l'égoïsme, l'inertie; soutenu par la prière, il faut insister sur la vraie nature actuelle de soi-même et d'autrui comme reflétant les attributs de Dieu — la patience, la paix, la joie, l'intelligence, l'activité louable. Par là le disciple reconnaît que son être réel est tout à fait séparé de la croyance à la mortalité; que son bien-être et sa sécurité ne dépendent aucunement du favoritisme ou des caprices personnels; qu'ils ne sont donc pas sujets au changement, à la diminution, à la cessation, car seul le divin Amour impartial maintient et garde chaque idée individuelle.

Ceux qui sentent le besoin d'une ambiance plus libre seront aidés s'ils comprennent que — malgré tous les indices contraires — leur vraie demeure est maintenant même dans l'amour de Dieu, qui s'étend à tous; ils trouveront dans ces paroles empruntées à un beau poème de Mrs. Eddy une vérité consolante (*Poems*, p. 75):

"L'Amour efface tes larmes,
Il dissipe la tristesse
Et te prépare une place
Dans la splendeur d'un jour infini."

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GOP Is 'On Its Way Back,' Landon Asserts in Arkansas

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Sept. 13 (AP)—Alfred M. Landon declared tonight the Republican party was "on its way back" and predicted more Republican Governors would be elected this year than since 1930.

The 1936 Presidential nominee of the Republican party was greeted by a roar of cheers as he entered the hall of the State Republican Convention for an address in which he urged Democrats to place "country above party" and vote the Republican ticket in November.

"I bring you good tidings," Landon said. "The Republican Party is on the way back. We are going to elect more Republican Governors in 1938 than we have since 1930."

In his speech, the closing feature of the convention, which was delivered to a mass meeting in City Park, Mr. Landon declared:

"Heil Hitler, shout the high command of the Nazis in Germany—'whatever he says is right.'

"Hail Roosevelt, shout the new Dealers, wrapping themselves in their robes of false liberalism—'whatever he says is right.'"

Declined Comment

Following his speech Mr. Landon declined comment on the Tydings victory in the Maryland Democratic primary, an event which was hailed by Chairman John Hamilton of the Republican National Committee as signalling that the "New Deal is through."

The state convention asked for the support of conservative Arkansas Democrats and nominated C. D. Atkinson, a lawyer, to oppose Senator Hattie W. Caraway, Democratic nominee.

It also nominated Charles D. Cole, Jr., former Mayor of Batesville, to oppose Gov. Carl E. Bailey, Democratic nominee, and Dr. Walter S. McNutt, an Independent.

Mr. Landon's appeal to Democrats to forget party lines was apparently in reply to President Roosevelt's statement in a press conference Sept. 2 that "the good of the country rises above the party."

Party Broken Up

Mr. Landon said:

"The great Democratic Party is being broken up by the President's methods of leadership. . . .

"Therefore, every Democrat who believes in the traditions of his party and his country will, of course, strive to rescue his party from the dangers of one-man rule.

"If that fails, I am sure such citizens will place country above party. They will vote for Republican candidates, not as members of the Republican Party, but as the only means of voicing their protest against one-man, one-party government."

President Roosevelt said at his press conference "if there is a good Liberal running on the Republican ticket, I wouldn't have the slightest objection to his election."

Mr. Landon's speech was broadcast over a nationwide (CBS) hookup.

As Opposition Party

The former Kansas Governor urged that the Republicans strengthen themselves as an opposition party—one that "will develop the mistakes of an Administration's policies before they are written into legislation."

"We are now going through one of the most severe and the sharpest depressions of our history," he said.

". . . now the President is looking for a new 'fall guy' on whom to put the blame for this serious plight. It is obvious he can't make the corporal's guard of Republicans in Congress responsible . . . he can't continue to lay all his failures on big business; therefore, he is seeking to make some of his fellow Democrats take the rap. . . .

"It would seem no Republican should object to the President's plans for re-making the Democratic Party. But, as a practical question of government, it is of interest to every citizen."

Mr. Landon asserted that the President, "in breaking up the Democratic Party, is destroying a responsible political force" and eventually will "destroy the potential, stabilizing influence of a political party."

Balance Required

"We face a real and impending danger," he said, "unless the minority party, the Republican Party, gathers sufficient strength to provide this balance.

"It is evident that the Republican Party, after fighting a war to keep the South in the Union, unhappily for the Nation has ever since pursued a tragic policy the effect of which has been to keep the South out of the Union.

"Consequently, the Republican Party must discontinue those policies which discriminated against Southern States."

"Although there have been some justifiable objections to the Republican Party in the past, in certain sections of the Nation, we are now confronted with an entirely different situation. . . .

"We must realize that the new Democratic Party in the making is to be a much different party than America has known for more than a century. . . .

"It is now evident the White House intends to have no unnecessary thinking going on in the Democratic Party . . . if a questioning Democrat does any thinking for himself he is to be purged.

"Such a Democrat is led to the guillotine with as much glee as if we were a 'Tory Republican'."

For this reason, Mr. Landon continued, "it is highly important that the Republican Party become once more a potent force in our National, State, and local Government. In order to do this, it must first fulfill the most important responsibility of the opposition party—which is asking questions of the party in power. . . .

"History is a record of spade work done by so-called radicals, then the practical middle-of-the-road politician comes along and patches up here and there and makes the legislation workable.

"And that is what will occur in this country, provided we can keep our two-party system alive."

Mr. Landon accused the Administration of stirring up class feeling "disgraceful as well as dangerous to the Republic."

"There is too much hate in this country, deliberately stirred up by the Administration, and not enough understanding of the other fellow's point of view," he said.

"For instance, the Administration of the Labor Act is not only fostering ill-feeling between employer and labor, but is breeding trouble in the ranks of labor itself.

Resents WPA Jokes

"And I, for one, resent the hardening attitude on the part of so many toward our fellow Americans on the relief rolls. I resent the jokes that are continually being bandied about regarding WPA workers."

Mr. Landon said he did not believe WPA workers are satisfied with their condition or "willing to continue indefinitely on their present starvation status."

"Most of those workers are on the WPA because of the mistakes of the National Administration," he said, "and I don't believe they are resigned to stay there. . . . It is true there are some on WPA who are content to be there. . . . They should be dismissed from the argument because they are going to be on our hands under any kind of system we may adopt. Fortunately they are only a handful. . ."

"The methods and policies of this Administration . . . put a man on WPA and if continued will keep him there for life."

Turning to the New Deal's relations with industry, Mr. Landon said:

"Easy Way" Charged

"The President is trying to place on business the blame for miserable existence of so many Americans. He says he is waiting for business to take up the load. But what is he doing to assist business or even permit business to take up the load?

"First a stimulant is mixed for the business patient. Then he is given a depressant. Then the President wonders why the patient doesn't get up and go to work, and attributes it to his being a slacker anyhow.

"This Administration has attempted to solve our great problems the easy way—with subsidies . . . and we go coasting merrily on into the ninth year of deficit financing.

Landon Proposals

"Merrily it may be for the Administration in power, as long as it can fool the people into believing that such financing has nothing to do with much of the present unemployment."

Answering his own question "What would you do about it?" Mr. Landon said:

"I wouldn't ballyhoo an enormous wheat crop, which does not exist and thus depress the market for American farmers."

"I wouldn't do things the way the Administration is doing them."

He also condemned "the attempt to destroy the independence of the judiciary and the condoning of sit-down strikes."

Texans Demand Garner for 1940

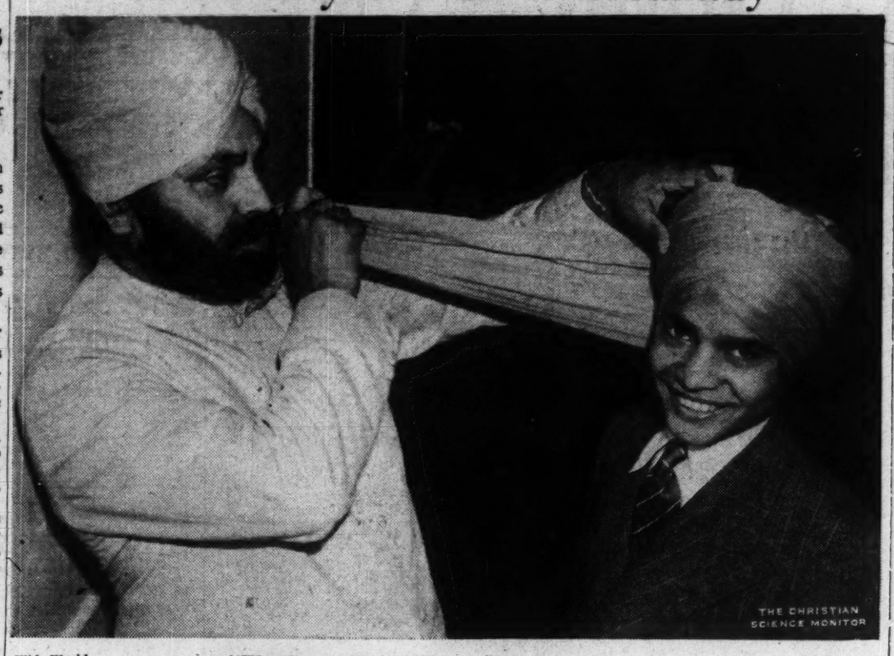
BEAUMONT, Texas, Sept. 14 (AP)—Texas Democrats thunderously endorsed Vice-President Garner for presidential nominee in 1940 as their state convention here ran into the early morning hours today. A reolution praising the Texan and President Roosevelt received a roar of approval from the 1,300 delegates.

Previously, the delegates shouted down Governor nominee W. Lee O'Daniel when he tried o speak, endorsed an old-age pension plank offered by his friends and rejected his plank for abolition of the state poll tax.

500 New York Theaters

There are approximately 500 theaters in Greater New York.

From Khyber Pass to Broadway



Wide World

"Elephant Boy" Pays Visit to America

Kartar Singh, guard and servant, shown wrapping a turban around the head of Sabu, star of the motion pictures "Elephant Boy" and "Drums," on their arrival in New York aboard the liner Aquitania, Sept. 13. The young actor is in America to attend the première of "Drums," in which he is co-featured with Raymond Massey. In "Drums," which was photographed in technicolor on the heavily-guarded Khyber Pass of northwest India, Sabu portrays an Indian prince who is kept from his throne through the machinations of an uncle. Sabu is expected to visit the White House and tour key cities.

Troops Seize South Carolina Ballot Boxes

By the Associated Press

Seven senators won renomination or moved to the front today in primary election returns as voters showed a general tendency to renominate present House members. South Carolina was an exception, however; Representative John C. Taylor was defeated by Butler B. Hare and Representative G. Heyward Mahon by Joseph R. Bryson in Democratic run-offs.

South Carolina also supplied the most dramatic election incident of the day, when national guardsmen under instructions from Olin D. Johnston took possession of Charleston County ballot boxes.

Wyndham M. Manning, apparently beaten for the Democratic gubernatorial nomination by Mayor Burnet R. Maybank of Charleston, had asked for the troops because of reported "irregularities."

In New Hampshire, John L. Sullivan had no opposition for the Democratic nomination for Governor. Gov. Francis P. Murphy, wealthy industrialist, apparently won a close Republican contest from Attorney General Thomas P. Cheney.

Representative Charles W. Tobey held a lead over two rivals in New Hampshire's Republican Senatorial race.

Across the state line in Vermont, Gov. George D. Aiken, Republican, won renomination by a wide margin. Democratic aspirants to Vermont's state and national offices had no opposition within the party.

Michigan Republicans called on Former Governor Frank D. Fitzgerald to battle Frank Murphy, Democratic incumbent, for the Governorship in November. Murphy was unopposed in the primary.

Partial returns from Colorado gave Gov. Teller Ammons, Democrat, better than a 3-to-2 lead over George J. Knapp. Archibald A. Lee and Ralph L. Carr had no contests for the Republican Senatorial and Gubernatorial nominations, respectively.

Other Republican Senatorial nominees in the West were: Utah, Dr. Franklin S. Harris, President of Brigham Young University; Washington, Ewing D. Colvin, Seattle attorney, and Arizona, Burt L. Clingan, unopposed.

A four-man contest for Arizona's Democratic Gubernatorial nomination developed into a tight race, with State Senator R. T. Jones and Secretary of State James H. Kerby out in front. Jerrie W. Lee had no opposition for the Republican nomination.

1 Maryland Race in Doubt

BALTIMORE, Md., Sept. 14 (AP)—A rarely-used system of second-choice voting was brought into play today to determine the Democratic nominee for Governor of Maryland.

Only that race remained in doubt from Monday's primary— in which the State voted by a more than 50,000-margin to renominate Senator Millard E. Tydings who had been placed on President Roosevelt's purge list. With returns in from 1,135 of 1,288 precincts, Tydings had 169,847 to 113,367 for Representative David J. Lewis, the Roosevelt-backed candidate.

The gubernatorial race between Mayor Howard W. Jackson, Attorney General Herbert R. O'Conor, Comptroller William S. Gordy, Jr., and Senate President Lansdale G. Sasscer was far from settled. Returns from 1,172 precincts gave:

O'Conor 137,852 popular votes and 61 convention votes—the nomination is in convention with 75 votes required.

Jackson 125,982 and 63.
Gordy 29,425 and 12.
Sasscer 21,687 and 13.

The high man in popular votes in each city district or county receives its first-choice votes in the convention Sept. 28 with the second-high man receiveing its second-choice convention ballots. The low-man is dropped after the first convention vote and his second-choices distributed as marked among the others.

That process continues until one has the necessary 75 majority.

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Double from . . . $6.50;
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Oscar Winkler
Managing Director

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Moncton, N. B.	13.70 up	Summerside, P. E. I.	17.00 up
Sydney, N. S.	21.65 up	North Sydney, N. S.	21.20 up
Amherst, N. S.	15.15 up	Saint John's, Nfld.	56.20 up
(equally low fares to other points)		(via North Sydney)	

• Sail from India Wharf, Boston, at 5 P. M. (D. S. T.), any Tuesday or Friday from Friday, September 16, to and including Friday, October 7. Tickets good returning from Saint John on any regular sailing not later than 18 days, including day of departure from Boston.

Low Rates for Automobiles Accompanied by Passengers

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Single and double breasted models in a wide range of colorful fabrics. They are all here and they're all one price, $22.50

Come in and OPEN A HOWARD 10 PAYMENT ACCOUNT

It's a simple, dignified plan that permits every responsible man to select the new fall clothes he prefers . . . pay a little down and budget the balance in small weekly or twice monthly installments. Please keep in mind it costs but a dollar more to "charge it" in a cash Howard store. Come in and see how easy it is to open an account.

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If it is smart style you are after . . . you'll discover that Howard Clothes, this fall, offer you everything you desire in smartness as well as staunch, enduring tailoring construction.

If it's genuine comfort and perfect fit, you will discover that your requirements are completely fulfilled in the brilliant selection of fashions in every conceivable size and proportion to fit men up to 52 Stout. Remember a Howard garment must fit before we let you have it!

If your clothes question opens the problem of obtaining these desirable qualities and more . . . at a moderate price, then Howard Clothes will appeal to you in the strongest possible way. For, Howard Clothes are designed, tailored, and sold on the premise that men of good taste don't want to waste money.

Made by skilled Union Tailors in our own Modern Tailor Plants

Suits... Topcoats Overcoats Tuxedos Full Dress

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WORCESTER, MASS. 104 FRONT ST. Corner Church
CHICAGO 220 SO. STATE ST. Corner Quincy

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1268 BROADWAY Bet. 32d and 33d Sts.
1635 BROADWAY . . . . . Cor. 50th St.
145 E. 42d ST. Bet. Lexington & 3d Avs.
500 SEVENTH AVE. . N. W. Cor. 37th St.
972 THIRD AVE. . . . N. W. Cor. 58th St.
149 E. 125th ST. . . . . Near Third Ave.
101 W. 125th ST. . . . . Near Lenox Ave.
2821 THIRD AVE. . . . . Near 148th St.
254 E. FORD'M RD Near Valentine Ave.
17 CORTLANDT ST. Bet. Broadway & Church St.
100 DELANCEY ST. N.E. Cor. Ludlow St.

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New England and Boston News

Second Section

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Page Nine

Closing Stocks Pages 13-14 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1938

Murphy Wins Granite State G.O.P. Vote

New Deal issue foreseen in drive for unseating Democratic Senator at November election.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., Sept. 14—New Hampshire Republicans today undertook the mending of party breaks climaxed at yesterday's primary, in which Gov. Francis P. Murphy won the Republican nomination for Governor over Attorney General Thomas P. Cheney, by a lead reported as upwards of 5,000 votes.

The result was considered in doubt until an early hour today, when the slow tabulation of the larger cities indicated a steady rise in the Murphy gains. Governor Murphy's rival, after only two hours' sleep, left this morning by plane for Middletown, Conn., where his son entered Wesleyan University as a freshman.

Complete unofficial returns from New Hampshire's 297 precincts in the Republican gubernatorial primary gave:

Francis P. Murphy 43,125, Thomas P. Cheney 37,235.

Republican leaders are confident that harmony may be restored, despite the wide-open break between the faction backing Governor Murphy and the group sponsoring Attorney General Cheney. They hope the party may be able to gain a Congressional and Senatorial seat at the November election.

On the other hand, the Democrats have little to do in the way of harmonizing party breaks, as they had no contests for Governor and Senator. The only noticeable rift was in the hard fought Congressional battle between Congressman Alphonse Roy and Attorney John Sheehan.

Governor Murphy showed less strength at yesterday's primaries than two years ago, but the opposition campaign was much more extensive this year. Two years ago Elliot A. Carter, who opposed Governor Murphy, did very little campaigning as compared with this year's candidate.

Republicans are heartened at the large majority by which Congressman Charles W. Tobey was nominated for the Senate. He has been a consistent vote-getter in his own Congressional District and the Senatorial nomination showed his capacity to get the State-wide support he won several years ago in his successful race for Governor.

The race between Mr. Tobey and Sen. Fred H. Brown, Democrat seeking re-election, is expected to bring out the New Deal issue, as Senator Brown has been an ardent New Deal follower. Mr. Tobey is a liberal Republican.

The nomination of Arthur B. Jenks, Republican, and Alphonse

(Continued on Page 11, Column 7)

Ice-Cream Candy 'n All, Even Whiteman, at Fair

'Merry-go-round goes round', so do horses, dogs, and even the people as Brockton Fair plays on—Famous orchestra leader dates everything 'B' and 'A. R.' but promises something additional.

By Robert R. Mullen

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

"Don't eat the railing," the little girl begged her horse, "it's just splinters. Wait a minute and I'll get you an apple." ... The little boy wanted the Ferris wheel to stop at the very top, but was afraid it would. Paul Whiteman played "Rhapsody in Blue," and it was wonderful. The girls danced...."Get your lemonade," the man said. The lions roared, and Grandmother's quilt "looked right well," as she said, in the big glass case.

They are very odd things, these New England fairs. They have a bit of carnival, a piece of broadway, a chunk of farm, a hint of industry, and an aroma of sizzling hamburgers. Typical of them all, but superior—at least this year—in its show department is the Brockton Fair, ending this Saturday. And by all odds the headline attraction of this 65th Brockton Fair is Paul Whiteman, the bandmaster who has benevolently dominated a certain broad section of American music for nearly two decades.

Mr. Whiteman is very genial. He receives you in the rough board dressing room erected in back of the band shell. An admiring local furniture dealer has filled it with a studio coach, chairs, and other acoutrements, precisely as found in 99 out of 100 $50 a month apartments.

"B. R." and "A. R."

In this setting, Mr. Whiteman, looking extremely opulent in a suit of white basketweave material with white leather covered buttons, discourses kindly on swing, entertainment features that he has introduced, and affairs in general.

A few minutes conversation is enough to disclose that in Mr. Whiteman's memory there is one date that enjoys unequalled vividness. Everything is either "Before Rhapsody" or "After Rhapsody." And that is not to be wondered at. This "B. R." and "A. R." business goes back to a certain February evening in 1924 when a slightly frightened young man, after vainly pleading with Victor Herbert to go on stage and lead his band, walked before the lights of New York's Carnegie Hall and raised his baton.

As he did so, a slight, slurred blue note ascended from the woodwinds and Paul Whiteman's orchestra played for the first time anywhere George Gershwin's Rhapsody in Blue.

Before Rhapsody, Paul Whiteman was just a famous jazz band leader who insisted that the variously labelled sounds emitting from his orchestra was music, and that, moreover, it was the true music of America.

After Rhapsody, Paul Whiteman was a much more famous band leader, a man who won quite a considerable segment of people to his view of his music.

Another Story

Of course, he has a considerable portion yet to bring around to his viewpoint, but he is still trying. Today at Brockton he is big with plans for another concert, again in Carnegie Hall. He has found another composer, another piece that will . . . but all this is another story, a very important one for musical circles, and it will be told by the Radio Editor in these columns tomorrow.

From Paul Whiteman's dressing room we wander out to the midway, a long row of canvas-front stalls in which every manner of catchpenny tomfoolery and fakery yet devised flourishes under the persuasion of barkers, who—unlike their predecessors of a few years back—no longer shout, and gesticulate in frenzied attempts to get the customer's money. Instead, they whisper, hoarsely, into microphones that amplify their words to tremendous volume and mingle with the wails of radio loudspeakers, automatic phonographs, and the calliopes of the merry-go-rounds in an amazing and bewildering cacophony.

Girls in Fatima costume invite customers to a Hindu restaurant. Mr. Kelly, who avers he has been treating "the public right" for 30 years, urges the merits of his candy.

Page Mr. Standish

A terrific device in which you sit in an airplane-type seat and are spun around like a pin wheel, draws

(Continued on Page 11, Column 2)

Equality Urged In Educational Opportunities

N. E. conference of state federations of women's clubs hears plea of N. H. director of N. Y. A.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., Sept. 14—The pressing necessity of equalizing educational opportunities was the theme of the twenty ninth annual meeting of the New England Conference of State Federations of Women's Clubs opening session here this afternoon. Dr. Harold C. Bingham, New Hampshire Director of the National Youth Administration, was the first of several speakers to address the clubwomen on the general topic of youth and its problems.

After drawing a striking picture of the contrast between employment a few years ago when there were many opportunities for jobs and today when it is practically impossible for youths out of school to get a job, Dr. Bingham set forth the great need of equalizing educational opportunities.

Story of Youth

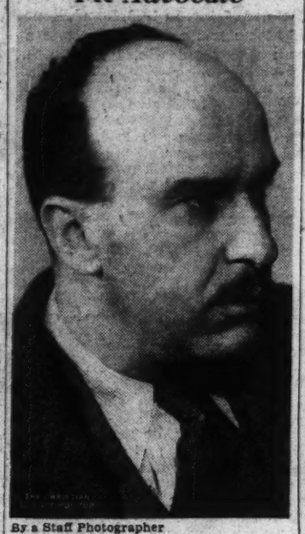
By way of making his story graphic, he quoted at some length from "Youth Tell Their Story" by Howard M. Bell. This recently published volume, prepared by the American Youth Commission of the American Council on Education, is a trenchant analysis of what young people are doing and thinking, based on personal interviews with more than 13,500 young people between the ages of 16 and 24 in the state of Maryland.

The young people represented in this study were found on farms, in coal mines, in country clubs, in cities, in schools, in dance halls—wherever youth spend their time—and constitute an unusual cross section of the youth of America. Their story is one that merits the close study of all clubwomen, in Dr. Bingham's opinion.

"The facts in this study," Dr. Bingham quoted from its foreword by Homer P. Rainey, Director of the American Youth Commission, "indicate that our present secondary school is still a highly selective institution adapted to the needs of a

(Continued on Page 11, Column 6)

PR Advocate



By a Staff Photographer

Julian G. Hearne, Jr.

Of Wheeling, West Virginia

Plan E Is Hailed For Its Efficiency And Real Economy

Extreme value of the proportional representation council-city manager form of government in bringing improved municipal conditions at lowered cost was stressed in Boston today by Julian G. Hearne, Jr., who as head of the Wheeling Association played a prominent part in obtaining that form of government for his home West Virginia city. Mr. Hearne is in Massachusetts to speak in Cambridge, Quincy, Northampton and Waltham which are scheduled to vote on the council-manager proposal Nov. 8.

Mr. Hearne hailed the new Massachusetts Plan E as embodying the most advanced form of government yet devised for American cities.

Praises Plan E

"It utilizes," he said, "not only the recognized advantages of expressing public opinion through proportional representation voting, but also gives assurance of businesslike carrying out of the people's desires by a trained administrator. "Wheeling," Mr. Hearne contin-

(Continued on Page 11, Column 3)

Work to Start on Quabbin Great $12,500,000 Tube

Boston News Today

PWA Approves Quabbin Project

Upon receipt of approval from the PWA this morning, the Metropolitan District Water Commission today rushed preparations for start of work on the new $12,500,000 pressure tunnel to bring water from the new Quabbin reservoir to Boston. Expectation is that work will start in two weeks.

Col. Maurice E. Gilmore, regional PWA director with headquarters in Boston, advised Gov. Charles F. Hurley today that PWA Chief Harold L. Ickes has authorized a $6,964,900 grant for the project. The tunnel will be 18 and one-half miles long, designed to keep water free from pollution. Three miles of it will be through solid rock between Marlboro and Weston.

The project was originally requested by Metropolitan District Chairman Eugene C. Hultman, who pointed that approximately $12,000,000 remains available of the original $65,000,000 appropriated a decade ago for the Quabbin project. Commissioner Hultman said that present water carriers are polluted and that the tunnel should be built at this time instead of waiting until 1953 as originally projected. Governor Hurley urged it as a means of giving jobs.

This course was opposed by Henry Parkman Jr., Boston's Corporation Counsel, who told the legislature that expenditure of the money at this time would necessitate issuance of bonds, forcing an increase in Boston water rates, since Boston pays the major part of Water District expenditures.

Rotarians Hear British Speaker

Reminding Germany that it is a signatory of the Kellogg Pact outlawing war, Alfred Edwards, Labor Member of Parliament, today criticized Hitler's effort to settle the Sudeten problem by force.

"No responsible man would say that one side of a question is wholly right," he told members of the Rotary Club at their weekly luncheon at the Hotel Statler today. "All will deplore this attempt to settle the dispute by force."

Mr. Edwards said that many years ago "a man representing sheer force" defied every one else until "a certain little man" had the moral courage to stand up to him. He said he referred to the story of David and Goliath.

"Czechoslovakia, which has already shown moral courage in face of terrible threats, is in the position of David today," he added.

The English visitor asserted the problem is not merely what to do about the Sudeten territory. That can be settled, he related. But Germany has not even waited for Viscount Runciman's report.

"The same problem of minorities that has arisen in Austria and Czechoslovakia will arise in Rumania, Hungary and Bulgaria until Germany has absorbed every country of southeastern Europe," he averred. "Yesterday, the same tactics began in Memel, and the next nation to be absorbed will be Lithuania.

"Then she will be able to join with Italy to dominate the Mediterranean, and challenge the supremacy of the British Empire."

Saltonstall Going on Air; Vote Trend to Curley Seen

Up and Down Beacon Hill

By Edgar M. Mills

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Leverett Saltonstall, Former Speaker of the House and candidate for the Republican nomination for Governor of Massachusetts, tonight will abandon his reputation as the only major office seeker who has not employed the radio as a campaign medium this year.

At 9 p. m., Mr. Saltonstall will speak on "Pledges That Will Be Kept" over WEEI and thereby drop the "no-radio" title which has made him one of the phenomena of modern campaigning in which radio has been considered a prime necessity.

Yet Mr. Saltonstall is taking to the radio only as the result of demands from his rank-and-file workers. It is possible he will make one or two more radio speeches in the primary fight, but he will not be on the air nightly as several other gubernatorial candidates will be for the next six days.

Saltonstall campaign advisers have proceeded on the theory that the more voters who meet and shake hands with their candidate the easier they will break down the barrier against a so-called blue-blooded gubernatorial aspirant.

Mr. Saltonstall has traveled more than 10,000 miles through Massachusetts on a whirlwind "handshaking" expedition in an effort to establish himself as the "regular fellow" all who know him insist he is.

But the rank and file workers have demanded that their candidate appear at least once or twice on the air and tonight is their night.

* * *

Kelly Is Key Man

Lieut. Gov. Francis E. Kelly is the key man in the Democratic gubernatorial battle. While he may not win himself, the total vote he

(Continued on Page 11, Column 3)

CIO to Demand High Minimum Textile Wage

40 cents an hour with no differential between north and south is figure asked.

A minimum wage of 40 cents an hour, with no differential between the North and South, will be demanded for the textile industry under the Wages-and-Hours Law by CIO members of the new Textile Industry Committee, it was learned today.

This disclosure of CIO demands came as a New England man, Prof. Calvert Magruder, vice-dean of the Harvard Law School, was named general counsel of the Wage-and-Hour Division of the Federal Government by Earl F. Andrews, Wage-Hour Administrator.

Professor Magruder, youthful Former Secretary to Mr. Justice Louis Brandeis, of the United States Supreme Court, may ask for leave from his teaching duties as he lends his services for the second time to the New Deal authorities.

He was granted a leave once before, in 1934-35, to act as general counsel for the National Labor Relations Board.

Indicates Trend

The CIO stand in the textile industry was disclosed by Frank J. Manning, head of the CIO textile forces in New England, following the announcement by Mr. Andrews of the 21 members of the Textile Industry Committee who will establish fair labor standards for the United States.

It indicated to observers the lines along which the struggle will proceed in this industry, embracing by official definition the manufacture of cotton, silk and rayon yarn and woven goods and in which 1,300,000 employees are engaged.

First, the 40-cent demand, highest allowed under the Wage-Hour Act, will meet opposition from the manufacturers, who are equally represented on the Committee. There is a third group representing the public. While 40 cents is about the average for cotton mills, according to Department of Labor statistics, it is far above the wages paid by many mills. It is also above the minimums set under the old NRA of 30 cents for the South and 32½ cents for the North.

Bitter Struggle Expected

Secondly, observers predict a bitter struggle over the question of differentials. Southern manufacturers have been led to believe the law allows differentials. Northerners have been led to believe it forbids them. While Northern manufacturers are a minority on the Committee, they will have the united support of the CIO representatives in demanding an end to differentials.

In addition to insisting upon a 40-cent universal wage, the CIO will bring pressure to bear on individual manufacturers to prevent them cutting the wages of loomfixers and other skilled workers who now are paid more than 40 cents, Mr. Manning announced. Meetings of workers will be held in textile centers of New England to stress this point, he said.

"We do not wish the skilled workers to pay the cost of the higher minimums set for the low-paid workers," the New England director of the Textile Workers Organizing Committee explained.

The Textile Industry Committee, announced at Washington, includes the names of five New Englanders. It is the first Industry Committee to be appointed under the Wage-Hour Law, which goes into effect Oct. 24. Other Committees will be named later for wool, garments, and hosiery.

Professor Magruder, who will advise the Wage-Hour Administrator regarding all affected industries, lives in Cambridge. He has been at the Harvard Law School since 1920 and has been Vice Dean since 1930. He was attorney for the old United States Shipping Board in 1919-20.

Report on Parimutuel Track Issued by Two N. H. Churches

The Week in New Hampshire

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., Sept. 14—The report of the Council for Social Action of the Congregational and Christian Churches on gambling operations of the parimutuel system at Rockingham Park in Salem is considered a bid on the part of anti-gambling interests to bring an end to operation of the track. The license for the track comes up before the Legislature this winter for action, and the antigamblers have been carrying on a drive which they hope will seat legislators opposing the track in sufficient number to close it.

The Council report declares that the track has made much more money than it admits—$1,500,000 in five years on a $100,000 investment, according to the report; that jobs at the track and special privileges have been granted by track operators to legislators; that the State Racing Commission is partial to track operators; that the track picked as a depository a bank of which Gov. Francis P. Murphy is Vice-President; and that the track counts on people with medium and small incomes for its support.

Lou Smith, manager of the track, was quick to deny claims that the track had played politics and that it had enjoyed the profit attributed to it by the Social Action report. Associates of Governor Murphy considered the release of the report just before election a political move.

* * *

Tourist Trade in Fall

New Hampshire looks forward to a busy fall tourist business through

(Continued on Page 11, Column 1)

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Threatening weather with showers tonight and Thursday; slightly cooler Thursday; moderate and increasing southeasterly winds, becoming northwest on Thursday.

New England except Rhode Island: Showers tonight and Thursday, warmer tonight. Cooler Thursday afternoon and night.

Rhode Island: Showers tonight and Thursday, warmer in the interior tonight. Cooler Thursday afternoon and night.

Atlantic Coast Eastport to Sandy Hook: Increasing east and southeast winds shifting to northwest Thursday and overcast weather with showers tonight and Thursday.

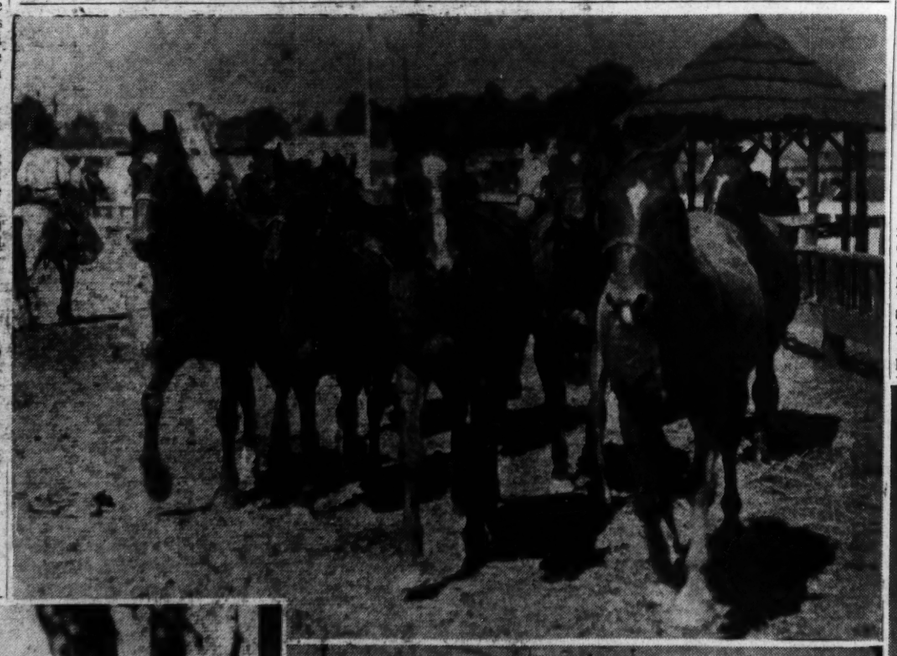
Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	62	79	Minneapolis	62	68
Bermuda	78	80	New Orleans	76	90
Chicago	66	74	New York	68	78
Denver	50	74	Norfolk	70	86
Helena	52	78	Philadelphia	66	82
Kansas City	66	82	St. Louis	72	78
Los Angeles	66	94	S. Francisco	52	64
Miami	76	86			

A—7:30 a. m. Sept. 14.
B—Maximum Sept. 13.

High Tides at Boston

Wednesday 3:01 p. m., height, 10.3 feet. Thursday 3:31 a. m., height, 9.8 feet. Light all vehicles by 7:27 p. m.



All Pictures by Walter Jordan, Staff Photographer

Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Theaters

Shubert—
"Hellzapoppin," featuring Olsen and Johnson, Barton and Mann. Marked by excessive vulgarity. 6:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays 2:30.

Wilbur—
"What a Life," a George Abbott comedy success. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Movies

Keith Memorial—
Ginger Rogers and Fred Astaire in "Carefree." 9:55 a. m., 12:50, 3:45. Also "Smashing the Rackets," with Chester Morris, Frances Mercer and Bruce Cabot. 11:30 a. m., 2:25, "My Lucky Star," featuring Sonja Henie. 7:05, 10. Also "Meet the Girls," with June Lang. 5:45, 8:35.

Fenway and Paramount—
"Boy Meets Girl," featuring James Cagney and Pat O'Brien. Fenway: 1:10, 4:05, 7:05, 10. Paramount: 10:30 a. m., 1:10, 3:55, 6:45, 9:35. Also Bruce Cabot and Beverly Roberts in "Tenth Avenue Kid." Fenway: 2:45, 5:40, 8:40. Paramount: 9:10, 11:55 a. m., 2:45, 5:35, 8:20. Tomorrow: "Spawn of the North," with George Raft, Henry Fonda and Dorothy Lamour. Also "Safety in Numbers," with Jed Prouty, Spring Byington and Russell Gleason.

University—
Tyrone Power and Madeleine Carroll in "Lloyds of London." 2:35, 6, 9:25. Also Miriam Hopkins in "Woman Chases Man." 1:30, 4:50, 8:15. Tomorrow: Warner Baxter in "I'll Give a Million." Also Humphrey Bogart in "Racket Busters."

Repertory and Medford Square—
Cary Grant and Katharine Hepburn in "Bringing Up Baby." Also "Dangerous to Know," featuring Anna May Wong. Continuous from 12 noon to 11 p. m.

South Station Theater—
Robert Benchley explains "How to Raise a Baby," "Joaquin Murietta," "Fishing New Zealand Waters," latest newsreels and other shorts.

Fine Arts—
"Moonlight Sonata," Paderewski's only motion picture. 1, 3:10, 5:20, 7:30, 9:40. Also "Steel, Man's Friend." 2:30, 4:40, 6:50, 9.

Uptown—
"The Amazing Dr. Clitterhouse," featuring Edward G. Robinson. 1, 4, 7:05, 10:10. Also "Mother Carey's Chickens." 2:30, 5:35, 8:40.

Exeter—
Lewis Stone and Mickey Rooney in "Judge Hardy's Children." 2:16, 5, 7:55. Also "Shopworn Angel," starring Margaret Sullavan. 3:25, 6:20, 9:10. Tomorrow: Gracie Fields and Victor McLaglen in "We're Going to Be Rich." Also "The Rage of Paris," starring Danielle Darrieux and Douglas Fairbanks Jr.

Coolidge Corner—
"I'll Give a Million," with Warner Baxter. 2:50, 6:55, 9:55. Also "The Lone Wolf in Paris," featuring Francis Lederer. 3:09, 5:14, 8:16.

Brookline Village Theater—
Margaret Sullavan in "Shopworn Angel." 3:40, 6:45, 9:50. Also "Mystery House," featuring Dick Purcell. 2:05, 5:10, 8:15. Tomorrow: "Cowboy From Brooklyn," with Dick Powell. Also "The Toy Wife," starring Luise Rainer and Melvyn Douglas.

Tremont—
Irene Dunne in "Joy of Living." Also "I Met My Love Again," with Joan Bennett. Continuous from 8:30 a. m., to 11:30 p. m. Tomorrow: Charlie McCarthy in "Goldwyn Follies." Also "Victoria the Great," with Anton Walbrook and Anna Neagle.

Trans-Lux—
Latest newsreels, featuring the Inside Story of Czechoslovakia. "Demons of the Deep," and "A Lad in Bagdad." Continuous from 9:15 a. m.

Boston—
Claude Rains and Jackie Cooper in "White Banners." 10:30 a. m., 12, 4:10, 7, 9:50. Also "Torchy Blane in Panama," with Lola Lane and Paul Kelly. 9:30 a. m., 12:45, 3:05, 5:55, 8:45.

Wellesley Community Playhouse—
Merle Oberon in "The Divorce of Lady X." Also "Walking Down Broadway," with Claire Trevor and Michael Whalen. Daily at 2:30 and 7:45. Tomorrow:

Shirley Temple in "Little Miss Broadway." Also 4 of the Walt Disney's newest hits, plus "The Man Without a Country."

Scollay and Modern—
"Alexander's Ragtime Band," featuring Tyrone Power and Alice Faye. Scollay: 11:20 a. m., 2:50, 6:15, 9:45. Modern: 11:10 a. m., 2:40, 6:10, 9:35. Also "Keep Smiling," with Jane Withers. Scollay: 10 a. m., 1:25, 4:50, 8:20. Modern: 9:45 a. m., 1:15, 4:45, 8:15.

Metropolitan—
"Sing You Sinners," starring Bing Crosby, Ellen Drew, and Fred MacMurray. 10 a. m., 12:50, 3:45, 6:40, 9:45. Also Kay Francis and George Brent in "Secrets of an Actress." 11:30 a. m., 2:25, 5:20, 8:25. Tomorrow: "Four's a Crowd," featuring Errol Flynn and Olivia de Havilland. Also Lynne Overman, Evelyn Keyes and William Prawley in "Sons of the Legion."

Strand—
Victor McLaglen in "Devil's Party." Also Joe Penner in "Go Chase Yourself." Tomorrow: "Rawail Calls," with Bobby Breen and Ned Sparks. Also Alice Brady in "Goodbye Broadway."

State and Orpheum—
Norma Shearer and Tyrone Power in "Marie Antoinette." Orpheum: 10:40 a. m., 2:10, 5:40, 9:10. State: 11:30 a. m., 2:50, 6:05, 9:20. Tomorrow: Janet Gaynor, Robert Montgomery and Franchot Tone in "3 Loves Has Nancy." Also "The Chaser," with Dennis O'Keefe, Ann Morriss and Lewis Stone.

Radio Programs—Page 10

Tomorrow

Museum of Fine Arts—
Miss Maginnis will conduct the guidance tour on Modern French Paintings, 11 a. m.

Chaotic Movement of Air Put Under Measure by Engineer

By Herbert B. Nichols

Natural Science Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Utter confusion or chaos is as much a problem of engineering as it is of politics or economics, and today for the first time mechanical engineers in international congress at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology believe they have solved the mathematics of chaos through new methods of calculus which give mankind mastery over ensembles of this sort.

The report was delivered by Dr. Norbert Wiener, Technology professor of mathematics and a member of th National Academy of Sciences. It was entitled "Random Functions and Turbulence," two very important branch studies in mechanical engineering in which are located the most stubborn engineering problems today. Aviation and civil engineering ar perhaps the fields most interested in a mathematics which will enable them to predict what will happen under conditions of utter confusion such as are existent among the turbulent currents of air about a plane and in pipes and other conveyances for liquids.

Brownian motion is probably the state of physical chaos most familiar to the nonacademic world. Nearly everyone has observed particles of dust rushing helter-skelter in a sunbeam, driven every which way with no air currents responsible. The same sort of chaotic motion can be observed in a glass of water in which fine particles are in suspension. The smaller the particles, the more freely do they move.

But not everybody knows that here is the simplest and most direct evidence for the existence of molecules. An English botanist, named Brown was the first to explain it. The motion of the particles is caused by the incessant bombardment of the molecules of water or gas in which they are suspended. In a thimbleful of water, there are roughly 40,000,000,000,000,000,000,000 (40 sextillion) molecules, far too small to be seen through microscopes. A deep breath of air contains about the same number. Because the bombardment of molecules is not the same on the different sides of fine particles, they are driven hither and yon.

Mathematically, the explanation is expressed in the molecular-kinetic theory of matter, which says that molecules are in a continual state of agitation, even in the densest solids. Dr. Albert Einstein figured out a formula by which one can calculate how far particles of a known size will move in a specified time if the temperature of the liquid is known, its viscosity and the number of molecules involved. Previous to Einstein, the nineteenth century American natural scientist, Willard Gibbs, evolved a theory that there are all degrees of chaos, running from complete order to utter confusion. Research, however, has not borne out this belief. A few months ago, Dr. George D. Birkhoff of Harvard developed a method whereby the time element in which chaotic events were involved, could be averaged. Dr. Weiner's work adds the final step of mastering the space element, so that not only the time but the place where changes are to take place, can be predicted.

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Aiken and Gibson Easy Winners In Vermont Primary

MONTPELIER, Vt., Sept. 14 (AP)—Three Vermont Republican stalwarts—Gov. George D. Aiken, Senator Ernest W. Gibson and Representative Charles A. Plumley—again today were the choice of their party for renomination.

Coasting to easy victories in yesterday's primary, they will go into the November election against an unopposed Democratic primary slate to test again the Vermont tradition that Republican nomination for a major office is tantamount to election.

With a minimum of campaigning, Governor Aiken led the ticket in his quest for a second term. He polled 42,980 votes to 5,015 for Elisha Goodsell, ferryboat operator.

In November, Governor Aiken will face Fred C. Martin, Collector of Internal Revenue for Vermont and in recent years a strong vote-getter for his party. Four years ago, Mr. Martin came fairly close to cutting in on Vermont Republican supremacy at the ballot box. He was defeated by Senator Warren R. Austin (R) by less than 4,000 votes.

Mr. Martin's teammates, nominated yesterday, were John McGrath, who will oppose Senator Gibson, and James P. Leamy, who will seek to oust Representative Plumley from Vermont's lone seat in the National House.

Senator Gibson, runner-up to Governor Aiken in yesterday's balloting, received 38,509 votes to 8,526 for Martin S. Vilas, Burlington attorney.

Political observers predicted Senator Gibson's and Governor Aiken's victories and anticipated a close contest for Representative, but Representative Plumley, basing his appeal for renomination on his record in Washington, swept aside the threat of Jack Crowley, Rutland attorney and former National Vice Commander of the American Legion. Representative Plumley's vote was 29,207 to 14,981 for Mr. Crowley. John Reid, Burlington real estate dealer who made little or no campaign, received 3,888 votes.

What the Politicians Say

Richard Whitcomb, candidate for the Republican nomination for Governor:

"Let us take a lesson from the State of Maine. In 1936, Republicans of Maine had as their candidate a man who could win. He did win. Yesterday they re-elected him. Our judgment must be equally good in Massachusetts. Stated bluntly, in Maine, Governor Barrows' victory in 1936 was a victory in 1938. Can Republicans expect that my opponent, Leverett Saltonstall, who was defeated in 1936 by a man discarded by his own convention, could carry the party to victory in November? No competent bona fide authority in Massachusetts thinks he can."

Curley and Taxes

James M. Curley, former Governor, seeking Democratic gubernatorial nomination:

"In the cross-word puzzle circular which I believe Governor Hurley personally wrote and in which he lists what he has the audacity to describe as achievements, he loses his much vaunted dignity and claims credit which he knows does not belong to him. His circular resembles nothing more than a slice of Swiss cheese—it is full of holes.

"When Governor Hurley assumes to himself credit for eliminating waste and extravagance, his 1938 State budget of $82,000,000 and his 1938 State tax of $17,000,000 slap him so hard that he must wince, even though he has often publicly boasted of his ability to 'take it.' The taxpayers of Massachusetts will take it in their pocketbooks next year as a result of his extravagance and inefficiency."

Kelly and Youth

Lieut. Gov. Francis E. Kelly, candidate for the Democratic nomination for Governor:

"The young men and women will not tolerate longer the professional politicians with their wild promises and absence of fulfillment. The youth of this State demand action. That is why they appeal to your Lieutenant-Governor. They demand that the professional politicians, with their platforms of fakery, deception and false promises, be driven from public office."

McMaster's Stand

William H. McMasters, candidate for the Republican nomination for Governor:

"For five long months I have held to the issue that the Republican Party in our State can win the Governorship if they make their fight against the New Deal, with the Townsend plan as the motivating force in their campaign. The Maine election has proven that beyond the slightest doubt. The Maryland primary did not involve the Townsend plan. It was merely a resentment at the Roosevelt intervention. I am hearing from every section of the State, from old-line Republicans, who assure me that they are no longer to wait upon the inside clique that has four times failed to present either an issue or a candidate who can win for Governor."

Butler on Pensions

Frederick Butler, candidate for the Republican gubernatorial nomination:

"I am in favor of depauperizing old age pensions. There is too much red tape. I believe that when a person becomes a certain age he or she, upon application, should receive the old age pension forthwith. If it is found out later that they are endowed with a large amount of worldly goods, then the adjustment should be made in the inheritance tax."

Plea for Hurley

Patrick J. Moynihan, Chairman of the State Commission on Administration and Finance, speaking for Gov. Charles F. Hurley, candidate for renomination:

"As a leader, as an executive, as a humanitarian and on his record, Governor Hurley is entitled to a renewed vote of confidence by the members of his party.

"He has won a reputation for strength of reason, sound good sense, moderation of temper and general all-around ability. Of course, he has made mistakes. The whole history of human endeavor is replete with mistakes. But his accomplishment and his fine personal qualities far outweigh these mistakes."

Barrows' Margin Over Brann Set At 17,518 Votes

PORTLAND, Maine, Sept. 14 (AP)—The re-election of Republican Governor Lewis O. Barrows and three GOP congressmen was written into Maine's election book last night after a campaign in which the New Deal was made an issue and all successful Congressional candidates embraced the Townsend plan.

Governor Barrows' victory margin over former Gov. Louis J. Brann (D) settled at 17,518, with an unofficial tabulation of Monday's biennial election virtually complete. W. V. Tabbutt, Communist, also ran on the gubernatorial ticket.

Governor Barrows, who lambasted the New Deal in campaign speeches, received a congratulatory message from Gov. George D. Aiken (R), of Vermont, only State to join Maine in Republican ranks against the Roosevelt landslide two years ago.

"You've started the snowball," Governor Aiken said. "Let's roll it clear across the country."

Republicans reseated incumbent Representatives James C. Oliver in the first district, Clyde H. Smith in the second district, and Ralph O. Brewster, in the third. All three bore Townsend endorsement.

Returns from 623 precincts out of 629 in the state gave:

For Governor: Barrows 157,360, Brann 139,842.

For Congress:

First district, complete: Oliver 57,535, Harold B. Emery (D) 40,036.

Second district, 211 precincts out of 212: Smith 56,289, Dubord 47,121.

Third district, 267 precincts out of 271: Brewster 51,236; Melvin P. Roberts (D) 9,712.

'The Monitor Views the News'

For Thursday, Sept. 15

12:00	WORL	920kc
12:45	WMEX	1500kc
3:00	WORL	920kc
6:05	WMEX	1500kc
10:45	WMEX	1500kc
	Shortwave	
6:00	W1XAL	11.79mc

By Janet Treat

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Looking at a flock of neckties in a shop recently, it occurred to us that even time doesn't seem to change the age-old idea that women are practically unfit to pickout men's ties! Just mention buying a tie to your husband and, unless you're one in a thousand, you'll either meet with a hearty laugh, or a very gentle, tactful method of begging you not to. For it seems that though the busy business man has neither the time, the desire, nor the patience necessary to purchase his shirts, his socks and his underwear . . . he insists on doing the buying when it comes to the matter of neckties. Funny, but a man will wear a shirt he's not particularly fond of; yes, and even a suit . . . but he definitely won't wear a tie he doesn't like.

All of which doesn't keep women from buying ties . . . always hoping, we presume, that if through nothing better than the law of averages, they'll one day take home a tie that meets with full approval. This brings us to the matter of ties we've seen around in the Men's Shops in Filene's, Slattery's, Thayer McNeil's, and Plotkin Bros.; just to name a few places . . . those ties that have little signs on them which boast of the fact that the material has been hand woven by the Cape Cod Weavers. Because here's a type of tie that we defy any man who is at all fastidious about his dress, to say he doesn't care for. They're made of worsted (and don't confuse worsted with wool, for it seems there's a vast difference, and the Cape Cod Weavers are proud of the fact that it's worsteds they work with mostly), tie up very nicely, don't wrinkle easily, and have no lining to botch matters up. Furthermore, there is a definitely masculine look to even the gayest among them; and they fit in with tweeds and sport clothes beautifully. In the best-looking colors. Perfectly plain, or stripes. And a little later on the shops will have a new pattern; which, if we remember correctly, has a suggestion of a dot in the weave. Being a quality item, they sell for $1.50. And, though we offer no cash refunds in the matter, we still think the masculine element will think a lot more of your taste when you bring home one of these ties!

Umbrellas Not What They Were

Umbrellas, as you know, are no longer the solid black affairs they used to be. Oh, of course you can still buy black ones, but for the most part they're pretty gay. In fact, it seems that people think nothing of owning three or four of them nowadays . . . for they match them with their accessories on rainy days; thus adding even more cheer to things in general. Filene's carries a more or less new one called "The Topper" . . . a smart affair made in Boston, by the way. Rather difficult to explain so that you can visualize just what we mean . . . but it comes down all the way around the edge, so that we'd say you'd have more protection from the wind and rain. An oil silk center, with celanese rayon taffeta . . . which we're told will not split or crack. In tricky colors, with cute patterns, and handles that are so designed, they're easy to grasp! $2.95, right at Filene's umbrella counter . . . where one half of the world meets the other half, at lunch time; if you ask us!

Gloves of Gold Have Strong Appeal

Should we find ourselves operabound some winter evening, or all done up with an ultra special teadancing or dinner date . . . we can't at the moment think of anything in the line of chi-chi that we'd like to spring on the man more than those beauteous gold gloves we saw at C. Crawford Hollidge's. Because they're the last word in something or other; they're that glamorous looking. They're made of that lovely gold kid, just like the change purse you prize . . . and if we bought them in the long above-the-elbow length, there'd be a dent of $25 in our check book. (But remember the price you paid for that little purse!) However, we could get a lot of fun out of owning even the shorter pair . . . which would cost us only half as much. Incidentally, some of the styles they showed us have a black palm . . . which would probably be a bit more practical; but we'd still take all gold, thank you.

(A Regular Monday, Wednesday and Friday Feature)

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Today's News in Greater Boston

Car Insurance Rates Not Ready

Although the stat law stipulates that compulsory automobile rates shall be announced not later than Sept. 15, the Insurance Commissioner's office disclosed today that the new rates will be made public several days late. It was pointed out that Commissioner Charles F. J. Harrington has had only a short time to work on rates.

This announcement followed close upon prediction of Lieut. Gov. Francis E. Kelly, candidate for the Democratic gubernatorial nomination, that the new rates would not be divulged until afte rthe Primary election Sept. 20. . . . This, to avoid prejudicing the reelection campaign of Gov. Charles F. Hurley.

In a letter written to Governor Hurley as soon as he heard of the delay, the Lieutenant Governor threatened to take legal steps unless the rates were announced by 5 p. m. tomorrow.

At the State House it was said that no penalty was provided in the law for failure to announce rates on the specified date.

It was also reported in official circles that rates for next year will be somewhat higher than the 1938 rates.

Receiver Named For Town Taxi

William F. Dierks, attorney, was today appointed receiver for the Town Taxi, Inc., which was petitioned into bankruptcy by three creditors on Aug. 20 with demands amounting to $950. The bankruptcy petition was filed following a labor dispute. The appointment was made by Arthur Black, Referee in Bankruptcy.

Spoils Termed Antidemocratic

CHICAGO (AP)—Senator David I. Walsh (D) of Massachusetts, declared Sept. 14 the "spoils system" was the greatest destructive force in any democracy.

"I know of no way of creating disrespect and hostility toward democratic institutions more quickly than the promotion and preservation of a spoils system," he told the American Federation of Government Employees' annual convention. "The best, safest, and one of the most fundamental policies in the preservation of democracy is the establishment and defense of a merit system on the part of Government employees."

Senator Walsh described the American civil service setup as a "hodgepodge" and "patch quilt" system subject to frequent alterations.

"England has a complete and fixed merit system. We have only the sham and pretense of one. I insist that the time has come for an accurate and understandable system of civil service in the United States."

He reiterated his opposition to individual control of the civil service system, declaring that "too many attempts at subterfuge have already been employed to break down civil service without delegating final judgment to one man."

Senator Walsh voted against the reorganization bill after the defeat of an amendment to retain a bipartisan civil service commission as opposed to individual control.

He asserted that the civil service system would never operate effectively until the law provided for a merit system of promotion in the service.

Amusements

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I MARRIED AN ANGEL
with Audrey Christie and Charles Walters
SHUBERT Thea., W. 44 St. (Air-Conditioned)
Evgs. 8:50. Mats. Wed. and Sat. Mail orders.

Tonight's Radio Specials

Primary Campaign Talks

Democratic:
6:15 WEEI Edward Rose
6:30 WEEI Owen Gallagher
6:45 WNAC Charles F. Hurley
7:00 WEEI James M. Curley
7:15 WEEI Robert E. Bigney
7:45 WNAC Owen Gallagher
8:00 WBZ James H. Brennan
8:30 WBZ Thomas H. Buckley
8:45 WMEX Owen Gallagher
9:00 WBZ William P. Yoerg
9:15 WAAB Charles F. Hurley
9:30 WAAB John A. Keliher
10:00 WBZ Francis E. Kelly, and others

Republican:
6:05 WBZ Charles P. Howard
6:25 WBZ Kenneth D. Johnson
7:45 WBZ Robert Bradford
8:15 WBZ William H. McMasters
8:45 WBZ Horace T. Cahill
9:00 WEEI Leverett Saltonstall
9:00 WAAB Warren L. Bishop
9:15 WBZ Robert G. Wilson, Jr.

7:30 WEEI "Living History": dramatizations of recent parallel political developments with period of Jefferson, Madison and Monroe.

8:30 WEEI Paul Whiteman's Orchestra, from Brockton Fair; Joan Edwards, songs; Modernaires, male quartet. Feature medley of seven nursery rhyme tunes; also winners of talent contest.

9:00 WNAC "Town Hall": Colonel Stoopnagle in burlesque of radio news commentators; Lowell Thomas and hillbilly troupe; Merry Macs, vocal group; Peter Van Steeden's Orchestra.

10:00 WAAB "Their Greatest Stories": dramatization of Fannie Hurst's "Ice Water, Please," Yiddish boarding house story.

10:30 WEEI "It Can Be Done": Edgar Guest interviews Maj. Alexander P. de Seversky, Russian speed pilot and plane designer, with dramatization of his life story.

11:15 WBZ "Music As You Desire It": recordings of Rachmaninoff's Concerto No. 3, in D Minor, with Vladimir Horowitz, pianist, and London Symphony Orchestra.

The Monitor's Radio Timetable

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
5:00	The Boston Hour	Interlude; news	"Who Dang It?": vocalists; orchestra	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:15	The Boston Hour	"Silhouettes of West"	"Your Family": sketch	Sport reports	Sport relay
5:30	Studio talk	"Don Winslow": sketch	"Little Orphan Annie"	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:45	Circus sketch	Rakov's Orchestra	Dramatic sketch	Sport reports	"Reading the Comics"
6:00	News; sportshots	News; political talk	Yankee News Service	Dinner concert	Scores; "Monitor News"
6:15	Pol. talk; music	Tennis resume; pol. talk	Fred Hoey's Roundup	Dinner concert	Italian radio review
6:30	Political talk	Sport commentator	Voice of New England	Sport reports	Sport reports
6:45	"Lum and Abner"	Lowell Thomas	Political talk	"Curtain Calls"	Eddie Deas' Orchestra
7:00	Political talk	"Easy Aces": sketch	"Amos 'n' Andy"	News Service	Rob Roy's Orchestra
7:15	Political talk	"Mr. Keen": sketch	Rollini Ensemble	"Laff Parade"	"Five Star Final"
7:30	"Living History"	"Ravelers" quartet	"Inside of Sports"	"The Lone Ranger": dramatic sketch	Jean Evans, songs
7:45	Doris Rhodes	Political talk	Political talk		Freddie Greene's Music
8:00	"Gang Busters": dramatic sketch	Political talk	"One Man's Family": dramatic sketch	"Musical Steeplechase"	"The Wordcaster"
8:15		Political talk		"Musical Steeplechase"	"Miss Gerry's Swing"
8:30	Paul Whiteman's Orchestra; guests	Political talk	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.; vocalists	"Souvenir": vocalist and orchestra	"Varieties": music
8:45		Political talk			Political talk
9:00	Political talk	Political talk	"Town Hall Varieties": Col. Stoopnagle; music	Political talk	Federal Theater: "History in Action"
9:15	Folk Singers	Political talk		Political talk	"The Question Box"
9:30	"Blue Velvet": soloists; orchestra	Midweek Function	"For Men Only": vocalist; orchestra; guests	Political talk	"The Question Box"
9:45		Midweek Function		George Olsen's Orch.	
10:00	"The Word Game"	Political rally	Kay Kyser's Musical Class and Dance	"Ice Water, Please": dramatization	"Magyar Serenaders"
10:15	Mel Eastman	Political rally		"Melodies from the Skies"	Dave Ballentine, songs
10:30	"It Can Be Done"	Political rally	Kay Kyser's Musical Class and Dance	"Melodies from the Skies"	Eddie Deas' Orchestra
10:45	"It Can Be Done"	Political rally		"Melodies from the Skies"	"The Monitor News"
11:00	Forecasts; news	News; sport comment	Yankee News Service	"Melodies from the Skies"	Amateur Night in Harlem: variety
11:15	Count Basie's Or.	Music As You Desire It	Weather Service	Billy Losses' Orchestra	
11:30	Vincent Lopez' Or.	Music As You Desire It	Abe Lyman's Orchestra	Dick Jurgen's Orchestra	Amateur Night in Harlem: variety
11:45	Vincent Lopez' Or.	Music As You Desire It	Abe Lyman's Orchestra	Dick Jurgen's Orchestra	

Thursday's Programs

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
7:00	Popular variety	News; "Musical Clock"	Organ recital	"The Breakfast Smiler"	
7:15	Popular variety	Church in Wildwood"	News Service	"The Breakfast Smiler"	
7:30	Comment; music	"Musical Clock"	"Good Morning"	News Service	
7:45	News Service	"Musical Clock"	"Musical Clock"	The Morning Watch	
8:00	Forecasts; soloist	"The Woman Buys"	News Service	"Eight Bells"	"Musical Timetable"
8:15	Careithe Cabot	Radio Almanac	Weather Service	Organist; vocalist	"Musical Timetable"
8:30	"Handy Man"	"Swing Serenade"	"Musical Roundup"	"Jacobson's Rhythm"	"Musical Timetable"
8:45	"About Us"	"Musical Clock"	"Musical Roundup"	"Jacobson's Rhythm"	"Musical Timetable"
9:00	"Food Magician"	"As You Like It"	"Get Thin to Music"	Merry-Go-Round	Farm and Home News
9:15	"Montana Slim"	"As You Like It"	Household talk	Merry-Go-Round	"Music and the Muse"
9:30	"Joyce Jordan"	"Breakfast Club"; orch.	Talk: "Variations"	Studio interview	Franco Gallucci
9:45	Bachelor's Children	soloists; news	"The Mystery Chef"	Studio interview	"Songs of Italy"
10:00	Kitty Kelly: sketch	"Home Forum"	"Mrs. Wiggs": sketch	"Singing Strings"	Studio speaker
10:15	Myrt and Marge	Jerry Sears's Orch.	"John's Other Wife": sk.	Organ recital	Studio speaker
10:30	"Hilltop House"	"Josh Higgins": sketch	"Just Plain Bill": sk.	"Fashions in Rhythm"	"Shopping With You"
10:45	"Stepmother": sk.	"Ma Perkins": sketch	Dramatic sketch	"Fashions in Rhythm"	"Shopping With You"
11:00	Commentator	"Mary Marlin": sketch	"David Harum": sketch	Poultrymen's talk	Anne Nigro, pianist
11:15	Song Shop; organ	"Vic and Sade"	"Lorenzo Jones": sketch	"Melody Strings"	Frank Roberts, songs
11:30	"Big Sister": sk.	Political Talk; music	Instrumental ensemble	"Musical Early Edition"	"Fashion Congress"
11:45	"Aunt Jenny"	Talk, Rev. W. L. Stidger	"Road of Life": sketch	"Gloom Chasers"	News commentator
12:00	"Accent of N. E."	News; feature; weather	"Signor Carmello"	News Service	"Italian Airs"
12:15	"R. F. D. No. 1"	report; music; stocks	"The O'Neills": sketch	Agricultural talk	Italian program
12:30	"Helen Trent"	National Farm and	"Singin' Sam," baritone	Italian music program	Pol. talk; forecast
12:45	"Our Gal Sunday"	Home Hour	"Dan Harding's Wife"	Italian music program	"The Monitor News"
1:00	"The Goldbergs"	National Farm and	News Service	Women's club news	"Musical Mailbox"
1:15	"Vic and Sade"	Home Hour	Political talk	"Denver Darling and His Trail Blazers"	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30	"Road of Life"	Matinee Melodies	"Hum and Strum"		Mirrors of Manhattan
1:45	"Gospel Singer"	"Those Happy Gilmans"	"George and Juanita"	Joyce Trio	Dance music
2:00	News Service	"Betty and Bob": sketch	"Musical Roundup"	Harold Turner, pianist	Song Team
2:15	Enoch Light's Or.	"Grimm's Daughter"	"Musical Roundup"	Sport relay	"Swing at It"
2:30	"Southern Cruise"	"Valiant Lady": sketch	Concert Internationale	Sport reports	"Federal Theater
2:45	"Southern Cruise"	Hymns of All Churches	Household talk	Sport reports	Presents": drama
3:00	U. S. Army Band	"Grand Slam Revue":	Mary Marlin: sketch	"Moods in Music"	Barbara Jean, songs
3:15	U. S Army Band	M. Spitalny's Orchestra	"Ma Perkins"	Poetry and Music	Hines Trio Reports
3:30	Ray Bloch's Orch	Rakov's Orchestra	"Pepper Young's Family"	"Musical Journal"	Sport reports
3:45	Ray Bloch's Orch	"Newsy Views"	"The Guiding Light"	Piano Recital	Sport reports
4:00	Sports comment	Club Matinee: variety	"Backstage Wife": sk	"Hits and encores"	"Music as You Like It"
4:15	Sports comment	Club Matinee: variety	"Stella Dallas": sketch	"Hits and encores"	Sport reports
4:30	Deep River Boys	Club Matinee: variety	"Life Can Be Beautiful"	"Reveries"	Sport reports
4:45	C. Hector's Orch	"Melody Time"	"Girl Alone": sketch	"Gypsy Caravan"	Sport reports
5:00	Brockton Fair: Governors' Day	Dance Interlude; news	Interview	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:15	Boston Hour	"Silhouettes of West"	"Top Hatters": orch.	Sport reports	Sport relay
5:30	Boston Hour	"Don Winslow": sketch	"Your Family": sketch	Sport reports	Studio speaker
5:45	News; music; talk	Piano Duo	"Little Orphan Annie"	Baseball School	"Reading the Comics"
6:00	News; sportshots	News; pol. talk; music	News Service	Dinner Concert	Scores; "Monitor News"
6:15	Political talk; music	Tennis resume; pol talk	Sport comment	Dinner Concert	Italian Radio Review
6:30	Political talk	Sport commentator	Voice of New England	Sport reports	Sport reports
6:45	Doris Rhodes	Lowell Thomas, news	Adrian O'Brien, tenor	Political talk	"Dusty Rider and His
7:00	Baritone recital	"Easy Aces": sketch	"Amos 'n' Andy"	News Service	Silver Spurs"
7:15	Movie comment	"Mr. Keen": sketch	"Vocal Varieties"	Political talk	"Five Star Final"
7:30	'All Hands on Deck'	Political talk	Commentator	"Musical Album"	Commentator
7:45	'All Hands on Deck'	Political talk	"Don't You Believe It"	"Musical Album"	Organ concert
8:00	Dramatic sketch	Political talk	Vallee Hour: Judy Canova; Annie and Zeke; Rabu; Oswald and Stanton, comedians	Mutual's Salute to Texas State Network	"The Wordcaster"
8:15	Dramatic sketch	Political talk			"Jam Session"
8:30	"Story of the Song"	"Curtain at 8:30": Robert E. Dolan's Or.		Texas State Network Salute to Mutual	Jerry Baker and Or.
8:45	"Story of the Song"				Jack Ward
9:00	Major Bowes' Hour	Toronto Promenade Symphony Orchestra. Reginald Stewart, conductor	"Good News of 1939": variety program with Robert Young, master of ceremonies; orch.	Political talk	N. Y. A Chorus
9:15	Major Bowes' Hour			Political talk	N. Y. A Chorus
9:30	Major Bowes' Hour			Political talk	"Hand of Destiny"
9:45	Major Bowes' Hour			WOR's Greeting to Mutual	"Hand of Destiny"
10:00	Columbia Workshop: "Outward Bound"	Political rally	Music Hall: Bob Burns; Gertrude Lawrence; Sterling Halloway; chorus; orchestra	Political talk	Ivan Frank's Orchestra
10:15		Political rally		Political talk	Ivan Frank's Orchestra
10:30	"Americana at Work": interviews	Political rally		WGN's Greeting to Mutual and Salute to Tex	"The Swingsters"
10:45		Political rally			"The Monitor News"
11:00	Forecasts; news	News; sport comment	News Service	State Network	"Day's End"
11:15	"America Dances"	Music As You Desire It	Weather Service	Billy Losses' Orchestra	"Day's End"
11:30	V. Lopez' Orch.	Music As You Desire It	Richard Himber's Orch.	WLW's Greeting and Salute	"Road to Fame"
11:45	V. Lopez' Orch.	Music As You Desire It	Richard Himber's Orch.		"Road to Fame"

Dinosaur Tracks Quarried From Holyoke's Sand-Rocks

By the Natural Science Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HOLYOKE, Mass., Sept. 14—Quarried footprints from petrified sands of time are being carefully lifted from nearby Holyoke rocks that were sandy shores 150,000,000 years ago. They are bound for museums, school rooms, college laboratories, and other educational groups interested in studying the sequence of living creatures through stories told by ancient remains.

The prints are those of dinosaurs, or "terrible lizards" that roamed and ruled the world's land areas before birds and mammals had developed. The creatures ranged from small types scarcely larger than a good-sized dog to 30 feet or more in length. Some of the prints found are those of dinosaurs believed to have been the first animals ever to have walked on their hind feet alone.

The prints have been known in the Connecticut Valley at different points, ever since early colonial days. As late as the middle nineteenth century, they were believed to have been made by giant birds, a theory fully accepted by qualified geologists and palaeontologists because of the definite bird-like qualities they possessed. More than 50 different species of giant birds were described from the known prints.

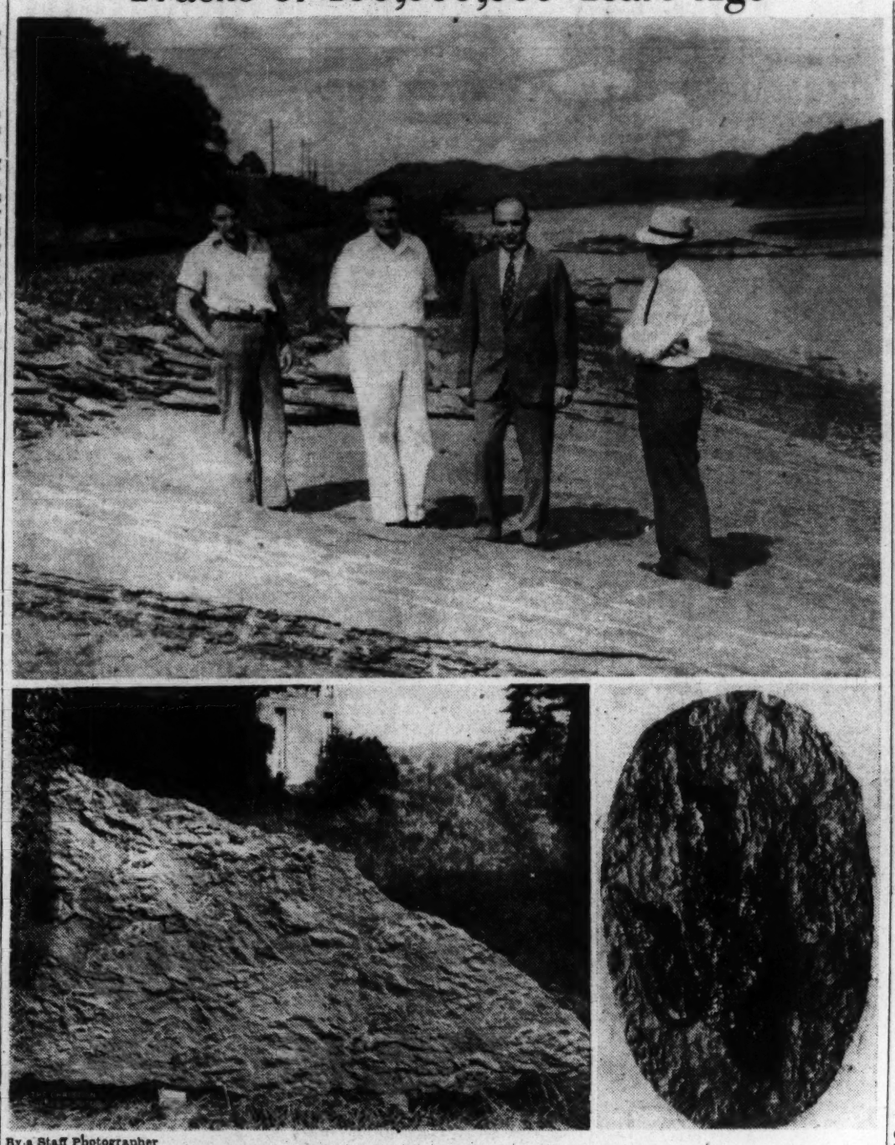
The ledge from which the dinosaur tracks are now being taken belongs to the Boston and Maine Railroad whose tracks parallel the river. The best prints are found so far, about two miles south of Holyoke where John and Walter Carmody, father and son dug the first specimens for their garden walk back in 1935. Together with E. P. Trott and N. A. Raschella they have formed a partnership with the permission of the railroad to remove the animal tracks for educational purposes.

According to Mr. Trott, many of the tracks so far excavated and removed to museums and classrooms would have slowly disintegrated for they were in an exposed position where the elements would soon cause them to be worn away. Only by bringing them indoors, protecting them from exposure, can they be saved, he said. The Carmodys at present are engaged in removing a large 40-foot slab of extremely well preserved prints showing the creature's full stride. It is hoped that this can be shown in a single slab which would make an ideal display for use in the projected new Dinosaur Hall of the American Museum of Natural History in New York.

The Carmodys assert they can take out a layer of any desired size without destroying the tracks as happened so often when amateurs attempted to collect them. They were so successful from the very start that the first 2½ tons of tracks went on display for six months at the North Station, Boston, Mass. Today the collection is part of the geological museum of Tufts College.

Most of the tracks so far quarried belong to the genus Anchisauripus with a few Eubroutes, Grallators, and Steropoides, the last named a small, typically lizard type. No bones have ever been found in this area because the nature of the land upon which the seas were encroaching prevented their preservation.

Tracks of 150,000,000 Years Ago



By a Staff Photographer

Men Quarrying Tracks of Dinosaurs for Educational Use

Upper, left to right: Walter Carmody, John Carmody, N. A. Raschella, E. P. Trott, who carefully remove the ancient tracks which are numerous in the Connecticut River Valley. At their feet is a large slab showing the tracks of one of the prehistoric beasts. Lower left shows another slab removed from the quarry south of Holyoke, Mass. Lower right shows a dinosaur track close up.

Churches Report on Track

(Continued from Page 9)

the middle of October. Many hotels are remaining open or are reopening for the winter sports season. The State-owned aerial passenger tramway on Cannon Mountain has already carried in excess of 100,000 passengers and has taken in approximately $100,000 from fares alone, not to count the revenue received from the sale of various products at the base and summit stations. This business has been enjoyed on an investment of approximately $250,000 in State funds. The State reservation at Hampton Beach enjoyed a good business this year, putting it on a self-supporting basis. Last year, its first, there was a small deficit.

Brockton

(Continued from Page 9)

a crowd, as does a man doing tricks on a motorcycle on a treadmill.

All this gaucherie, of course, seems out of place on the mellow acres that Massasoit once sold Myles Standish for seven coats, nine hatchets, eight hoes, 20 knives, four mooseskins, and 10½ yards of cotton. But over in a row at a side of the Fair one sees the horse judging lot where Yankeeland's fine horses are shown. Nearby is the dog show, sponsored by the American Kennel Club. Roosters crow; goats baa, and it is a pandemonium equaling the midway.

Boys and girls bring their prize dogs, prize pigs, and prize horses, just as they have done every autumn since 1873. Children are especially welcome to the Brockton Fair, for its founder, Henry W. Robinson, believed in unlimited free tickets to the youngsters.

It's a great fair, a little less crowded in the afternoon, when the stage show begins at 2 p. m., but a bit more colorful at night.

Saltonstall Going on Air

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pulls is expected to determine the ultimate Democratic nominee.

That is the opinion of several astute Democratic political chieftains on Beacon Hill. They argue that if the Lieutenant Governor obtains a sizeable vote in the primaries, but not enough to guarantee his own election, he will cause the renomination of Gov. Charles F. Hurley.

On the other hand, if his vote is small, observers believe former Gov. James M. Curley will be the Democratic nominee.

The basic reasoning is this: The majority of the Curley and Kelly votes is expected to be of the anti-Hurley variety, added, of course, to the regular personal following of both candidates.

If the Kelly vote is higher, observers contend, it will indicate he gained a large portion of the anti-Hurley vote. Thus he will cut down the Curley strength. On the other hand, if the Kelly vote is small, a major share of the anti-Hurley vote will go to Mr. Curley and result in his nomination.

Trend to Curley

Several Democratic politicians, considered as impartial as politicians, can be in a primary battle, profess to see signs of a trend toward Mr. Curley. Whether the trend is sufficiently strong to nominate him is unknown, but the observers contend it is there.

Furthermore, these observers believe the numerous local Representative and Senatorial fights in large cities and the comparative lack of them in smaller communities will help the former Governor. They contend Mr. Curley will draw more votes from tiny areas, while Governor Hurley will draw much of his strength from smaller towns.

Local contests in various cities are bound to bring out a large primary vote, while lack of contests in some smaller communities is expected to result in a smaller vote. Thus the contention that the present setup is favorable to Mr. Curley.

Democratic Dark Horse

Richard M. Russell, dark-horse candidate, for the Democratic gubernatorial nomination, continues to exhibit evidences of New Deal support, whether that support is official or not.

Latest unofficial New Deal support came from Mrs. Catherine Delano Grant, cousin of President Roosevelt, who in a radio speech, said that Mr. Russell, former Mayor of Cambridge, Mass., and former member of the United States House of Representatives, "is definitely the New Deal candidate."

Mrs. Grant said: "There is Russell. I know how well the Administration thought of him. James Roosevelt is his close friend. The President himself is not taking sides in any gubernatorial contest, but everyone knows he admires Russell. Russell, high-minded and straightforward, is definitely the New Deal candidate."

This statement is coupled with the reliable report that James M. Landis, Dean of Harvard Law School and Former Chairman of the Securities and Exchange Commission, has started political observers thinking of Mr. Russell in terms of the New Deal. But the support must be more official before it becomes really important. But the word continues not to sell Mr. Russell short in the present campaign.

The support of Mr. Russell by Mr. Landis, one of the original Roosevelt "Brain Trusters," will become definite on Sunday, according to present plans. Tentative arrangements have been made for Mr. Landis to make a radio address over WNAC on that night in favor of Mr. Russell. When questioned regarding the Russell candidacy, Mr. Landis said, "Of course I will endorse him."

Eastern States Fair Plans Big Livestock Show

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Sept. 14 Leading herds and stables of 14 States and two Provinces in Canada are represented in the 1400 entries in the general livestock and horse show classes which are to be judged at the Eastern States Exposition, Sept. 18-24.

Tabulation of the final entries indicates one of the best balanced shows in years and judging will be closer than for several seasons. Blue ribbon honors will not be taken entirely by the larger breeders this year, Fair officials say, as entries disclose that many farmer-breeders have entered two or three animals each, the top of their herds. With these entries they hope to capture many of the major awards.

Each New England State will be represented in the cattle division. In addition, entries which assure the intersectional and the international character of the livestock show have been received from Maryland, New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Ohio, West Virginia, Michigan and Illinois, and from the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec.

Livestock entries are completed by 10 groups of five animals each in the steer classes and more than 50 Percherons in the draft horse and breeding sections. Other entries include those in the dynamometer horse pulling contest, the classes for draft horses in harness and those for commercial delivery horses, the total being completed by entries for the horse show proper.

Equality Urged In Educational Opportunities

(Continued from Page 9)

small minority of our population. The public schools of this country have been supported on the theory that they serve as an instrument for the maintenance of equality of opportunity.

Question Results

"In view of the very great inequalities in educational opportunity that exist at the present time, one may well question whether this end is, in fact, being accomplished. There is grave danger that the public school system, if present tendencies persist, may become a positive force in creating those very inequalities in the condition of men that it is designed to reduce."

As NYA director, Dr. Bingham works particularly with that underprivileged group of youth who were forced to drop out of school at an early age and who have never been employed. As one of the most interesting and promising solutions to the problem of these youth, he described the resident training center, which is a comparatively new development in the NYA program.

Resident centers, which have had their greatest growth in the rural South, are intended for boys and girls who have managed to finish only the sixth or seventh or eight grade, and who have had few opportunities to learn better ways of farming or homemaking or to get a basis of experience or knowledge in a trade. These centers are usually established in connection with some educational institution in the state, as the Resident Center Workshop at the University of New Hampshire.

Various Pursuits

Plowing, harrowing, raising vegetables and livestock, repairing and building furniture, barns, dormitories, planning and cooking meals, these and many other activities are carried on by the young men and women from relief families who comprise the student body at these centers.

Emphasis at the centers, according to Dr. Bingham, is on the integration of work experience and related training. Through courses especially adapted to their needs, these young people study the why and the how of all they are doing. At the same time they earn their board and keep and have a little left over for clothes or for those back home who are usually in desperate need of it.

Dr. Bingham concluded with a discussion of the need of trade schools in New Hampshire. These, he hopes, will come as an outgrowth of the resident training centers that that are now operating so successfully.

Delegates Welcomed

Delegates were welcomed to the conference by Mrs. Louis Elkins, President of the New Hampshire delegation. Plans for the coming year were set forth by the chairmen of conference committees co-operating with the New England Council.

The Art Committee, under the chairmanship of Mrs. H. A. Mayforth, plans a survey of arts and crafts activities in the New England States. With the incentive which will be afforded by the Arts and Crafts Exhibit of the New York World's Fair, it is an opportune time, Mrs. Mayforth feels, to stimulate the interests of clubwomen to improve the economic and social position of those qualified through experience, native ability, and training to produce arts and crafts to add to their general welfare.

Mrs. Harry Cheney, chairman of Highway Beautification, has been chairman of roadside beautification on the New Hampshire State Federation Board for several years. She is most enthusiastic about her work and has carried her message to schools and clubs, and over the radio throughout her state. She has the co-operation of the State Highway Department in her own state and now hopes to carry the work still further by having highway beautification chairmen in all the New England states.

Hampshire

(Continued from Page 9)

Roy, Democrat, for the First Congressional District will mean the renewal of the Jenks-Roy feud, which has seen both men holding the seat in the last two years and Roy now in office by decision of the House.

Mayor Alvin A. Lucier of Nashua won the second district Congressional nomination. His opponent will be Foster Stearns of Hancock, who barely won out from Republican-Townsendite Attorney Thomas Laite of Nashua. The November contest will focus on the drive of Governor Murphy for re-election, with Attorney John L. Sullivan of Manchester as the Democratic standard bearer, and the drive of Republican Senatorial nominee Charles W. Tobey to unseat Senator Fred H. Brown.

Convicts Re-Established

BERLIN (AP)—To increase Germany's manpower, the Government's economic chamber has urged employers to make it as easy as possible for former convicts to re-establish themselves as workers.

....AROUND THE CORNER

Sincere Admiration—Some business club speakers seem to resemble the "Cat that Walked by Himself" in Kipling's "Just So Stories"—of whom it was written that "all places were alike to him." Every city is apt to be described as the scene of their most dearly cherished memories.

A recent speaker at a local luncheon handed reporters copies of the address he intended to give, with the remark: "Just fix it up to be used in Boston!"

Here is what the opening paragraph said:

"Ladies and Gentlemen: I'm glad to be back here in Houston. Houston is one of my favorite cities, and in traveling from the rock-bound coast of Maine to the sun-laved shores of California, from the cerulean blue waters of the Gulf to the pine-clad borders of Canada, I don't know of many cities that appeal to me like Houston. I'm sincere when I say that."

All Depends on Viewpoint—The sailors who maneuver their miniature yachts up and down the lagoon of the Charles River Basin take their nautical affairs very seriously. Several of them were heard to remark the other day that the tall residences along Beacon Street are a nuisance because they shut off all air currents from that quarter and put the boats in the doldrums.

Frog and Dog—A certain bullfrog has discovered that the raft at one end of the lagoon of the Charles River Basin offers perfect acoustics for his particular range of voice. The cultivated and mature richness of his basso profunda must be the envy of all lesser frogs in the lagoon; and there is no doubt that he admires himself.

But he is also admired by a landlubber. A Doberman pinscher, whose master frequently takes her for an airing on the Esplanade, was once so fortunate as to glimpse the musician's wonderful speckled coat and rolling gold eyes through the cracks of the raft. That was weeks ago, but she still refuses to consider any airing complete until she has visited the raft. She races up and down it, peering through the cracks and snuffing with enthusiasm. The object of her regard, however, has the artist's streak of temperament. No encore. But Dobie remains hopeful.

Bark Worse Than Height—Peter was left alone, and he didn't like it. So he protested. His howls were vociferous and sincere, and the neighbors lifted horrified eyebrows. Surely, someone was abusing a dog—a dog of some size, to judge by the racket—and this thing had better go no further.

No less than eight police calls were put in. The blue-coated guardians of Boston's peace rushed to the spot, and arrived simultaneously with Peter's master. Then they removed their caps and scratched their honest heads in bewilderment. For Peter is a toy black and tan terrier, about six inches high, and this was the proudest day of his life. It was the first time he had ever been taken for anything more effective than a mouse.

Plan E Indorsed

(Continued from Page 9)

ued, "adopted the Cincinnati Plan, which is virtually your Plan E, in 1935. After three years of trial the voters, this last July 28, expressed themselves as well satisfied with it, and decided to keep it.

"The plan gave the city its first balanced budget in 13 years. It did so without increasing the tax rate and without reducing pay of any official or employee. In fact, the 20 per cent cuts made under the old system have been restored.

"Revenue collections have been increased by more than $200,000 a year, not by imposing a city sales tax or other new and burdensome forms of taxation, but by honestly and efficiently enforcing the laws and ordinances already in effect.

"A central purchasing agency has been established, and bills are now paid in cash, thereby permitting the city to take advantage of discounts.

"We have paid off $400,000 in floating debt left by the old system."

Asked about Proportional Representation as a method of electing the City Council, Mr. Hearne said, "Under PR, Wheeling now enjoys majority rule for the first time in many years. Under our previous election system less than 26 per cent of the voters chose the Councilmen. But in our last PR election 18,000 out of 21,000 ballots cast were actually effective in electing the nine members of the Council.

"I am convinced," Mr. Hearne said in concluding the interview, "that Plan E is the most democratic system yet devised."

Bus Crash Laid To Skidding Truck

WORCESTER, Mass., Sept. 14 (AP)—A skid on a wet, leaf-strewn highway was tentatively assigned today as the cause of a crash between an interstate passenger bus and a 2-wheel trailer-type truck which resulted in seven fatalities and brought injuries to twelve others yesterday on the highway at Charlton.

Motor Vehicle Registry inspectors under William Brennan, supervisor, said stories they pieced together from injured passengers and the injured drivers of both bus and truck indicated the rear of the slow moving truck started to skid as the driver pulled far to the right to let the bus pass.

Goodwin Comments

Commenting on the accident today, Frank A. Goodwin, Registrar of Motor Vehicles, said:

"During the day I received a number of telephone calls from persons who had ridden in these buses and they told me they come through that territory from 60 to 70 miles an hour every night. That may be all right on railroad tracks where there is a private right of way, but so far as Massachusetts is concerned the owners of these lines may as well make up their minds they have got to arrange their schedules in such a manner that their drivers will not be compelled to go at a faster rate of speed than any other user of the highway."

The Boston office of the ICC reported today that it was making an investigation of safety devices on the wrecked bus.

R. I. 'City of Homes'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CRANSTON, R. I., Sept. 14—This city during the past eight months continued to be known as the "City of Home Owners." Of 105 permits issued by Adolf O. Kurze, building inspector, for the construction of dwellings, plans for only two-story dwellings and no three-story houses were included.

FOR MEN
Nunn-Bush
Ankle fashioned Oxfords
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Dartmouth, Cornell and Harvard Top Ivy Group—Goodman and Chapman Win

Ivy League Promises Bigger, Better Teams

NEW YORK, Sept. 14 (AP)—The Ivy League, a cultured conglomeration of football teams, expects to rear its head this season as one of the strongest of gridiron circuits.

The conference, bounded on the North by Dartmouth's rampant Indians, on the West by the Big Red of Cornell, on the East by Harvard's Dick Harlow and on the South by the University of Pennsylvania, doesn't have to ask favors of any circuit.

Last year it produced undefeated Dartmouth and a rousing young Cornell eleven which lost only to Yale in the league. The group boasted such talented elevens as Columbia's Rose Bowl eleven of 1933, Princeton's stalwart steamrollers of 1933 and 1935 and some better-than-good elevens at Pennsylvania, Yale and Harvard in the past.

Dartmouth, Cornell and Harvard expect to fight it out for the league title this year.

Deep Reverse Play

The Indians have been good for the last three years; but their alumni expect them to be simply terrifying this year. The deep reverse play, a fearsome thing putting everyone but the graduate manager in front of the ball carrier, is the chief stock in trade at Hanover.

Bob MacLeod, a dynamic runner, Colby Howe, a fine fullback, and Bill Hutchinson, who licked Harvard almost single handed last year, are the leading backs. The line is big, fast, fairly experienced and bolstered by sophomores recruited from a remarkable freshman team.

Coach Earl Blaik, however, has reached a new high in understatment. Said the Sage of Hanover after reviewing his legions: "The 1938 Dartmouth team will be a hard-hitting, interesting group . . . in some ways capable of being a good team."

Weak Against Pass

Cornell had a remarkable junior team last year. The defensive line boasted Brud Holland, all-America end and one of the East's top linemen. The backfield was fast, hard-hitting and shifty. Chief weakness was on forward-pass defense, Both defeats, by Yale and Syracuse, were the direct result of defensive lapses against aerials.

Despite violent denials by Coach Harlow, Harvard has a pretty fair team coming up. The Crimson lost Vernon Struck, the "Magnificent Faker" of Harlow's pet spinner play, Joe Nee and several other valuable operatives, but it might be noted the team is well versed in the intricate Harlow system.

It will be, like last year's eleven, a very hard team to beat in key games, which to Harvard means Yale and Princeton.

Columbia Interesting

Columbia is sure to be one of the interesting teams in the league. The tailback, Sid Luckman, is far and away the most valuable and versatile operating in the league if not the East. He is an old-time triple-threat and his passing alone is enough to keep the spectators on their feet all afternoon.

This year, Lou Little hopes to have decent protection for his star and an adequate defense. A few points after touchdown last year would have transformed Columbia's shoddy season to a fairly respectable one. Little expects he wo 't have to worry about single points this year. He is optimistic and his team has more plays than the Theater Guild.

Munger at Penn

Pennsylvania, starting the season under a new coach, George A. Munger, should be better. Much is expected of Herbie Rainwater, a sophomore back. Princeton absorbed terrific trimmings from Harvard and Yale last year, but should be improved under the league's other new coach, Tad Wieman.

The League favors an idea that Yale will be easy picking this year. It's hard to believe. The big Blue lost a horde of fine football players, including Clint Frank, Dave Colwell and Al Hessberg, but the firm of Ducky Pond and Greasy Neale is a smart one.

Enough of the line remains to give the Blue a fairly good nucleus and some of the sophomore backs may surprise. If there is a sleeper in the League it is Yale.

Baseball's Big Six

By the Associated Press

Player, Club	G	AB	R	H	PC
Foxx, Red Sox	133	507	122	177	.349
Lombardi, Reds	113	423	49	147	.348
Averill, Indians	124	442	96	150	.340
Weintraub, Phillies	84	300	48	102	.340
Di Maggio, Yankees	126	522	118	175	.335
Mize, Cardinals	132	470	80	156	.332

Home Runs

American League		National League	
Greenberg, Tigers	50	Ott, Giants	33
Foxx, Red Sox	44	Goodman, Reds	30
York, Tigers	33	Mize, Cardinals	26
Clift, Browns	30	Camilli, Dodgers	20
Di Maggio, Yank	30	Rizzo, Pirates	18
Johnson, Athletics	28		
Dickey, Yankees	26		
Gehrig, Yankees	26		
Keltner, Indians	26		

Big Time Football in Ivy League Again

Wide World

Bob MacLeod, Sid Luckman, and (Inset) Brud Holland

Captain MacLeod leads one of Dartmouth's most promising football teams in history. Columbia's attack will be built around Luckman, and Brud Holland is all-America candidate for end while playing for Cornell.

Bees Still Play Leading Role in Pennant Drama

By Edwin Rumill

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

With coveting eyes glued on the fourth-place Giants, the Bees once again are playing a leading role in the National League's thrilling pennant drama. Today, as they closed their series with the contending Cubs, Casey Stengel's barnstormers were only five games away from the first division and could look ahead to exactly two more weeks of campaigning at home, where they are exceedingly tough to beat.

Hope of finishing in the upper half of the circuit was dimmed after their recent tour of the Polo Grounds and Philadelphia, where only two victories were forthcoming in seven starts. But the locals looked immense in winning yesterday's opener from the Cubs, 5 to 2, and revived talk of another at-home spurt that may catch the Giants.

Giants At Home

Although they are also enjoying the welcome surroundings of their home lot, the Terrymen will have their collective backs against the fence as the Pirates, Cubs, Cardinals and Reds file into the Polo Grounds for successive series.

Defeating contending clubs is an old habit of the Bees. Last season they won three out of four from the Cubs in September, and two of their three meetings with the Pirates. As the Giants eventually took the pennant by the slender margin of three games, with the Cubs second, the Boston setbacks played a major part in the situation.

This year, including yesterday's result, the Bees have managed 10 triumphs in 21 starts against Gabby Hartnett's Bruins. But more important, the locals have won five of the last seven meetings. If the Cubs play a losing race in the 1938 flag drama, they can blame Stengel.

Bees Take Reds

Cincinnati, likewise, has felt the sting of the hustling Bees. Since the middle of July, the Bostonians have taken seven out of nine from Bill McKechnie's red-legged contenders.

Hartnett, who donned mask and protector for the first time since his injury Aug. 15, lost a golden opportunity to pick up valuable ground yesterday. Rain kept all other National League clubs idle. The setback from the Bees gave the leading Pirates an advantage of six games in the losing column, which is the most important tabulation at this late stage of the race. No club can win games it has already lost. Also, the Pirates have 23 games to play. The Cubs have only 19.

Hartnett's appearance failed to bolster the Cub offense, which is the weakness of the Wrigley employees at the moment. Augie Galan, who bats cleanup, has gone 10 times without a hit. Jim Turner, the Bees' famous milkman from Tennessee, held the visitors to four hits and won his thirtieth game. Given airtight support, the league's most effective pitcher in 1937 might have registered a shutout.

Briefs . . . The Bees are inactive tomorrow . . . The Pirates come here Friday for a double-header . . . Saturday is Ladies' Day at National League Field . . . Elbie Fletcher, the pride of Milton, made four of Boston's 11 hits yesterday . . . He singled past first base in the second inning, doubled down the third base foul line in the fourth, tripled to deep right-center field in the sixth and dropped a surprise bunt in the eighth.

Joe Stripp also had a perfect day . . . He hit a pair of singles, a double and was awarded first base in the sixth when Catcher Hartnett tipped his bat . . . The play is scored as interference, with Hartnett getting an error . . . Stripp drove in three of the five Boston runs . . . Jimmy Hitchcock walked silently into the Bees' camp, but he is making himself more prominent daily . . . He is a rangy boy and looks like a comer at shortstop.

American League	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	93	42	.689
Boston	76	57	.576
Cleveland	76	58	.571
Detroit	71	64	.522
Washington	67	70	.489
Chicago	55	74	.426
St. Louis	47	83	.364
Philadelphia	48	86	.358

Results Sept. 13

Detroit 9, Boston 3.
New York 7, Cleveland 1.
Washington 7, Chicago 1.
Chicago 3, Washington 2.
One game postponed.

National League	Won	Lost	P.C.
Pittsburgh	77	54	.588
Chicago	75	60	.556
Cincinnati	74	60	.552
New York	72	61	.541
Boston	68	66	.507
St. Louis	63	72	.467
Brooklyn	61	72	.462
Philadelphia	43	89	.326

Results Sept. 13

Boston 5, Chicago 2.
Other games postponed.

Around The Hub

Only 10 days to go before the local collegiate football season opens. Boston College will officially start the competitive year by meeting an eleven from Canisius at the Heights. The following week all of the local college elevens are scheduled for games with only Tufts playing away from home.

Pat Hanley stamped approval on his varsity squad showing as the Terriers swing into their second week of pre-season practice. "We're having our ups and downs," Pat said today as he prepared to send his team into a practice game with Rhode Island State. Hanley expects to be able to name his varsity eleven after today's scrimmage. Already he has eight positions settled, with three still in doubt.

Stan Rogers, veteran Northeastern tackle, will be out of the Huskies line-up for several weeks because of a shoulder injury, it was learned today. Coach Jimmy Dunn began this afternoon to look for a capable replacement in order to have him familiar with the tackle assignment in time for the Boston College game.

Gus Rook, star of Northeastern's eleven last year, will get plenty of backing tonight in the All Stars-Shamrock game at Fenway Park. Rook is on the All-Stars squad and will be cheered on by many of the Northeastern squad who plan to attend the game in a body.

During the girls' junior state golf championship at Weston this year Rene Henderson was on hand daily practicing her drives, irons, and putting. Evidentally this was just what she needed, for yesterday in the fifth annual women's invitation tournament at the Oyster Harbors club she gained a first place tie with Mrs. John Grew of Dedham. Both carded 85's.

Coach Lew Manly's problem of finding a passer was somewhat eased yesterday when Washington West, of Ridley Park, Pa., a sophomore, reported. West has a reputation as a passer and what pleases Manly the most is that the Pennsylvania boy heaves the leather from the port side.

Sarah Palfrey Fabyan, Boston's leading woman tennis player, is still in the national singles championships at the West Side Tennis Club of New York. Mrs. Fabyan has won about every United States tennis title there is with the exception of the national singles crown. Maybe this will be her year.

Tennis tournaments in the East, by the way, wind up by the end of this week. The tourney at New York is scheduled to close on Sunday. Manchester-by-the-Sea, scene of major tennis play all season, is staging its finale of the year this week with the play of the Essex County junior tournament.

Harvard's new varsity coach, Clark Hodder, says that the Harvard varsity six will have a new rink to practice on this season. The Crimson has contracted for the use of an artificial ice rink being built by the Boston Skating Club along the Charles River near the stadium. The rink will be available early in December.

Stanford Eleven Has Best Backs In Several Years

PALO ALTO, Calif., Sept. 14 (AP)—Stanford University comes up this year with the finest backfield material since the teams which played in the Rose Bowl after the 1933, '34, and '35 seasons, but it has a pressing need to plug the guard positions.

Coach C. E. "Tiny" Thornhill believes he has hit upon the solution. Four brawny tackles, two trained for work on the left side and two on the right side of center, are learning the guard duties on their respective sides. The positions will be interchangeable and most of the sideline observers agree it's a good trick if it can be done.

Behind the line, which will average just under 200 pounds to the man, will be a starting backfield of nearly the same average weight.

The four ball carriers being groomed for first string duties are Norman Standlee, 207-pound quarterback; Bill Paulman, 187-pound fullback; Pete Fay, 174-pound left half, and Hampton Pool, 212-pound right half.

Standlee, Paulman, and Fay whip the ball around like big league pitchers. Stanford, consequently, is expected to make use of aerial weapons as much as any other team in the Coast Conference.

Stanford finished second in the Conference race last year and in some quarters is favored to win this season. Its schedule this year, from a travel standpoint, is the easiest in in the league. The schedule:

Oct. 1—Santa Clara at Palo Alto; Oct. 8—Washington State at Palo Alto; Oct. 15—Oregon at Palo Alto; Oct. 22—Southern California at Palo Alto; Oct. 29—U. C. L. A. at Los Angeles; Nov. 5—Washington at Palo Alto; Nov. 12—Oregon State at Corvallis; Nov. 19—California at Berkeley; Nov 26—Dartmouth at Palo Alto.

McSpaden Lifts New England Pro Golf 1938 Title

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

STONEHAM, Mass., Sept. 14—Harold "Jug" McSpaden, popular Winchester professional, was $186 richer today and the possessor of the New England Professional Golfer's Association crown as a result of his low 282 score posted over the tricky Unicorn layout in the two-day medal play tournament which closed here yesterday.

McSpaden had things pretty much his own way, going into the final 36 holes with a three-stroke lead over his nearest opponent. After a sub-par score of 140 for his first day's 36-hole total, the Winchester professional put together a 70-72 yesterday to bring his two-day score to 282, four strokes lower than Denny Shute of Brae Burn.

Shute, who finished up in fourth place on Monday with a poor 147, tightened up his play yesterday to post a par 71 in the morning round and a three-under par 68 in the afternoon to cut his two-day score down to 286.

Dave Hackney of Vesper and Johnny Thoren of Woodland slipped out of the runner-up picture yesterday and were forced to post total cards of 287 and 294, respectively.

Bob Crowley, of Norfolk, the defending champion was outclassed completely. He finished far down the list with a big 309. Crowley won the title last year in match play at Oak Bluffs.

One of yesterday's highlights was the hole-in-one scored by Marty Higgins, of Fall River. Higgins, who finished last with a 333, dropped an ace on the 160-yard fourth.

Shute's share of the $465 purse was $116.25. L. M.

Tennis Nabobs Concerned Anew About Their Budge

FOREST HILLS, N. Y., Sept. 14 (AP)—The double defeat of Bobby Riggs within a week's time makes it doubtful now that Donald Budge will turn professional this winter.

Sentiment around the clubhouse today, as the national singles championships resumed after a day's loss to rain, was that the amateur nabobs would be able to induce their meal ticket to continue with the old firm.

Up to the time Riggs began getting smacked around, first by Jack Bromwich of Australia and then by Gilbert Hunt, the feeling had been that Budge had done his full duty in bringing the Davis Cup back home, and that he could become an outright professional with a free conscience.

Drawing Card Gone

Now, though, it is obvious that Don's departure would leave the United States without a hope of beating Australia in the next Davis Cup Challenge Round, and, even worse, would deprive the great tennis citadels here and at Wimbledon of their only real drawing card.

It is whispered that the English officials have told their American confederates to promise Budge practically anything his simple heart might desire, up to and including a guest suite at Buckingham Palace next summer, if he only will remain true.

The All-England Tennis Club at Wimbledon, it might be explained, is big business, with debenture holders and everything. The profits have been very satisfying for many years. With both Budge and Mrs. Helen Wills Moody missing next summer, there would be little laughter in the board room.

Make Up Deficits

The championships here enable the West Side Tennis Club to make up an annual deficit of around $10,000 in operating expenses and provide the U. S. Lawn Tennis Association with the bulk of the money for its far-flung activities.

That is why Budge is going around these days with a far-off look in his eyes, and possibly why his tennis continues to be spotty. He still says he had received no professional offers, but the pros give that one the old raised eyebrow. Budge's intimates say he simply can't make up his mind.

It is estimated that Budge, playing as an amateur and living an elegant life and being presented medals in foreign lands, is able to bank at least $10,000 a year. This represents his salary as technical adviser to a sporting goods firm and a few odds and ends. It isn't a bad way of life.

By a Staff Photographer

Don Budge

Banked Some Money

On the other hand, Budge can glance at the group who went professional before him and experience the pangs of doubt. Ellsworth Vines and Fred Perry have banked some money, but most of the others are broke and looking for jobs.

"You certainly lose your social position, but it's nice to have money in the bank and be your own boss," says Perry.

With Riggs out, it's virtually a cinch now that Budge and Bromwich will meet in the finals, which were set up to Sunday by the rain. Budge should have little difficulty beating Charles Hare, the tall Briton, in today's feature match.

Brown to Advance

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Sept. 14 (AP)—Brown's football squad showed improvement in blocking and tackling when sent through another scrimmage yesterday. The mentors were so impressed by their charges' improvement in fundamentals, they planned to start work on more advanced tactics today.

Pacific Coast League

Results Sept. 13

Los Angeles 6, Oakland 3.
Seattle 8, San Diego 5.
Hollywood 7, Portland 6.
San Francisco 8, Sacramento 3.

Defending Champ Reaches Second Round in Golf

OAKMONT COUNTRY CLUB, Oakmont, Pa., Sept. 14 (AP)—Johnny Goodman of Omaha opened his defense of his national amateur golf championship today by crushing Sid Richardson, Big Ten champion from Chicago, 4 and 3, in the first round.

Goodman, making spectacular recoveries all over the soggy Oakmont layout, scored an even par on the front nine to take a 3-up advantage and played safe, leisurely golf thereafter to win. The champion was joined by his Walker Cup mate, Freddie Haas, Jr., New Orleans, who polished off Ed Flowers, Grand Rapids, Mich., 5 and 4.

Richardson won only one hole, the 14th, where he laid an approach stiff after Goodman had won the preceding hole with a birdie deuce with a tee shot that stopped three off the pin. John was one over par for the distance.

Billows won his match on the 20th hole from John Levinson, Chicago, with a par 4. Levinson hooked his tee shot into a ditch and couldn't recover.

The Billows-Levinson match was ding-dong all the way with the Chicagoan squaring the match on the 18th hole by banging a full iron four feet from the pin and sank the putt for a birdie. Rain pelted down as Billows and Levinson finished.

Joe Thompson of Hamilton, Canada, turned in the first big upset, defeating C. Ross Somerville, 1932 champion also from Canada, 1 up.

Art Doering, Stanford student from Chicago, took the first fall out of America's Walker Cup team, shooting straight par for 16 holes to eliminate Marvin (Bud) Ward, Olympia, Wash., 3 and 1. Early results today:

James Scott, New Albany, Ind., defeated Bud Brownell, Del Mont, Calif., 4 and 3.

Walter Blevins, Kansas City, defeated Henry Castillo, Tampa, Fla., 6 and 4.

James Fraser, Atlantic City, N. J., defeated Harry Wesbrook, Los Angeles, 1-up.

John Krutillo, Chicago, defeated Robert Grant, Wethersfield, Conn., 4 and 3.

Fred Haas, Jr., New Orleans, defeated Edward Flowers, Grand Rapids, Mich., 5 and 4.

Pat Abbott, Los Angeles, defeated Tom Draper, St. Louis, 4 and 3.

John Goodman, Omaha, defeated Sid Richardson, Chicago, 4 and 3.

J. E. French, San Francisco, defeated Lloyd Martz, Detroit, 6 and 5.

Roger Kelly, Los Angeles, defeated Joe Roth, Louisville, 3 and 2.

Dick Chapman, Greenwich, Conn., defeated Frank Stiedle, Memphis, 4 and 3.

Joseph Thompson, Hamilton, Canada, defeated C. Ross Somerville, London, Ont., 1 up.

Harry Givan, Seattle, defeated Don Edwards, San Jose, Calif., 1 up.

Blocking and Tackling Improved at Dartmouth

HANOVER, N. H., Sept. 14 (AP)—Colby Howe, Dartmouth's 180-pound varsity fullback, hammered the Indians' tackle and guard reserves yesterday when Coach Earl Blaik scrimmaged his "A" players against his third eleven.

The rugged contact work tested the early season potentialities of Stuart May and Joe Armanini, tackles, and Dan Dacey and Lou Young, guards. After Howe tired, the varsity took to the air and Bill Hutchinson completed a fair share of his passes to Capt. Bob MacLeod, right halfback, and Whit Miller, the left end.

The varsity, while being held to shorter gains, displayed much better blocking and tackling than in last week's opening scrimmage. Jim Feeley, who has been shifted from guard to tackle, was outstanding in opening holes for his backs on line smashes.

Teams in Triple Tie

GLASGOW, Sept. 14 (AP)—Partick Thistle joined Clyde and Queen of the South at the top of the Scottish Football League yesterday by defeating Raith Rovers, 2-1. The three clubs each have 10 points. In other major league matches Hearts won 1-0 at Falkirk and St. Mirren won a home game against Queen's Park by 2-1.

Playoff Results

International League

Rochester 3, Newark 2. (12 innings).
Buffalo 3, Syracuse 2.

American Association

Milwaukee 2, St. Paul 0.
Indianapolis at Kansas City, rain.

Southern Association

Nashville 2, New Orleans 1.
Memphis 12, Atlanta 2.

First Football Game at Fenway Billed Tonight

Lineups at Fenway Tonight

Shamrocks

Platukus, le	183
Gilmer, lt	230
Skulos, lg	219
Maras, c	208
Farrah, rg	215
Noelch, rt	230
Gilbert, re	190
Zapustas, qb (capt.)	185
Anderson, lhb	168
Spisack, rhb	195
Pike, fb	225

All Stars

Davis, Dart., re	200
Kevorkian, Har., rt	195
Carr, H. C., rg	195
C. McKenna, Vil., c	185
Nee, Har., lg	201
Januzas, B. C., lt	210
Souchak, Pitt., le	205
DiNatale, B. C., qb (capt.)	183
Hessberg, Yale, rhb	175
King, Dart., lhb	145
Handrahan, Dart., fb	195

Officials—Referee—Tom Dowd, Worcester. Umpire—George Carens, Boston. Head Linesman—Austen Lake, Boston. Field Judge—Dr. Paul Crehan, Boston.

All Stars' Substitutes—Jack Daley, Manhattan; John Bateman, Columbia; Jim Bowman, Holy Cross; Dave Colwell, Yale; Vic Pusia, Manhattan; Fred Fiore, New York U.; Raimo, Villanova.

Shamrocks' Substitutes—George Stonis, Tony Rizzo, Harold Holcomb, Joe Kresky, Milt Johnson, George Musulin, George Mulligan, Ernie Corcannon, Lou Wienchewski, Hank Bogacki, Barney Lee, Steve Saulis, Gus Rook, Marvin Ellstrom, Frank Mittrick.

It is not "ready Harvard, ready Yale," nor is it "ready Dartmouth, ready Cornell"; but it is "ready football, ready fans." Tonight the first game of the season takes place at Fenway Park with the Boston Shamrocks' professional eleven battling the 1937 stars of Harvard, Yale, Pittsburgh, Boston College, Holy Cross, Dartmouth and other eastern universities.

The kick-off is scheduled for 8:15 p. m., and at least 15,000 are expected to filter through the ready turnstiles. The Shamrocks are no longer engaged in league competition, but George Kenneally and T. J. Scully, coach and promoter, respectively, have confidence that the pro game has a place in Boston and will play several exhibition games to prove it.

These Eastern College All-Stars have some grand names in the line-up and a smart mentor in Joe McKenney, former Boston College coach. Although they have not been together so long as the Shamrocks they should put on a pretty good show for the fans.

Because the All-Stars have not been assembled long enough to establish a sound attack and defense, they have concentrated on the offensive and probably will hurl any number of surprise passes. The defense will be organized to the point of signaled defense formations for situations, but other than that it will be up to the individual to stop the pros.

On the other side of the field Kenneally has also shown ability as a coach and it was his first venture here two years ago that cast the shadow on George Marshall's Redskins. With Hank Soar running and passing brilliantly, Kenneally's attack really put on a show that caught the local fancy. Tonight he will exhibit his newest edition.

This year the Shamrocks have a working agreement with Pittsburgh in the National Professional League and have some of the Pittsburgh players here on option. Last year, when the college all-stars defeated the Shamrocks, the local pro aggregation was undermanned, but tonight Kenneally has a full and complete squad.

Jacobus Will Accept

FRENCH LICK, Ind., Sept. 14—George Jacobus, president of the Professional Golfers' Association of America, is willing to remain in office another year, providing the demand is universal. This was revealed in a talk given by Al Collins, national vice-president of P. G. A., at a banquet in the French Lick Springs Hotel honoring veteran participants in golf's Golden Jubilee tournament last week end.

Although he had signified earlier in the year that he would not accept the P. G. A. presidency for another term, Jacobus has been deluged with requests to do so by many who wish him to carry through with an expansion of his uniform teaching program for P. G. A., said Collins. He has now let it be known that he will remain in office for another year if it be the wish of the majority of members.

Dugout Topics

By Rumill

Ruffing Wins 21st Game

To Charles "Red" Ruffing, the six-foot Yankee, goes the unchallenged distinction of being the year's outstanding right-handed pitcher. Sporting 21 victories and only five defeats, Red's winning percentage is far ahead of his closest rival.

Ruffing's twenty-first was registered yesterday, in Cleveland, as the Yankees opened their final western tour of the season. He held the once-dangerous Indians to eight scattered hits and one run, walking only two and fanning four. The triumph left the champs 16 games up on the field in the American League.

The big right-hander has gained a high spot among all-time Yankee hurlers. For three successive campaigns he has reached the 20-victory level, something no other Yank moundsman was able to accomplish. This record escaped Herb Pennock, Bob Shawkey, Carl Mays, Waite Hoyt and all other former New York aces. As a matter of fact, few hurlers in either major circuit have pulled this trick.

Carl Hubbell, the left-handed king of the Giants, won more than 20 games for five straight years. From 1933 through '37 the screwball ace captured 23, 21, 26 and 22.

When you remember the great Yankee clubs of the past, their batting power and strong defenses, Ruffing's record stands out like a beacon. Huggins, Shawkey and McCarthy have owned many outstanding tossers. But only Red hit the 20 target three times in a row.

Many critics outside of New York are inclined to take credit away from Yankee hurlers because of the tremendous extra-base hitting power behind them. It is a nation-wide contention that almost any thrower could win games for the Yanks.

But when final pitching averages are in, Ruffing's name will be close, or at the top of, the earned run table. He has checked the opposition with regularity all season, and a great majority of the triumphs could have been registered with less than half of his team's famous power.

Incidentally, it is the first time over the 20 level for Red. In each of the last two campaigns he just managed to reach that point. In 1934 he won 19 for McCarthy.

The tenth Yankee pennant in 18 years will be forthcoming shortly. If they defeat the Indians today, and the Red Sox lose another at Detroit, only the Tribe will retain a mathematical chance to tie the leaders.

Another right-hander in the American League deserving of a handshake is Buck Newsom. The veteran fastball ace will come close to the 20-victory mark with the Browns, a club fighting to keep out of the cellar.

The Red Sox retained second place in the American League yesterday, although beaten by the Tigers, when the Yanks took Cleveland. Detroit, in fourth position, is 5½ games behind the Tribe.

Where to Dine

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Food that is really food, properly prepared to retain the necessary elements of food value.
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A Delightful Place for Luncheon, Tea or Dinner
Fine Food - Expert Service
DINNER — DANCING

Odd Lot-Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's Sales (est)	2,880,000
Previous day	1,700,630
1938 volume to date	183,363,773
1937 volume to date	283,113,830

Market Issues Slump on New Bursts of Selling

NEW YORK, Sept. 14 (AP)—A flood of selling broke over the stock market today when reports of new incidents in the Nazi-Czech struggle swept aside gains scored in a sharp early rebound.

Many shares dropped 2 to 5 points from the early highs and were off 1 to 3 net on the day near the final hour. Liquidation overwhelmed the stock ticker for a while, leaving it six minutes behind the market at one time.

Still dominant throughout the market was the question whether Europe's peace would survive the situation in Czechoslovakia.

Trading was the heaviest since last autumn, with transactions running at the rate of about 2,800,000 shares for the full session.

Trading was brisk while Wall Street waited anxiously for the next turn in the efforts to settle the German minority issue in Czechoslovakia, fearing a spark which might ignite the powder kegs.

On the initial rally—seemingly motivated by hopes of peaceful settlement of the problem and by a temporary show of improvement in the London security markets—representative shares regained about half the wide losses in the final hour of yesterday. Gains ran to 3 points or so in the most active issues.

Weak spots on the selloff included Johns Manville, American Telephone, American Rolling Mill, Dome Mines, McIntyre, General Electric, Owens Illinois Glass, and Eastman.

Retaining part of the early rise were Kennecott Copper, Loew's, Texas Corp., Santa Fe, International Nickel, and Caterpillar Tractor. But these gains faded fast in a midday selling burst.

Bond Market Declines

The bond market declined over a wide front today along with other security exchanges, unsettled by the European crisis. Rails were in the forefront of the downward movement with losses of 1 to around 3 points.

U. S. Governments were offered in substantial quantities and at the beginning of the final hour declines ranged from 4-32d to 13-32d of a point.

Corporate losers included Union Pacific 3½s, Nickel Plate 4½s, Pennsylvania general 4½s, Western Union 5s, Texas Corp. 3½s, Interborough refunding 5s, and Great Northern 4s.

Foreign dollar loans were weak throughout. Czechoslovakia 8s of '51 lost well over 3 points and Prague 7½s sagged 7½ on a single sale. Off 2 or more were Berlin City Electric 6s, Buenos Aires 3s, and Poland 8s.

Wheat Values Up 3 to 5 Cents In U. S. and Canada

CHICAGO, Sept. 14—War tension ran wheat prices up 3¼ cents a bushel in Chicago late today and 5 cents at Winnipeg despite earlier tumbles of 2½ cents.

The new soaring wheat values came after announcement of Czech extension of martial law in Sudeten German areas and that 2,000 Sudetens and hundreds of Czech soldiers were engaged in outright battle. Brisk profit taking, however, in Chicago forced wheat prices materially back at the last from the day's top.

At the close, Chicago wheat futures were ⅞-1⅞ cents above yesterday's finish, Sept. 66¾-⅞, Dec. 67¼-⅜, corn ⅞-1½ up, Sept. 53¾-⅞, Dec. 51⅝-52, and oats ⅜ to one cent advanced.

Copper Price Up To 10¼c a Pound

NEW YORK, Sept. 14 (AP)—Phelps Dodge Corporation today advanced the price of domestic copper ½ of a cent a pound to 10¼ cents after advancing from a 1938 low of 9 cents on June 30.

The current level is the highest since last January 28. Metal circles reported a considerable amount of activity has been noted in the domestic market recently followiig large foreign purchases, part of which were believed to have been due to renewed threats of war in Central Europe.

Foreign Markets

By the Associated Press

London: The stock market closed weak today on renewed war uneasiness after prominent issues had recovered sharply from their early low levels. British Government securities were the leaders in the late decline, with funding 4 per cent issue closing 3 points off at £107 and 3½ per cent war loan 2½ down at £97½. German bonds lost 5 points and transatlantic securities finished 1 to 6 lower. Trading was on a very small scale.

Paris: Price movements were mixed in the Bourse today with traders awaiting further developments in the European situation. Rentes finished 20 centimes up to 70 lower, Royal Dutch lost 70 Francs and Bank of France issue was down about 100 francs. Industrial issues moved irregularly and Suez Canal closed about unchanged.

Liverpool: Sharp advances took place in wheat futures when general buying entered the market and closing prices were 4½d. to 4¾d. higher. There were practically no overnight offers from shippers.

Cotton futures closed unchanged to 4 points down with short covering and speculative buying in near positions, while distant options were under pressure of hedging.

Treasury Statement

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14 (AP)—The position of the Treasury Sept. 12: Receipts $31,991,689.81; expenditures $34,056,997.23; net balance $2,167,563,867.04, including $1,-569,629,680.64 working balance; customs receipts for the month $11,309,185.79. Receipts for the fiscal year (since July 1), $961,281,804.70; expenditures $1,727,441,-697.34, including $945,167,448.94 of emergency expenditures; excess of expenditures $766,159,892.64; gross debt $37,637,730,132.76, an increase $1,242,866.90 above the previous day; gold assets $13,342,765,690.34.

1938 High	1938 Low	Stocks & Div'ds In Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
52¾	36¼	Abbott Lab (1.60a)	1	52¼	52¼	52¼	— ¼
119⅝	119⅝	Abbott pf (4½)	1	119⅝	119⅝	119⅝	Jul 22
52	28	Acme Steel (1)	1	40	40	40	—1⅜
12⅜	6¼	Adams Exp (.10e)	65	10½	9⅝	10	— ⅛
22	14½	Adams-Millis (1e)	1	20	20	20	Sep 6
30	16⅝	Addressog (1.40)	11	28¾	25	26	—2
65¾	40	Air Reduction (1a)	25	58¼	55⅝	56⅞	—1
1⅝	⅝	Air-Way El Appl	6	1	1	1	Sep 13
13⅜	8¾	Alaska Jun (.60a)	43	10	9¼	9⅝	— ⅛
1⅜	⅞	Alleghany Corp	41	1	⅞	⅞	— ⅛
17⅜	5½	Alleghany pf xw	1	9¼	9¼	9¼	Sep 3
17⅜	6¼	Alleghan pf $30 ww	43	9½	8	8½	+ ¼
17¼	5	Alleghan pf $40 ww	2	8	6½	6½	—1
17½	7¾	Alleghany pr pf	1	8¾	8¾	8¾	—1¼
19⅜	17⅜	Alleg-Lud Steel	36	18	15¼	15¾	—1¼
14¼	4½	Allen Industries	8	11¼	9⅜	9⅜	—1
184	124	Allied Chem & D (6)	19	185	169½	169½	—9½
11¼	7	Allied Kid (½e)	3	8⅜	8½	8½	—1⅜
14⅞	8⅝	Allied Mills (⅛e)	11	11	10	10½	—1
12	4½	Allied Strs	195	10¼	8⅜	9¼	
68⅛	38	Allied St pf (8)	3	59	59	59	—1
54½	34½	Allis Ch Mfg (1⅝e)	61	47⅞	43½	45¼	+ ¼
19⅜	11¼	Alpha P Cem (1)	8	15	13¾	13¾	—2¼
3⅜	1¼	Amal Leather	9	2¼	2	2	— ¼
24	10	Amal Leather pf	1	17½	17½	17½	Sep 13
78	55	Amerada Corp (2)	3	67¼	65	65¼	—1¾
84¾	49	Am Ag Ch Del (2¼e)	2	77	76	76	Sep 13
23⅛	10	Am Bank Note (.70e)	11	17	15¾	16½	—1
42½	23¼	Am Brake Shoe(⅓e)	12	36¾	33	33	—4
104¼	70¾	Am Can (4)	18	95	92	94	—1
172	160¼	Am Can pf (7)	1	171	171	171	
32¼	12⅝	Am Car & Fdy	21	23⅜	16¾	20¼	—2¾
53	27	Am Car & F pf(2½e)	1	42⅝	42⅝	42⅝	Sep 8
22¾	9½	Am Ch & Chi (.55e)	57	19	16⅜	17½	— ⅞
110½	89½	Am Ch & Chi pf (5)	1	105	105	105	—3
118⅝	88½	Am Chicle (4a)	5	116½	116½	116½	—1⅝
9¾	4½	Am Colortype	2	7¼	6½	6½	—1
14¾	9	Am Comi Alcohol	11	10½	9½	9¾	— ⅛
16⅜	8¼	Am Crystal Sug	11	9¾	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅝
6⅜	2½	Am Encaus Tiling	15	4¾	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅜
6¾	4	Am European	1	5⅞	5¾	5¾	Sep 9
5¼	2¼	Am & For Power	53	3⅛	2¾	2⅞	— ⅛
207⅝	10	Am & F P $6 pf	1	13	13	13	Sep 13
25¼	13⅛	Am & F P $7 pf	5	16¼	14¼	14¼	—2⅜
12⅜	5⅛	Am & F P 2 pf	21	7½	6¼	6½	— ¾
12	9	Am-Hawaii SS (1)	1	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
27	12	Am Hide & Leather	18	3⅝	3⅛	3⅜	— ⅛
27	12	Am Hide & L pf	5	22¾	22	22	—1
43¾	30¾	Am Home Pr (2.40)	6	42	40	40	—2
2¼	1⅝	Am Ice	5	1½	1½	1½	— ¼
20¼	13¾	Am Ice pf (1e)	3	19¼	15	15	— ¼
8¾	4⅛	Am International	5	6½	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅜
24½	12⅜	Am Locomotive	22	18	15	16½	—1⅝
74½	44	Am Locomotive pf	3	55	54½	54½	—2½
17⅜	10	Am M & Fdy (.60e)	8	13¼	12¾	12¾	+ ¼
5¼	2⅜	Am M & Met	14	3½	3	3	—1
38¾	23	Am Metal (½e)	14	31¾	30	30	—1¼
119	99½	Am Met 6% pf (6)	1	118	118	118	Sep 12
7⅛	3¼	Am Pow & Lt	97	4½	3½	3¾	— ¼
41⅝	19	Am P & L $6 pf (3k)	12	30	29	29⅛	— ⅞
37⅜	16½	Am P & L $5pf(2½k)	5	25	24	25	—1¼
17	9	Am Rad & St S	212	15⅝	13	13¾	— ¼
22⅞	13⅛	Am Roll Mill	58	17⅜	14⅞	15⅞	—1⅜
80¾	58	Am Roll Mill pf	2	64¾	63½	63½	—1¾
20⅝	15¼	Am Safety Raz(1.60)	4	16½	15⅜	15⅛	—1⅞
18	7⅛	Am Seating	25	16¾	15¾	16	
56¾	28⅛	Am Smelt & R(1¾e)	38	45½	43	43¾	+ ⅜
136½	103	Am Smelt & R pf(7)	2	131⅞	130	130	—4
66	45¾	Am Snuff Co (3a)	1	55	55	55	
34¾	15⅝	Am Steel Fdrs	65	25⅞	22	24	— ⅞
11¾	4¼	Am Stores	3	7¼	7	7	— ¾
14	12	Am Stove	1	1⅜	13	13	Sep 9
31	21	Am Sugar Ref	8	21⅜	20	20	—1
117⅛	99½	Am Sugar pf (7)	1	101	101	101	+ ⅛
20¼	12⅞	Am Sumat Tob (1a)	2	18	17¾	17¾	— ⅞
149¾	111	Am Tel & Tel (9)	36	139½	134¼	135¼	—4⅜
88¼	58	Am Tobacco (5)	3	80⅛	79	79	—2½
91¼	58¾	Am Tob B (5)	16	84	82	82½	—1⅞
150	130	Am Tob pf (6)	2	147⅜	146½	146½	—2
8½	3⅞	Am Type Fdrs	17	6⅛	5	5⅜	— ¾
13⅛	6	Am Water Wks	98	9	7⅜	8⅛	— ⅛
91	68	Am W W 1 pf (6)	2	82½	80	82½	+ ½
7⅜	3¼	Am Woolen	1	2	5	4⅜	— ⅜
43	23⅜	Am Woolen pf	6	36	32	34	—2
9½	4⅜	Am Zinc L&S	49	7	5⅝	5⅞	— ⅜
43	25	Am Zinc pr pf	2	32½	29	29	—12
38	21	Anaconda	446	31⅞	28⅝	30⅜	+ ¼
50	29	Anacon W & C	2	40⅝	39⅛	39⅛	—1⅜
21⅞	10⅜	Anchor Hoc Gl(.30e)	5	15	13½	14½	— ⅛
19	10	Andes Copper	1	13	13	13	Sep 13
2	1	A P W Paper	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	— ⅛
31½	20	Arch-Dan-M (1e)	2	23½	24½	23½	—1½
103	82	Armour Del pf (7)	1	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜	— ⅛
7	3⅞	Armour Ill	57	5	4½	4⅝	— ⅛
72	28¼	Arm Ill pr pf	5	45	43	43	—4½
94½	60	Arm Ill pf	1	90	90	90	Aug 12
47½	24¼	Armstrong Cork	17	42⅜	39	39¼	—4⅜
11	2½	Arnold Const (⅜e)	9	9¾	8⅜	9	—1
7⅜	2½	Artloom Corp	13	6	5½	5½	— ¼
11¾	4	Assd Dry Goods	52	9⅜	7⅝	8¼	— ¾
76	62	Assd D Gd 1 pf (6)	1	69⅞	69⅜	69⅞	Aug 29
73½	56	Asso D G 2pf (5½k)	1	63¾	63¾	63¾	—9¾
36½	27	Associates Inv (2)	2	33½	33	33	+ ¼
42	22¼	Atch T & S F	43	33½	29½	31¼	+1
72	40	Atch T & S F pf	8	52	47½	47½	—3⅝
27⅜	14	Atl Cst Line (1½g)	15	19¼	16½	16⅝	—2
8¼	4¼	Atl G & W Indies	5		5¼	5¼	—1
14½	6½	Atl G & W In pf	2	8¾	8¾	8¾	— ¾
23⅜	17⅜	Atl Refining (1)	23	21⅜	20⅝	20¾	— ⅞
109¼	101⅞	Atl Refining pf (4)	6	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝	—1⅜
9⅞	5¾	Atlas Corp (¼e)	37	7⅛	6½	6½	— ⅛
48½	38⅞	Atlas Corp pf (3)	1	42½	42½	42½	— ½
58	36	Atlas Powder (1⅜e)	1	52	52	52	—1
7½	4½	Atlas Tack	1	5½	5½	5½	— ¼
6½	2½	Auburn Auto	11	3⅝	3	3	— ⅛
3⅝	2	Aust Nichols	4	2½	2	2	— ½
4⅞	2½	Aviat'n Corp(.18½e)	48	3⅞	3⅛	3¼	— ⅛
		B					
11⅞	5	Baldwin Loco ct	84	8		6¾	7⅛	— ⅜
11	4	Balt & Ohio	142	6¼	5⅜	5⅝	— ⅛
13¾	5½	Balt & Ohio pf	29	7½	6¼	6⅜	— ⅛
36	29	Bangor & Ar (2½)	1	33⅜	33¾	33¾	Sep 8
23⅜	12½	Barber Asphalt	29	18½	15⅝	16½	—1½
13⅜	5	Barker Bros	8	10⅛	10	10	—1
21⅜	10½	Barnsdall Oil (1)	81	16½	14⅛	15⅛	—1⅜
17¼	9	Bayuk Cigar (.56⅓e)	2	14½	12⅜	12⅜	—2⅛
18½	11⅜	Beatrice Cream (1a)	4	15½	15	15	— ⅞
100⅛	90½	Beatrice pf ww (5)	4	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛	Sep 12
115½	94½	Beech-Nut Pack (4a)	1	110	110	110	—4
9	5¾	Belding-Hem (½e)	3	6¾	6½	6½	— ⅛
33	7⅝	Belg N R pf (2.27g)		7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	un ⅛
32	18⅜	Bendix Aviation	204	21¾	17⅝	19¼	— ⅞
19	15¼	Benef Ind Ln (1¼e)	18	18	17½	17½	— ½
52	26⅞	Best & Co (1.92½e)	10	48½	46⅛	47¾	— ½
65⅞	39¾	Beth Steel	199	56¼	52½	53½	— ½
16½	12¾	Beth Steel 5% pf (1)	8	15⅜	15	15⅛	+ ⅛
100⅛	⅞	Beth Steel 7% pf (7)	1	97	97	97	—1¾
29	17½	Bigelow-Sanford	1	20½	20½	20½	—1⅜
20⅜	9¾	Black & Decker(¼e)	4	16¾	16½	16½	—2
19¼	10½	Blaw-Knox	37	14⅝	12½	14¼	— ¾
35½	20	Boeing Airplane	76	22	19	20⅜	+ ⅜
30⅜	15⅜	Bohn Al & Brass	2	24¼	24	24	
14¼	6	Bond Stores	1	11½	11½	11½	Sep 13
19⅝	15	Borden Co (1e)	25	15⅞	15½	15½	— ⅜
36⅛	16½	Borg-Warner	100	32¾	28⅝	30⅜	+ ¼
4¾	2	Boston & Maine	5	3	2½	2½	— ⅛
26	14	Bower Roll Bear	6	23	22¾	22¾	—1¼
12⅝	5⅜	Bridgeport Brass	68	10⅜	8⅞	9½	
37⅜	12¾	Briggs Mfg (1e)	218	33¼	29	31½	+ 1⅜
40¼	20	Briggs & Strat(2¼e)	1	36⅛	36⅛	36⅛	Sep 9
40⅜	28	Bristol-Myers (2.40)	6	38½	37¼	37¼	— ¾
2¼	1⅛	Bklyn & Qu Trans	13	1½	1¼	1¼	— ⅛
10⅜	3⅜	Bklyn & Q Tr pf	9	6¾	6	6	— ¾
13⅝	5⅜	Bklyn-Man Tr	29	8½	7¼	7¾	— ⅜
37	16¾	Bklyn-M Tr pf	1	26¾	26¾	26¾	Sep 13
21½	10⅛	Bklyn Un Gas	13	16	14	15	— ½
41	27¾	Brown Shoe (1¼e)		33½	32½	32½	+ ¾
11⅛	5½	BrunswickBalk(½e)	19	9⅛	8½	9	
12⅞	5⅞	Bucyrus-Erie	39	10⅝	9½	9½	—1
6¾	3¼	Budd Mfg	59	4⅞	4	4⅛	— ⅛
5⅝	3	Budd Wheel	22	4⅜	3⅞	4	— ½
23⅜	13¼	Bullard Co	9	18½	17	17½	
39	15½	Bulova Watch (3e)	28	31½	27⅜	29	—1½
16⅜	6¾	Burling Mills (1)	25	12¾	11½	11¾	— ½
22¼	14½	Burr Add M (.40e)	41	17	15¼	16	
3½	1½	Bush Terminal	7	2	1⅞	2	
11	4½	Bush Term 7% deb	1	8	8	8	Aug 29
10	5⅝	Butler Bros	19	7½	6½	6½	—1
24	16⅞	Butler Bros pr pf (1)	1	20½	19½	19½	—1
4½	2⅜	Butte Cop & Zinc	14	3	2⅞	3	
13⅜	6	Byers (A M) Co	21	10½	8½	9	—1⅝
22	13	Byron Jackson (1e)	5	16⅜	14¼	14¼	—2
		C					
24½	15⅛	Calif Packing (1¼e)	8	18¼	17½	18½	—1⅛
51	49	Calif Pack pf (2½)	1	49	49	49	Aug 30
2½	1	Callahan Z-Lead	30	1⅞	1½	1½	— ⅜
10¼	5¼	Calumet & Hec	37	⅞	6	6½	— ¼
20⅛	6⅝	Campbell Wyant	29	17½	15¼	16	
21½	12½	Can Dry G Ale (¼e)	54	15½	13⅝	14½	— ⅛
8⅝	5	Canadian Pacific	81	5⅞	5	5⅛	— ⅜
42	21	Cannon Mills (4e)	2	35	32	32	—3
8¾	4½	Capital Ad A		7¼	6¾	6¾	— ½
18¼	12⅜	Carpenter Stl (.30e)	2	15½	15½	15½	Sep 13
4½	2½	Carriers&Gen (.15e)	8	3⅜	3¼	3¼	— ¼
107½	62½	Case (J I) Co	9	85	76¼	76¼	—2¾
58	29⅝	Caterpil Trac (1½g)	19	48	45	45¼	— ¼
106⅛	100¼	Caterpil pf (5)	3	106¼	105	105	—1¼
25¾	9	Celanese Corp	114	21	17	18	—1⅝
96	82	Celanese pr pf (7)	1	96	96	96	Sep 1
25½	12½	Celotex Corp	6	21½	18	18⅞	—3⅛
29	19½	Cent Aguirre (1½)	2	20½	20½	20½	— ⅜
5⅝	2	Cent Foundry	61	4	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
14	7	Cent R R N J	1	9	9	9	—1
8¼	4	Cent Violeta Sugar	1	5½	5½	5½	— ½
6⅞	3¼	Century Rib M	1	4½	4½	4½	Sep 10
49½	26¼	Cerro de Pas (3e)	26	42	39⅝	40⅜	— ¼
10⅞	4½	Certain-teed Prod	78	9¼	7⅞	8¾	— ¼
30½	18	Champ Paper & F	8	20¾	19	19	—2
12⅜	6	Checker Cab	1	11½	11½	12½	Aug 24
38½	22	Ches & Ohio (2e)	38	27½	24⅞	26½	— ¾
89	70	Ches & Oh pf (4)	1	76½	76½	76½	Sep 3
48½	27½	Ches Corp (2.20e)	8	36⅛	36⅜	36½	Sep 13
1¾	⅛	Chi & E Ill	2	½	½	½	Sep 10
4	1½	Chi & E Ill pf	3	2½	2	2	— ⅛
1¾	⅝	Chi & N West	8	¾	⅝	¾	
3¼	2	Chi & N West pf	2	3¼	3	3	—1
1¼	¼	Chi Great West	3	⅜	⅜	⅜	
8¾	2⅜	Chi Great W pf	10	3	3	3	
15⅞	8⅞	Chi Mail Order	8	12	11	11	—2
1	⅛	Chi M St P & P	2	⅛	⅛	⅛	
1⅛	⅛	Chi M St P & P pf	10	1	1	1	
16⅞	8⅞	Chi Pneu Tool	45	15	12⅛	13½	— ⅞
37	22	Chi Pn T ev pf (3)	1	33	33	33	— ⅝
44	27⅝	Chi Pn T pr pf (2½)	1	41½	40½	40½	
1¼	⅝	Chi Rock Is & Pac	1	⅝	⅝	⅝	
2½	1	C R I & Pac 6% pf	2	1¼	1¼	1¼	— ⅛
3	1⅛	C R I & Pac 7% pf	2	1½	1½	1½	— ⅛
12¼	8	Chi Yell Cab (¾e)	1	10	10	10	— ¼
19¼	12	Chickasaba Cot (¾e)	1	14	13¾	13¾	—1⅛
10⅝	3¼	Childs Co	26	8⅜	7¼	7½	— ⅛
77⅜	35⅝	Chrysler Corp (⅝e)	630	70⅜	64¼	66⅝	— ⅛
22⅝	8	City Ice & Fuel(.80e)	6	9¼	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅝
8½	2	City Stores	12	4⅜	3½	4⅜	+ ½
27	10⅝	Clark Equip	2	18½	18½	18½	—3⅝
28½	15¼	Clev Graph Br (½e)	2	26	24½	24½	Sep 13
45⅝	32½	Climax Molyb (.60e)	7	39½	38	38	
25¾	10½	Cluett Peabdy (.55e)	31	19¾	17	17½	—2
142¾	105½	Coca-Cola (2⅝e)	7	134	121½	122	—4
60½	57½	Coca-Cola A (3)	2	58⅞	58⅞	58⅞	+ ½
8¾	5½	Colgate-Palm-P	28	11⅝	9¾	10⅛	+ ⅛
13¾	7⅛	Colgate-Palm pf (6)	5	98	98	98	— ½
38⅝	13¼	Collins & Aik (1e)	18	33	29½	30⅜	+ ⅜
20	9½	Col Fuel & Iron	3	14¼	13⅞	14	— ⅛
22¾	13½	Col Br'cast A (.90e)	4	17	15¼	15⅝	—1⅞
22⅜	13	Col Br'cast B (.90e)	1	16¾	16¾	16¾	—1¼
9⅝	5½	Col Gas & El	172	6	5⅛	5⅜	— ½
79	57	Col G&E pf A (6)	7	70	70	70	Sep 13
16½	9	Col Pict vte (2½% f)	4	12⅜	11	11	—2
35⅜	27½	Colum Pict pf (2¾)	1	30	30	30	Sep 10
98½	53⅜	Colum Carbon (4)	4	83½	83	83	—2
51½	23	Comi Credit (4)	42	47	44	44¾	—1¼
105¼	84	Comi Cred pf (4¼)	1	103	102	102	Sep 13
56	31½	Comi Invest Tr (4)	34	49	46¾	48	+ ⅛
111	90	Comi I T ev pf (4¼)	1	107⅛	107⅛	107½	Sep 13
12¼	8⅞	Comi Solvents	99	9½	8½	8¾	
2	1	Com'with & South	138	1½	1	1	
45	25	Com & So pf (3)	8	38½	34⅜	34⅜	—1⅝
28	22½	Com'with Ed (1¼)	6	25½	24⅞	24⅞	— ⅜
9½	3⅞	Conde Nast	1	5½	5½	5½	—1½
28	15	Congoleum-Nairn	21	25¼	23	23¾	— ¼
8¼	6	Congress Cigar	1	7¾	7¾	7¾	— ⅛
19½	11	Consol Aircraft	32	12½	11	11⅝	— ⅜
10½	4¼	Consol Cigar (¾e)	8	7½	6¾	7	— ⅛
30½	17	Cons Edison (1½e)	123	25	22⅝	24	
100	88⅞	Cons Edison pf (5)	5	97	95½	95½	—3½
1⅞	1	Consol Film Ind	5	1¼	1⅛	1¼	— ⅜
8⅝	4½	Consol Film pf (½k)	9	7½	7	7	—1
6⅜	2⅞	Cons Laundries	6	5⅞	5½	5⅝	
10⅜	7	Consol Oil (.80)	143	8½	7⅞	8	— ½
105⅜	98¾	Consol Oil pf (5)	1	105⅜	105⅜	105⅜	Sep 10
7½	2⅝	Consol R R Cuba pf	7	3⅝	2½	2⅝	— ⅛
5⅝	2¾	Consol'n Coal	1	3	2¾	2¾	— ¼
22	10	Consol'n Coal pf	1	17	17	17	Aug 29
89½	78	Consum Pow pf(4½)	1	87⅜	87⅜	87⅜	Sep 10
17½	9¾	Container Corp	31	13⅞	12¼	12⅝	— ⅛
14¾	8⅝	Cont Bak A	59	19⅞	16¼	17⅜	— ⅞
23¾	14	Cont Bak B	28	1⅞	1⅝	1⅝	— ¼
103½	68½	Cont Bak pf (8)	1	90	90	90	—2
49	36½	Cont Can (1½e)	12	39	36¾	37¼	— ¼
112½	107	Cont Can pf (4½)	1	112½	112½	112½	Sep 7
11⅞	6	Cont Diam Fib	6	8	8	8	— ¾
36	21¼	Cont Ins (1.80a)	14	34½	31½	32¾	—1¾
1¾	⅞	Cont Motors	31	1⅛	1	1⅛	
35¾	21¼	Cont Oil Del (¾e)	23	28	26	27½	+ ½
13¾	10	Cont Steel	2	15¼	15	15	—1
70⅝	53	Corn Products (3)	8	67½	66	66	— ⅛
170	162	Corn Products pf (7)	1	170½	170½	170½	+ ½
11⅞	6	Cont Ins (1.80a)	14	34½	31½	32¾	—1¾
36	21¼	Cont Ins (1.80a)	14	34½	31½	32¾	—1¾
45½

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal and Corporate Bond Quotations—Closing Curb Prices

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Gain for Paper Industry Is Seen In 4th Quarter

Operations in the paper industry have been stepped up during the last three months contrary to the usual seasonal movement with the result that production is now estimated at about 75 per cent of capacity, with indications pointing to further substantial gains in operations during the remainder of the year, according to Poor's Stock Reports. While earnings for the whole industry are not likely to show full-year results as high as 1937 levels, it is expected that many of the better situated concerns will go a long way toward making up first half losses before the year-end.

"Although publishers accumulated large inventories in anticipation of the price increase which took place the first of the year, their stocks of newsprint have been declining since Jan. 1," states the report. "Stocks at mills on July 31 were the lowest they have been at any time since February, 1938.

"Prices should remain firm as producers are co-operating and, in the case of Canadian concerns, have the backing of their provincial governments. Furthermore, the prospects point to gradually increasing demand for newsprint as business recovery progresses.

"Profit margins should widen with any continued rise in volume. One danger which exists in the maintenance of a high price for newsprint is that it may hasten the investment of new competitive capital in the South, where experiments in making newsprint from pine appear to be successful.

"Manufacturers of kraft products," the report continues, "are expected to show sharp gains in sales over the coming months. The market for wrapping paper, paper bags, and paperboard has remained relatively stable, depending as it does on the volume of retail trade and it is expected to increase substantially over the medium term. Here again, however, some doubts may be entertained as to maintenance of price structures in view of the rapid expansion of Southern kraft facilities.

"Prices have improved after dropping from $85 a ton in June, 1937, to a low of $66.50. Recently, prices have recovered to $80 a ton, and they should at least maintain this level with growing demand indicated for the coming months."

Dividend Declarations

Accumulated

Company	Rate	Pe-riod	Pay-able	Hldrs. of Record
Lit Bros pf	$2	..	Oct. 1	Sep. 21
North Star Oil Co Ltd 7% pf	87½c	..	Oct. 1	Sep. 15
Northwest'n Elec Co pf	$1.75	..	Oct. 1	Sep. 17
Southwest Natl Gas Co $6 pf A	25c	..	Oct. 1	Sep. 20

Resumed

Income Pounda'n Fund	1¼c	..	Sep. 20	Sep. 10

Liquidation

Holland Land Co	50c	..	Sep. 25	Sep. 11

Extra

Automatic V Mch Co	25c	..	Oct. 1	Sep. 20
Coca-Cola Bottl'g Corp (Del)	$2.50	Cl A		
Do B	$1.25	..	Oct. 1	Sep. 15
Personal Loan and Sav Bk (Chicko Ill)	$1.25	..	Oct. 1	Sep. 15
Singer Mfg Co	75c	..	Oct. 1	Sep. 29
	$1	..	Sep. 30	Sep. 10

Initial

Three Point Petroleum	1c	..	Sep. 30	Sep. 15

Reduced

Grand Rapids Var Co	5c	..	Sep. 30	Sep. 20
Kelvinator of Canada Ltd	75c	..	Sep. 29	Sep. 16

Irregular

General Shoe Co	25c	..	Oct. 31	Oct. 17
Pac Coast Mtge Co	4	..	Sep. 26	Sep. 13
Well'g'n Fund Inc	15c	..	Sep. 15	Sep. 13

Regular

Acme Glove Works Ltd	12½c	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 17
Allen Elec & Equip Co	$1.62½	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 17
Aluminum Gds Mf	25c	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 20
Amer Automobl Ins Co (St. Louis, Mo)	$1.75	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 15
Automatic V Mch	12½c	Q	Oct. 1	Sep.
Brantford Cordage Co Ltd $1.30 1 pf	$32½c	Q	Oct. 15	Sep. 20
Burt (F. N) Co Ltd 7% pf	30c	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 15
Calif Wat & Tel 6% pf	$1.75	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 15
Cen Nat Bk (Wilmington)	$1.50	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 20
Do	$1.50	Q	Jan. 1	Dec. 31
Coca-Cola Bottlg Corp (Del) $2.50 Cl A	$2.50	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 15
Do B	62½c	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 15
Cons Ret Strs pf	$2	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 15
Consum Gas (Tortonto)	$2.50	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 19
Cunningham Drug Stores Inc	25c	..	Sep. 27	Sep. 19
Fuller Co (G A) pf	$1.50	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 19
Gen Paint Corp pf	87c	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 19
Harvey Hubbell Inc 7% pf	20c	Q	Sep. 20	Sep. 22
Haverty Furn Co pf	2c	Q	Sep. 30	Sep. 14
Hempstead Bk (Hempstead, L. I.)	$3	S	Oct. 1	Oct. 1
Holly Devel Co	$1	Q	Oct. 15	Sep. 30
Indus Tr Co (Wilmington)	5%	pf	Sep. 28	Sep. 15
Intl Milling Co	$1.50	Q	Oct. 15	Oct. 1
Intl Nickel Co (Can) pf	$1.75	Q	Nov. 1	Oct. 4
Do 7% pf	$1.75	Q	Nov. 1	Oct. 4
Kahn's (E) Sons Co pf	75c	Q	Sep. 26	
Do 7% pf	$1.75	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 20
La Salle Ext Univ pf (new)	$1.75	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 20
M J & M M Consol Oil Co	4c	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 12
Marine Nat Exch Bk (Milw, Wisc)	40c	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 20
Do	40c	Q	Jan. 1	Dec. 20
McQuay-N'ris Mfg	25c	..	Oct. 1	Sep. 22
Morris Plan Bank of N Haven (Conn)	$2	Q	Sep. 30	Sep. 20
Mutual Bk & Tr Co (St Louis)	$1	..	Sep. 14	Sep. 20
N London N RR	$2.25	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 15
Ogilvie Flour Mills Co Ltd	25c	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 20
Pacific Lig pf	$1.50	Q	Oct. 25	Sep. 30
Pacific So Invest, Inc	75c	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 20
Personal Loan & Sav Bk (Chicago, Ill)	$1.25	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 29
Pioneer Tr & Sav Bk (Chicago)	$1	Q	Sep. 30	Sep. 20
Prov Loan Co	15c	..	Oct. 1	Sep. 15
Rath Pack Co	33 1-3c	..	Oct. 1	Sep. 20
Sangamo Elec Co	15c	..	Oct. 1	Sep. 20
Schwartz (B) Cigar Corp $2 pf	50c	Q	Sep. 24	Sep. 14
Singer Mfg Co	$1.50	Q	Sep. 30	Sep. 10
Standard Fuel, Ltd 6½% pf	$1.62½	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 15
Stayton Oil Co	15c	..	Sept. 20	Sept. 15
Tintic Stan Min Co	5c	..	Sept. 30	Sept. 15
Traders Finance Corp Ltd 7% pf B h	$1.75	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 15
Do 6% pf A	$$1.50	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 15
Unit Fruit Co	75c	Q	Oct. 15	Sep. 23
United Pacific Insur Co	$1.50	Q	Sep. 29	Sep. 28
Univers Leaf Tob	75c	Q	Nov. 1	Oct. 11
Do 6% pf	$3	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 20
Western Light & Tel Co $1.75 pf	43¾c	Q	Sep. 23	Sep. 10
West Tablet & Stat'ry Corp 6% pf	$1.25	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 20
Winn & Lovett Groc Co B	50c	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 20
Do B	25c	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 20
Do pf	$1.75	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 20

McKesson & Robbins Net Off

NEW YORK (AP)—McKesson & Robbins and subsidiaries reported net profit for the quarter ended June 30 of $536,446 equal to 4 cents a share on common stock, compared with $488,547 or 3 cents a share in the preceding quarter, and $776,581, or 29 cents a share, in the comparable 1937 quarter. The company, manufacturing chemists, has nation-wide productive and distributive facilities.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2 p. m.

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
700 3¼s '43/'45	107.8	107.8	107.8
100 3¾s '47-43	109.3	109.3	109.3
100 3⅜s '46-44	108.26	108.26	108.26
800 3⅛s '49-46	112.16	112.16	112.16
600 4¼s '52-47	107.22	107.16	107.16
700 2½s '48	118.12	118.10	118.10
800 3¾s '52-49	103.18	103.18	103.18
629 2½s '53-49	107.18	107.18	107.18
5300 2¾s '54-51	100.26	100.15	100.15
100 3s '55-51	102.12	102.6	102.6
9200 2¾s '60-55	105.11	105.11	105.11
200 2¾s '59-56	103.2	102.26	102.26
111 2¾s '63-58	101.24	101.24	101.24

Federal Farm Mortgage

200 3s '49-44	105.12	105.12	105.12

Home Owners' Loan

400 3s '52-44	105.12	105.13	105.13
100 3s '52-44 reg	105.14	105.14	105.14

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $000	High	Low	Last
3 Adams Exp 4s '48	97½	97½	97½
10 Adams Exp 4s '47	98	97½	98
3 Adams Exp 4½s '46 st	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛
2 Ala Gt Sou 4s '43	102	102	102
5 Alleghany 5s '44	68	68	68
4 Alleghany 5s '49	55½	55½	55½
6 Alleghany 5s '50 st	24	22⅝	22⅝
1 Allegh Val 4s '42	103½	103½	103½
13 Allis Chalm 4s '52	109¾	109	109
9 Am & For P 5s 2030	47½	45	45
90 AbIGChem 3½s '49	103	102¾	102⅞
2 Am Int 5½s '49	97½	97¼	97¼
20 Am T & T 5½s '43	113¾	113	113¼
27 Am T & T 3s '61	103	102¾	102¾
3 Am WW&E 6s '75	103½	103¼	103¼
19 Anaconda Cp 4½s '50	98½	98¼	98¼
1 Ann Arbor 4s '95	106	105½	105½
2 Arm Del 4s '57	32	32	32
14 Arm Del 4s '55	96¾	96	96½
54 AT&SF 4s '95	97	95	95
16 AT&SF aj 4s '95 st	103	102	102
7 AT&SF cv 4½s '48	89½	89	89½
1 ACLie 1st 4s '52	99½	99	99
1 ACLine 4½s '64	83	83	83
8 B&O rfg 6s '95	65¼	65¼	65¼
15 B&O 1st 5s '48	18	17	17½
15 B&O rfg 5s '95	43	42⅛	42⅛
3 B&O 5s '96 F	17¼	17	17
4 B&O 5s 2000 D	17	17	17
34 B&O cv 4½s '60	17¼	16	16
39 B&O 4s '48	13½	12½	12½
1 B&O 4s PLE&WV '41	42½	40	40
21 B&O 5s S W '50	36	36	36
1 B&O 4s TC '59	28½	28	28¼
11 BangAr 4s cv '51 st	31	31	31
8 Bell TPa 5s '48 B	105½	105	105½
6 Beth Stl 4¼s '60	117	117	117
3 Beth Stl 3¾s '66	103½	103	103
34 Beth Stl 3¼s '52	97¾	97¾	97¾
1 Boston&Me 5s '67	92½	91¾	91¾
10 Bos&NY AirL 4s '55	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝
3 Bkly Ed'n 3½s '68	85	83½	83½
7 Bkly Man Tr 4½s '66	105¾	105¾	105¾
5 Bkly Un Gas 5s '47	56¼	55½	55½
5 Bkly U Gas 4½s '45	103	103	103
2 Bkly U Gas 5s '50	106⅝	106	106
2 Bkly U Gas 5s '57 B	72¾	70¼	70¼
2 Brown Shoe 3¾s '50	93½	93½	93½
7 Buf Gen El 4½s '81	107⅝	107¼	107⅜
1 Buf R&P 4½s '57	110⅞	110⅜	110⅜
1 Bush Term 5s '55	27	27	27
2 Can Nat 5s '69 Jly	40	40	40
12 Can Nat 5s '69 Oct	115¾	115¾	115¾
32 Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	118¾	118½	118½
16 Can Nor 6½s '46	114⅜	113¾	113⅝
39 Can Pac 5s '54	120⅛	120⅛	120⅛
3 Can Pac 4½s '60	95¼	95	95¼
1 Can Pac 4s perp	92⅜	92¼	92⅜
10 Caro C&O 6s '52	76½	76½	76½
6 Carriers & Gen 5s '50	105⅜	105⅜	105⅜
2 Celotex 4½s '47 ww	88	87	87
1 Cen Foundry 6s '41	82¼	82½	82½
5 Cen Ill E&G 5s '51	99½	99½	99½
1 Cen NY Pow 3¾s '62	100¼	100	100
1 Cen Pac 1st 4s '49	106¼	106¼	106¼
2 Cen P Thru Sh L 4s '54	65¼	65¼	65½
1 Cen RR NJ 5s '87	65	65	65
1 Cen RR NJ 4s '87	27	27	27
7 Cen Steel 8s '41	22½	22½	22½
6 Certain-td 5½s '48	115	115	115
15 Champ P&P 3⅜ 43/45 '50	75½	75¼	75¼
10 C & Ohio cn 5s '39	98	97½	97½
10 C&O 4½s '92	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜
26 C&O 3½s '96 D	117	116¾	116¾
8 C&SG rfg 5s '71 A	92½	91	91
3 C&SG 4s Ill '49	90½	90	90½
3 C&SG 4s Ill '49	89¾	89¾	89¾
43 Chic Gt West 4s '59	100¼	100¼	100¼
4 Chi I & L 5s '47	12	12	12
19 Chi I & L 5s '66	19	17	17
2 Chi I & L 4s '47	12	12	12
4 Chi I & L 4s '47	4	4	4
26 CMSP & Pac 5s '75	12	12	12
165 CMSP&P aj 5s 2000	8	7½	7½
1 CM&SP 4½s '89	2¼	2¼	2¼
1 CM&SP gen 4s '89	22	22	22
1 Chi&NW gm 5s '87	22	22	22
25 Chi&NW cv 4½s '49	16	15½	15½
3 ChiNW 4½s 2037	4½	4½	4½
5 CRI&P 4½s'52a	7¾	7½	7½
8 CRI&P cv 4½s'60	7¼	7¼	7¼
8 CRI&P 4s88	3¼	3¼	3¼
5 CRI&P rfg 4s34	17¼	17	17
3 CRI&P rfg 4s34ct	7¾	7¼	7¼
11 CTH&SE 1st 5s60	7	7	7
5 ChUnSta 4s63d	38	37½	37½
3 ChUnSta 3¾s63	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞
5 ChUnSta 3½s51	104	102¾	102¾
16 ChW Ind 4½s 62	100¾	100¾	100¾
2 CinnGas&El 3¼s 66	88⅜	88	88
21 CinUnTerm 4¼s71	106½	106½	106½
7 CinUnTerm 5s57c	106¾	106¾	106¾
5 CCC&StL 4½s77	52	52	52
3 Clev Elec Ill 3¾s65	73	72	72
3 ClevUnT 5½s72	110	109½	110
3 Col P&I 5s43	81¾	81	81
3 ColSo4½s 2d 90	100	100	100
4 Col & So 5s 52 May	40½	40	40
6 Col G 5s 1961	92¾	92¾	92¾
17 ColRy P&L 4s 65	90¾	90	90
8 ComlCred 3¼s 51	109¼	109¼	109¼
1 Comm'l Cred 4s 42	101	101	101
25 ComwthEd 3½s 68	103	103	103
18 ComwthEd 4s 81	104½	103¾	103¾
79 ComwthEd cv3½s58	104	103½	103½
72 ComwthEd cv 3½s 58	104¼	103	103
40 Con Edis 3½s 58	104	103¾	103¾
5 Con Edis 3½s48	104¾	104	104
16 ConEdis 3½s56	101½	101¾	101⅜
1 Con Oil 3½s 51	102¾	102½	102½
1 Consol'n Coal 5s '60	103	102	102
9 Consum Pow 3½s '70	106	105¾	105¾
2 Consum Pow 3½s '67	106½	106½	106½
4 Consum Pow 3½s '65	106	105¾	106
1 Consum Pow 3¼s '66	103	103	103
14 Crane Co 3½s 51	105	104	104
5 Crown Cork 4s '50	104¾	104¾	104¾
1 Crown Will 6s '51	105½	105½	105½
1 Cuba No Ry 5½s '42	30¼	30¼	30¼
1 Cuba R R 5s '52	44	44	44
2 Cuba RR 7½s '46	35	35	35
15 Del & Hud 4½s 43	107½	107½	107½
1 Del P & L 4½s '71	48½	46	46
3 D & R G 4s '36	108½	108½	108½
25 D & R G W 5s '55 Asd	10¾	10¾	10¾
10 D & R G West 5s '78	3¾	3¾	3¾
2 Det Ed 4½s'61	9¼	9	9
18 Det Ed 4s '65	113½	113½	113½
4 Det T Tun 4½s '61	111¼	111	111
2 DuluSSSAB&I 3½s '62	95¼	95¼	95¼
13 Duquesne Lt 3½s '65	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝
1 Ed Ill N Y 5s '53	109¾	109¼	109¼
7 Elect Auto Lite 4s '52	132⅜	132⅜	132⅜
2 Elg Jol & E 5s '41	106	105¾	105¾
10 Erie rfg 5s '67	106	106	106
27 Erie rfg 5s '75	11¼	11	11
2 Erie 1st 4s '96	11½	11	11
5 Erie gen lien 4s '96	38½	38	38
2 Erie cv 4s '53 A	19	18⅝	18⅝
1 Erie cv 4s '53 B	14	14	14
107 Fla E Cst 5s '74	14	14	14
10 Fla E Cst 5s '74 ct	7¾	6½	6½
1 Francis Sug 6s '56	6¾	6½	6½
11 Gen Am Inv 5s '52	38	38	38
10 Gen Mot Accept 3s '46	103	102¾	102¾
8 GenMotAcceptd 3½s'46	104½	104½	104½
4 Gen Pub S 5½s '53	104¾	104¼	104¼
5 Gen Stl Cast 5½s'49	100	100	100
5 Ga Car & Nor 6s '34	46½	46½	46½
7 Goodrich 6s '45	16½	16½	16½
16 Goodyr T&R 5s '57	104¾	104	104¼
1 Gt Nor Ry 5½s '52	91	90	90
1 Gt Nor 1st 4½s'61	99	99	99
18 Gt Nor 4s '46D	99	98¼	98¾
2 Gt Nor 4s '46H	79	78¾	78¾
4 Gulf St 5½s '66	104¼	104	104
3 Harlem Rivrpr 4s '54	59	58	58
1 Hoe & Co 1st mtg '44	65¼	65½	65½
6 Hous OilTex5½s'40	102½	102½	102½
2 Hudson Coal 5s '62A	29½	29½	29½
3 Huds Co Gas 5s '49	122	122	122
1 Hud & Man rfg 5s '57	48½	48½	48½
19 Hud&Man inc 5s '57	13½	13	13
3 Ill BellTel 3¼s '70B	109½	109½	109½
21 Ill Cen 4¾s '66	34	33½	33½
2 Ill Steel 4½s '40	43	42½	42½
2 Indiana Bell Tel 5s '61	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞
10 Inland Stl 4½s '61	107½	107¾	107¾
10 Interb R Tr 7s '32	50¼	50¼	50¼
1 Interb R Tr 7s '32ct	50½	50¼	50¼
1 Interb R Tr 6s '32	28	28	28
12 Interb R Tr rfg 5s '66	54	52	52
1 Interb R Tr rfg 5s '66 ct	53	53	53
1 Int Aeric 5s '42 st	82½	81	81
2 Int Cit Nor 4½s '52	103½	103½	102¾
27 Int Hydro El 6s '44	37¾	37¾	37¾
11 Int Paper 6s '55	72	69¾	69¾
184 Int T&T cv 4½s '39	100	99¾	99¾
28 Int T&T 4½s '52	60	60	60
8 Jones&LaghSt4½s '61	67	66	66
1 KCP&SM 4s'36 ct	92	92	92
6 KC South 2s '50	20¾	20¾	20¾
11 KCTer 4s '60	68	67	67
1 Keith BF 6s '46	106	105½	106
1 Kings Co Elev 4s '49	90	90	90
2 Kings Co Lt 6½s'54	106½	106	106½
6 Kings Co Lt 5s '54	100¼	100	100
10 Kresge Fd 3½s '61	90½	90½	90½
3 Kreuger & Toll 5s '59	102	102¾	102¾
53 Lac Gas 5½s '47	99½	99¼	99¼
3 Lac Gas 5½s'60D	52½	52½	52½
10 Lac Gas 5s '39	51	51	51
1 L&MSS 3½s'97 reg	80½	80	80
3 Lautaro Nit inc 7s	31¾	31½	31½
5 Leh C&N 4½s '54C	30	30	30
1 Leh Val Coal 5s '74	57¼	57¼	57¼
1 Leh Val NY 4½s '40	37¼	27¼	27¼
7 Lehigh Val 5s 2003	41½	41½	41½
4 Leh Val 4½s 2003	17	17	17
23 Leh Val 4s 2003	15½	15¼	15¼
1 Liggett&M 3s '51	15½	15	15
3 Liquid Carb 4s '47	124	124	124
14 Loews 3½s '46	108½	108¼	108¼
26 Louis&N 4½s 2003	100¾	100¼	100¼
39 Louis&N un 4s '40	99¼	98¾	98¾
5 Louis Pac&M 4s '46	98½	98½	98½
1 Louisv G&E 3½s '66	105	105	105
1 Maine Cen 4½s '60	42½	42½	42½
3 Manati Sug 4s '57	24½	24½	24½
11 Manhat Ry 4s '90	36	35	35
2 Manhat Ry 4s '90 ct	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞
1 McCrory Strs 5s '51	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞
3 McKes&Rob 5½s '50	103½	103¼	103¼
2 Mead Corp 6s '45 A	103¼	103¼	103¼
5 MetWSideECh4s'38	103¼	103¼	103¼
12 MilElRy&L 5s '61B	4¼	4¼	4¼
1 MSP&SSMarie 5s '38	103⅞	103½	103½
6 MSP&SSM gtd 5s '38	6½	6½	6½
12 MSP&SSM cn 4s '38	7½	7½	7½
1 M-K-Tex 5s '62A	7½	6¾	6¾
8 M-K-Tex aj 5s '67	39	39	39
1 M-K-Tex 4s '62 B	15½	15	15½
24 Mo Pac 5½s'49	32½	32½	32½
11 Mo Pac 5s '77 P	4	3¾	3¾
3 Mo Pac 5s '78 G	16¾	16¾	16¾
3 Mo Pac 5s '80H	16	16	16
2 Mo Pac 5s '81 I	16½	16½	16½
20 Mo Pac gen 4s '75	5	4¾	4¾
75 Mob & O 4½s '77	25½	23	23½
13 MonWPaPubSv4½s'60	22½	21	21
2 MonWPaPubSv6s'65	106⅝	106½	106⅝
18 Mont Pow 3¾s '66	98	98	98
5 Mor & Essex 5s '55	94½	93½	93½
1 Mor & Essex 4½s '55	51¼	50¼	51
18 Mount St T&T 3¼s'68	50¼	50¼	50¼
2 Massau El 4s '51	102½	102¼	102¼
29 Nat Dairy 3¾s'51 ww	30¼	30	30
4 Nat Dist Pr 4½s '45	102½	101½	101½
14 Nati Steel 4s '65	105⅞	105½	105½
5 NEngT&T 4½s '61 B	107⅜	107¼	107¼
11 NDPuSy 5s '52 A	123½	123	123
6 NOPubSv 5s '55 B	99½	99½	99½
1 NOrlTerm 4s '53	99	98½	98½
8 NYC rfg 5s 2013	65	65	65
35 NYC 4½s 2013 A	53½	52	52
13 NYC cn 4s '98	51	50	50
11 NYC 3¾s'46	50½	50	50
15 NYC 3½s'52	70½	70	70
21 NYC&HR 4½s'2013	63	62	62
2 NYC&HR 3½s'97	52	51	50
24 NY Chi&StL 6s '38	82	82	82
9 NYCh&StL 5½s '74 A	43¾	41	41
35 NY Ch&StL 4½s '78	34¼	32½	32½
6 NY Ch&StL 4s '46	34	31½	31½
2 NY Conn 4½s '53	88¼	88	88
1 NY Dock Co 4s 51	101⅜	101½	101½
20 NY Edis 3¼s 65	54	54	54
20 NY Edis 3¼s 66	105	103⅝	103⅝
3 NY G El H&P 2s 49	105	105	105
3 NYNH&H cv 6s 48	115½	115½	115½
1 NYNH&H clt 6s 40	14½	14¼	14¼
1 NYNH&H 4½s 56	23½	23½	23½
3 NYNH&H 3½s 56	12	12	12
9 NY O & W rfg 4s92	12	11¾	11¾
4 NY O & W gen4s55	8	8	8
7 NY Ry 6s 55 st	6	6	6
1 NY S&W rfg 5s 37	10½	10½	10½
5 NY Tel 4½s 39	8¾	8½	8¾
4 NY Tel 3¼s 67	104¼	104	104
4 Niagara FallsP3½s66	107¼	107¼	107¼
1 Niagara Shs 3½s 50	107⅛	107¼	107¼
6 Nor Pac 5s 61A	92	92	92
2 Norf & W 4s 96	10½	10	10
7 Nor Am Co 5s 61	116¾	116¾	116¾
10 Nor Am Ed 5½s 63	105¼	104¾	104¾
2 Nor Am Ed 5s 69C	104	103½	103½
19 Nor Pac 4s 2047	100½	100½	100½
16 Nor Pac 4s 2047 D	66	63	63
5 Nor Pac 4½s 2047	60	60	60
11 Nor Pac 4s '97	51¼	51	51
7 Nor Pac 3s 2047	48½	48	48
2 Nor Sta Pow 3½s '67	104	104	104
18 Ogden&L Chp 4s '48 st	34½	33½	33½
8 Ohio Ed 4s '67	103¾	103	103¾
20 Ohio Ed 4s '65	104¼	103⅝	104¼
1 Ohio Ed 3¾s '72	99¼	99¼	99¼
5 Oklahoma G&E 4s '46	102⅝	102½	102½
3 Or-Wash RR&N 4s '61	101	100¾	101
2 Pac Gas&E 3¾s'66	103	102⅞	102⅞
2 Pac Gas&El 4s '64	104	103¾	104
5 Pac M 2d 5s '38	109	108⅞	109
5 Pac T&T 3¾s '66 C	65	65	65
3 Para Pict 6s '55	104	103¾	103⅞
5 Pen Co 4s '48	94½	94½	94½
40 Pen P&Lt 4½s '81	92¾	92¾	92¾
6 Pen RR gen 5s '68	100¾	100⅛	100⅛
5 Pen RR gen 4½s '65	103⅛	103	103
6 Pen RR 4½s deb '70	95¾	95¼	95⅜
8 Pen RR gen 4¼s '81	79⅛	78½	79
1 Pen RR 4s '70	90½	90¾	90½
1 Pen RR 3¾s '70	109	109	109
7 Pen RR 3¼s '52	87	87	87
2 Pere Marq 5s '56	77	77	77
6 Pere Marq 4½s '56	65½	65½	65½
6 Phelps Dodge 3½s '52	58	58	58
8 Phila Co 5s '67	111	111	111
1 Phil Elec 3½s '67	93½	93	93
13 Ph Read C&I 5s '73	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛
6 Philippine Ry 4s '37	11¾	11½	11½
5 Pillsbury F1 M 6s '43	12⅞	12⅝	12⅝

102 21-32 102 21-32 102 21-32

1 PCC & S L 4½s'40A	104¾	104¾	104¾
13 Portl Gen E 4½s'60	56	55	55

Commodities' Inventory Drop Seen Basis for Rising Production

Shoe Price Cuts Affect Melville's Volume of Sales

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK — While Melville Shoe Corporation's sales for the four weeks ended August 27 were about 9 per cent lower than during the like period a year ago in dollar volume, the decline in unit sales was considerably less than this due in large part to price reductions. On the whole, shoes have moved quite well into consumption during the late spring and summer, and early fall prospects are considered encouraging.

The Thom McAn chain of the Melville Corp., early in January, cut the price of men's shoes from $3.50 to $3.30 a pair, a reduction of 5.7 per cent, and simultaneously lowered the price of boys' and little men's shoes from $2.50 and $2 to $2.45 and $1.95 respectively. In the first part of June 670 Thom McAn stores in 350 cities cut men's sport shoes from $3.30 to $2.85, or 13.6 per cent, and women's summer shoes from $3.50 to $2.95, or 15.7 per cent.

Two weeks ago Thom McAn made reductions in standard lines of men's and women's shoes, the former being cut from $3.30 to $3.15 and women's shoes from $3.50 to $3.30. As compared with prices prevailing last fall, men's shoes show a drop of 35 cents a pair; women's 65 cents and boys' and girls' shoes an average reduction of 17½ cents.

Obviously the latest reductions affected dollar sales volume only for the last week of August, but other reductions have been a substantial factor, some of them operative virtually from the beginning of the year.

Competent shoe trade authorities view prospects for fall and winter shoe business as encouraging, barring the outbreak of European war or some other catastrophe. Late summer and post-Labor Day indications have been favorable.

In a broad way, the first quarter of this year showed the greatest curtailment in shoe production and distribution; the second quarter showed less disparity in comparison with last year, while there has been further narrowing of the gap in the third quarter to date.

Some authorities believe that by the fourth quarter production and distribution of shoes will cross the line and begin to show gains over a year ago, at least in units if not in dollar volume.

Increases in Electric Power Construction Outlays Seen

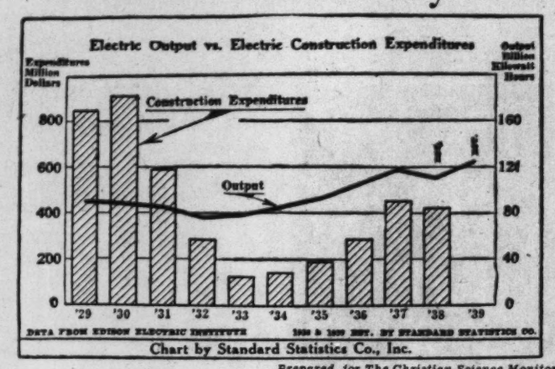

Chart by Standard Statistics Co., Inc.

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

With higher sales of electric power in prospect for 1939, indications are that the utilities will increase their expenditures for construction.

Iron Age Expects Steel Activity To Improve Further

NEW YORK (AP)—Continuing improvement in the steel trade is expected during the next four to six weeks, said Iron Age in its weekly survey.

Opinions as to the extent of the rise have however, been modified "owing to factors in which no favorable turn can be looked for in the immediate future."

"First of all," the survey said, "it is now recognized that the Government spending program will not bring the results that were expected within the time that was scheduled, namely, before the Fall elections."

The slow rise in new business in the first half of September was described as "less than was optimistically hoped for based on the sharper upward curve in July and August.

"Announcements of fourth quarter steel prices probably will be made this week or next. No changes are expected except possibly on tin plate and heavy rails. Pig iron producers generally have made no formal announcements, but some of them will accept business for fourth quarter delivery at current quotations.

"Although steel companies are admittedly in need of greater revenues to yield profits, the present volume of buying does not seem to warrant the expectation that a higher price level could be maintained, especially in view of the fact that price irregularities in some areas have become more common.

"While the automobile industry is expected to turn out at least 500,000 cars before the end of November, much of the steel to be used has not yet been ordered. Rolling of this steel in October may give considerable aid to operations."

A rebound in steel operations after the holiday week established ingot production at an estimated 45.5 per cent of capacity, Iron Age added, or 1½ points above the preholiday week.

It was observed that steel scrap markets "are not following the trend of higher steel operations, mill buying being at a minimum."

A. T. & T. to Buy $10,000,000 Stock Chesa. & Potomac

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BALTIMORE, Md. — American Telephone & Telegraph Company has been authorized by the Maryland Public Service Commission to acquire 100,000 additional shares of common stock of Chesapeake & Potomac Telephone Company of par value of $100 a share for the aggregate sum of $10,000,000. Of this amount, A. T. & T. proposes to purchase 50,000 shares on or about Sept. 30 and the remaining 50,000 shares at such time as additional stock may be issued.

The commission also authorized Chesapeake & Potomac Telephone Company to issue and sell additional stock for cash at par. Purpose of the sale of this stock is to provide the local company with additional working capital.

American Telephone & Telegraph Company owns all the $30,000,000 common stock of the local company now outstanding. The authorized capital will be increased to $40,000,000, of which $35,000,000 will be outstanding when additional 50,000 shares are sold to the parent company at end of this month.

Crude Rubber Use In August 8 P. C. Under 1937 Month

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Crude rubber consumption by manufacturers in the United States in August amounted to 38,170 long tons, compared with 32,209 long tons in July, according to estimates released by the Rubber Manufacturers' Association. August consumption showed an increase of 18.5 per cent over July, but was 8 per cent under the 41,506 (revised) long tons consumed in August, 1937.

Gross imports of crude rubber for August is reported to be 31,099 long tons, or 35.7 per cent over the July figure of 22,918 long tons but 36.3 per cent under the 48,785 long tons imported in August, 1937.

Total domestic stocks of crude rubber on hand Aug. 31 is estimated at 277,463 long tons, against July 31 stocks of 284,914 long tons and 174,195 long tons on hand Aug. 31, 1937.

Crude rubber afloat to United States ports as of Aug. 31 is estimated to be 47,772 long tons, against 40,000 July 31 and 80,439 Aug. 31 a year ago.

August reclaimed rubber consumption is estimated at 10,732 long tons, production 10,472 long tons and stocks on hand Aug. 31 totaled 17,892 long tons.

August Building Permits Materially Above 1937 Figure

NEW YORK (AP)—The volume of building construction during August declined from the previous month but remained substantially above the comparable total a year ago, Dun and Bradstreet, Inc., stated.

Building permits issued in 215 leading cities throughout the country totaled $100,733,000, against $140,803,000 in July and $87,584,000 during August, 1937.

New York City permits in August of $27,312,482 were more than double $13,167,997 a year ago, but were only 62.6 per cent of the July total of $72,966,921.

Subtracting New York permits, the total in the remaining 214 cities was $73,420,844, a gain of 8.2 per cent over $67,836,643 in July, but 1.3 per cent under $74,416,214 in August last year.

UNITED FRUIT COMPANY

DIVIDEND NO. 157

A divident of seventy-five cents per share on the capital stock of this Company has been declared payable on October 15, 1938, to stockholders of record at the close of business September 23, 1938.

LIONEL W. UDELL, Treasurer.

OBrion Russell & Co.
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36 Bromfield Street, Boston

ELIOT SAVINGS BANK
INCORPORATED 1864
165 Dudley Street, Roxbury
INTEREST BEGINS
SEPTEMBER 15
Deposits received by mail.

INSTITUTION for SAVINGS in ROXBURY and its Vicinity
2nd Oldest Savings Bank in Boston
2343 Washington St., Roxbury
Opposite Dudley Elevated Station
Write for folder
"BANKING BY MAIL"
INTEREST BEGINS SEPT. 15
113 YEARS OF UNINTERRUPTED DIVIDENDS

Air Lines 6 Months' Passenger Traffic Is Well Above 1937

WASHINGTON (AP) — American-operated air carriers flew 2,213,634 more miles and carried 113,511 more passengers in the first six months this year than in the corresponding period of 1937.

Figures compiled by the Civil Aeronautics Authority showed that during the 1938 six-month period domestic lines and extensions to foreign countries carried 666,825 passengers. The lines flew a total of 38,734,654 miles and carried 3,943,353 pounds of express, a decrease of 318,045 pounds from the 1937 period.

Power Output Off 4.9 P. C. Under 1937

NEW YORK (AP)—Production of electric power in the United States for the week ended Sept. 10 totaled 2,048,360,000 kilowatthours, a drop of 4.7 per cent from 2,148,954,000 in the preceding week and 4.9 per cent under 2,154,276,000 in the comparable 1937 week, the Edison Electric Institute reported.

Despite the wide drop from the previous week, the greatest part of which was ascribed in power circles to the Labor Day holiday, the year-to-year decline was the smallest since the week ended Jan. 8 this year, when the dip was 4.7 per cent.

Percentage declines from last year according to major geographic areas were also reported as follows by the institute: New England 2.8, Middle Atlantic 1.5, Central Industrial 9.9, West Central 9.3, Southern States 2, Rocky Mountain 18.7, Pacific Coast 0.5 of 1 per cent.

Says Rail Strike Would Mark Breakdown of Law

BUFFALO, N. Y. (AP)—Samuel O. Dunn, editor of Railway Age, said here that a railway strike rising from the present wage controversy "would mark the complete breakdown of the Railway Labor Act."

In an address prepared for delivery at a picnic for house-wrecking employees, he said:

"A strike as a result of the present controversy would show the Railway Labor Act is of absolutely no value to the railways or the public because it not only does not result in fair wages and working conditions, but does not even maintain peace."

He declared that union leaders were trying to use the law for the benefit of the comparatively few railroad employees now at work and ignoring the public, many unemployed railway men and the owners of railroad securities.

Stocks of Goods Down $1,250,000,000 First Half of '38

NEW YORK (AP)—Selling more than was produced, manufacturers and distributors in the United States reduced their stocks of goods $1,250,000,000 in the first six months of this year, Dun & Bradstreet, Inc., reported.

The mercantile agency said it based its estimates on returns from 19,000 manufacturers, wholesalers and retailers of all sizes in a sweeping survey to determine how fast inventories had been curtailed in the 1937-38 business recession.

Its findings supported other indications that demand for goods had been outrunning production and thus had enabled manufacturers and distributors to liquidate inventories accumulated in 1936 and 1937.

Inventories Cut Down

However, the estimates pointed to only partial sale of the stocks built up in those two years.

Dun & Bradstreet noted the decline followed increases in stocks estimated at $2,269,000,000 in 1936 and $3,004,000,000 in 1937.

Whether inventories generally have been curtailed sufficiently to dictate expansion of industrial production in coming months is a question business analysts have been pondering. Some have concluded sufficient progress has been made to expedite recovery.

Total inventories were estimated at $20,258,000,000 on June 30 compared with $21,481,000,000 at the end of 1937, $18,477,000,000 at the close of 1936 and $16,208,000,000 at the end of 1935.

Rising prices accounted partly for the increase in the dollar totals in 1937 and 1936. In the first half of this year, wholesale prices on the average dropped 4.2 per cent.

The figures pointed to a slower rate of decline than was recorded in other surveys which covered less ground, especially among smaller concerns, the agency said.

Manufacturers' Stocks Cut

It added, however, the figures have "a possible bright side in that some of the manufacturers' largest customers among wholesalers and retailers have been moving stocks on hand to an extent which will place them in the market for sizable purchases this fall."

"The detailed industry and trade figures," it continued, "show that this improvement has been substantial in those lines where the earlier accumulations were most serious."

The largest curtailment, amounting to 6.7 per cent, was credited to manufacturer's stocks. Wholesale inventories were off 5 per cent and retail down 3.6.

The automobile industry showed a drop of 38 per cent for inventories, motor equipment 28 per cent, flour and feed milling 26 per cent and leather tanning 18 per cent.

Among the few reporting increases were meat packing, up 29 per cent, and breweries, up 21 per cent.

Other declines in manufacturing industries were: textiles and clothing, 7.8 per cent; forest products, 6.7 per cent; iron and steel products, 11.8 per cet; machinery and transportation equipment, 16.4 per cent; chemicals, drugs and petroleum, 2.4 per cent.

FSCC Is to Expend $3,500,000 on Cotton For Relief Agencies

WASHINGTON (AP)—The AAA has announced the Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation would buy up to 50,000 bales of raw cotton and 14,000,000 yards of cotton fabric to make mattresses and comforters for needy families.

The authorization limited the cost of the program to $3,500,000. The goods will be distributed through welfare agencies.

Officials said the Surplus Commodities Corporation would give notice later to persons wishing to offer cotton for sale under the program.

They described it as in line with a policy to dispose of agricultural surpluses through relief channels. Funds come from the customs receipts set aside to assist in utilizing agricultural surpluses.

Banks to Intervene In Erie Proceedings

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Interstate Commerce Commission has granted permission to a group of holders of Erie Railroad refunding and improvement mortgage bonds to intervene in the Erie reorganization proceedings.

Wilfred Kurth, chairman of the board of the Home Insurance Company of New York, is chairman of the group, which is composed principally of banks and insurance companies owning $11,359,000 worth of the bonds. Yale University is included in the group.

Graham-Paige Completes $2,300,000 New Financing

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT—Negotiations resulting in an improvement of the working capital position of the Graham-Paige Motors Corporation by approximately $2,300,000 have been completed, Joseph B. Graham, President of the company, announced.

The new financing converts a working capital deficit of $1,112,000 as at July 31, 1938 to a net working capital of $1,188,000 and gives the company a three to one ratio of current assets totaling $1,784,000 over current liabilities totaling $596,000 according to a pro forma balance sheet giving effect to today's arrangements.

This provides for $750,000 of new money made available immediately from a five-year loan, voluntary extension of outstanding claims approximating $1,396,000 for a five-year period with payments to be made thereon out of future increases in working capital, and extension of $154,000 in notes payable and accrued interest on a comparable basis.

In addition, a personal loan of $560,000 to the company was subordinated by Joseph B. Graham to the extended claims until such claims and obligations are paid in full.

Dutch Rye Monopoly Levy Up

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AMSTERDAM—The monopoly levy on rye has been further increased 50 Dutch cents to four guilders per 100 kilos.

Lumber Orders, Shipments Above Output This Year

WASHINGTON (AP)—The National Lumber Manufacturers' Association reported cumulative lumber shipments in the first 35 weeks this year were 7 per cent above production and new orders were 8½ per cent above. Production was 28 per cent below last year for the period.

Production for the week ended Sept. 3 totaled 224,593,000 feet of softwood and hardwoods combined, compared with 236,691,000 feet the previous week; shipments totaled 218,675,000 feet, compared with 223,608,000, and new orders totaled 193,953,000 feet, compared with 196,851,000.

Investment Trust Plans Issue

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — Registration statement has been filed by the Mutual Investment Company of America, Wilmington, Del., an investment trust, under the Securities Act of 1933 covering 100,000 shares of $1 par value common stock, including 3,340 now outstanding, which may be reacquired and offered publicly. The offering price will be at the market.

Takes New Job

Kalden Keystone

Dr. W. Randolph Burgess
Who leaves the Vice-Presidency of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York to accept the position of Vice-Chairman of the National City Bank of New York.

Says 60 Per Cent Of Construction In N. Y. C. Is by WPA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The WPA, with 175,000 people on its pay roll, is the largest single employer in New York City, and during the past two years has done 60 per cent of all public and private construction in the city, Lieut. Col. Brehon B. Somervell, New York City Administrator of the WPA, told the Federal Business Association at a meeting here. The association is comprised of executives and supervisors in the various branches of the Federal Government in the New York area.

Among its numerous projects, the WPA, Mr. Somervell said, has built more than 1,000 miles of highway, 500 miles of new sewers, 300 parks, 300 playgrounds, many docks, and now the $22,000,000 North Beach Airport.

"A major job of the WPA," he continued, "has been to provide recreation facilities for the children of this city, many of whom have to learn how to play. The sharp reduction in juvenile delinquency tells the story of the need and effectiveness of this work, and tells it well."

The WPA, Mr. Somervell asserted, is engaged in every type of constructive endeavor except "politics and religion." Favoritism, he said, is being avoided by a merit system comparable to that for the civil service and "if there is a boondoggling project under way I do not know where."

Holding that the difference in cost between giving a man something to do under the WPA and idleness under the dole was small, the WPA administrator said that the difference represented the cost of materials and equipment. He declared that the $7 a month per man was low and that the added funds needed had to be made up by the Federal agency sponsoring a project.

Larger Cottonseed Crushings in August

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13 (AP)—The Census Bureau reported cottonseed crushed during August totaled 222,996 tons, compared with 182,413 in August last year.

Cottonseed on hand at mills August 31 totaled 370,907 tons, compared with 252,603 a year ago.

Cottonseed products manufactured during August and on hand August 31 were:

Crude oil produced, 67,603,024 pounds, compared with 52,711,650 in August last year, and on hand, 46,381,823 pounds, compared with 31,926,253 a year ago.

Refined oil produced, 53,996,158 pounds, compared with 27,381,161, and on hand, 409,780,845 pounds, compared with 342,368,430.

Cake and meal produced, 99,884 tons, compared with 79,974, and on hand, 216,879 tons, compared with 34,250.

Hulls produced, 57,202 tons, compared with 49,155, and on hand, 134,207 tons, compared with 44,976.

Linters produced, 49,142 running bales, compared with 39,693, and on hand, 413,070 running bales, compared with 77,761.

Symington-Gould May Buy McConway & Torley Corp.

NEW YORK, Sept. 13 (AP) — A special meeting of stockholders of Symington-Gould Corporation has been called for Sept. 29 at the home office of the company in Rochester, N. Y., to consider the proposed acquisition of the business, good will and certain assets of McConway & Torley Corporation, of Pittsburgh.

The proposal, in one form or another, has been under consideration for more than a year.

Symington-Gould, manufacturers of railroad equipment, including journal boxes and couplers, said the McConway & Torley properties can now be acquired at a price which does not involve issuance of any capital stock or warrants of Symington-Gould.

Sees Need for Simplifying Railroad Reorganizations

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Jesse Jones, chairman of the RFC, on his arrival here on the S. S. Normandie, stated that he saw the need for further legislation to simplify procedure with respect to railroad reorganizations.

Commenting on municipal bonds which the RFC holds in its portfolio, Mr. Jones said the corporation still holds a great many of these issues.

Heavy Shipment Of Silver Arrives

NEW YORK (AP)—What was believed to be one of the largest shipments of silver received in New York in recent months was reported on the arrival of the S. S. American Trader.

The metal, unofficially estimated at around 16,000,000 ounces, consisted of 3,511 drums of Chinese silver coin and 1,298 bars of silver, all consigned to the Federal Reserve Bank.

Burgess Quits Reserve, Taking Nat'l City Post

NEW YORK (AP)—Dr. W. Randolph Burgess, associated with the Federal Reserve Bank of New York for the past 18 years, has been elected vice chairman of the National City Bank of New York by its board of directors.

Dr. Burgess has been for the past 8 years in charge of the New York Reserve Bank's open market operations—dealings in U. S. government securities—and in that capacity has occupied a key post in the market for federal bonds, since the New York Bank acts in the open market both for the Reserve System and the U. S. Treasury.

For the past three years, Dr. Burgess has been a vice president of the Reserve Bank, and previously was for some time a deputy governor.

Born of New England parentage in Newport, R. I., Dr. Burgess was graduated from Brown University in 1912, pursuing post graduate studies at McGill and Columbia Universities. During the war, he served with the War Industries Board and later with the War Department, where he was assistant chief of the statistics branch of the general staff, with the rank of major.

He received his Ph.D. degree from Columbia in 1920 and then became associated with the Federal Reserve Bank in New York as statistician and editor of the monthly review of business and credit conditions.

National City Bank directors at the same time announced the promotions of William Gage Brady, Jr., a vice president, to senior president in charge of domestic operations and Joseph H. Durrell, a vice president since 1922, to senior vice president in charge of overseas operations.

Dr. Burgess, who has gained wide recognition as an expert on money matters and has written extensively on Federal Reserve Policies, is the author of the book "The Reserve Banks and Money Markets," regarded as an authoritive treatise both in America and abroad.

His other business and educational connections have included the American Statistical Association, of which he has been a fellow since 1931 and president in 1937; Academy of Political Science, of which he has been trustee since 1930; Robert College, trustee since 1931; Teachers College, Columbia University, trustee since 1934, and Brown University, of which he was a trustee from 1933 to 1937 and since which time he has been a fellow. He received from Brown an honorary LL. D. in 1937.

August Gold Import Total Larger Than In Recent Months

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Commerce Department said $165,990,271 of gold came into the country during August.

This total was larger than imports in recent months. Heavy shipments so far in September, however, indicate the figure will be surpassed this month.

The movement of gold has been attributed mainly to the rush of Europeans to transfer funds to the United States for safekeeping because of the war scare.

August shipments included $91,235,272 from England, $15,360,000 from Sweden, $14,342,350 from Canada, $23,496,731 from Japan and $3,183,233 from Mexico.

August silver imports amounted to $4,984,661, somewhat less than in recent months. They included $608,463 from Peru, $2,599,866 from Mexico, and $1,137,431 from Canada.

NEW YORK, Sept. 14 (AP)—Incoming shipments of gold yesterday, estimated at around $42,000,000, were the largest amount received here in nearly two years. On Oct. 7, 1936, about $67,000,000 was received.

Most of the shipment came from England and Holland on three vessels. A substantial part of it, consigned to Wall Street banks and to the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, represented the partial cost of the British Equalization Fund of its recent efforts to cushion the dramatic fall of the pound sterling.

Aviation Mfg. Acquires Stinson Aircraft Property

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Aviation Manufacturing Corporation has acquired the property of Stinson Aircraft Corporation, W. H. Beal, President of the Aviation company, announced. Manufacture of Stinson planes will be continued with the same personnel by the Stinson Aircraft Division of Aviation Manufacturing Corporation at Wayne, Mich., Mr. Beal said.

The Stinson company formerly was a subsidiary of Aviation Manufacturing, through ownership of 99 per cent of the stock. The change in organization which involves liquidation and dissolution of the subsidiary corporation, has been made primarily for corporate purposes, Mr. Beal stated.

O. R. Stocke, for nine years associated with Stinson, has been elected a vice-president of Aviation Manufacturing and will remain in charge of the manufacture of Stinson planes. W. A. Mara, associated with Stinson since 1926, when Eddie Stinson first built his planes, has been elected vice-president of Aviation Manufacturing in charge of sales.

Soft Coal Output Up

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Production of soft coal increased sharply in the week ended Sept. 3, the National Bituminous Coal Commission reports, rising 399,000 net tons, or 6.1 per cent, over the preceding week to a total of 6,875,000 tons. Production in the corresponding 1937 week was 8,500,000 tons.

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Furniture, Rugs, Bedding
DAWTON'S
637 VALLEY ROAD MONTCLAIR 2-9188

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Manhattan Shirts Paris Suspenders

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HENKE'S, Inc.
ESTABLISHED 1889
Claridge Theatre Bldg. Montclair, N. J.

FRIEDA
presents for Fall her most distinguished Collections of Millinery, outstanding for quality, workmanship and precise styling.
7 SOUTH PARK STREET

MONTCLAIR
(Continued)

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THE OLD ROAD COFFEE HOUSE
80 Church St., Montclair
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Call Us Today for New Linoleum
No Charge for Estimates
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FOUNDED 1875
Montclair's Department Store

For QUALITY *and* SERVICE *Shop at*
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NEWARK

CHURCH—RESIDENTIAL & INDUSTRIAL BUILDING
SCHOULER CONSTRUCTION CO.
CONTRACTORS SINCE 1887
Alterations, Stucco and Cement Work receive experienced supervision. Call Bigelow 3-1900, Newark, N. J. Estimates submitted throughout Northern New Jersey.

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BETSY ROSS BEAUTY SHOPPE
338 Passaic Avenue, Nutley
MACHINELESS PERMANENT
$5 and $6.50
Partial Permanent $2.50 up
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ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

WE LIVE TO SERVE!
When better laundering is done . . . CRESCENT will do it.
LAUNDERING — DRY CLEANING
RUG SHAMPOOING
CRESCENT LAUNDRY
HUmboldt 3-7200 — Newark, N. J.

Fred's Market
High Grade Meats
Fruits, Vegetables
Sea Food
183 Main Street
Or 3- } 7055 / 7056
A Specialty

Showing Our New Line of Fall and Winter
Dresses, Coats and Suits
The Embassy Dress Shoppe
327 Main St., Corner of Essex Ave.

ENGELS
INCORPORATED
Department Store
(SINCE 1908)
239-241 MAIN STREET, ORANGE, N. J.

Enna Jetticks
Sold Exclusively in Orange by
B. Grossman & Co. $5 to $6
255 MAIN STREET

SOUTH ORANGE

ESSO
Glover's Esso Service Station
68 West So. Orange Ave. SO. 2-9798
FAST DEPENDABLE SERVICE
Atlas Tires, Tubes, Accessories, Motorcycle Service

Painter and Decorator
J. SCHNEIDER
226 Waverly Place SO. 2-2260

Star Tailoring Co.
Ladies' Tailors and Furriers
Remodeling a Specialty
22 Valley St. S. O. 2-1962

It costs no more . . . but results are certain if you consult a decorator
HARRIET E. ACH
Member
American Institute of Decorators
122 SO. ORANGE AVE.

PASSAIC

SMITH'S BABY SHOPPE
Passaic's Foremost Juvenile Department Store
626-628 Main Avenue

PLAINFIELD

Tel. Plfd. 6-0823
The Vanity Shoppe

All Branches of Beauty Culture.
SPECIALIZING IN PERMANENT WAVING
209 East Fifth Street

Hosiery, Lingerie, Negligees, Gloves, Handkerchiefs
TAYLOR'S SPECIALTY SHOP
210 Watchung Ave., opp. Post Office
Tel. Plfd. 6-3658

VAN ARSDALE'S
Good Shoes, Hosiery, Handbags
ARCH PRESERVER
"The Centre of the Business Centre"
127 E. Front Street Tel. Pl. 6-0016

PLAINFIELD
(Continued)

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ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Rosenbaum's invites you to open a charge account
A convenient way for you to shop
ROSENBAUM'S
Plainfield's Metropolitan Store

TEPPER'S
Have You Seen Tepper's New Street Floor?
"A Safe Place to Shop"

N. MEYERS AND SONS, INC.
LEHIGH VALLEY LV ANTHRACITE
KOPPERS FUEL
COKE COAL OIL
Phone PLFD. 6-1911
303 E. 4th St., Plainfield, N. J.

LAUNDERING and DRY CLEANING
ZORIC Dry Cleaning
No Fading
No Shrinkage
It is odorless and it Cleans Cleaner
Sam-O-Set Laundry Service, Inc.
PLAINFIELD 6-2640

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We Have All Types of Foundation Garments
Tel. Plfd. 6-2182 186 E. Front St.

RIDGEWOOD

WE DO OUR OWN
ZORIC DRY CLEANNIG
GRAND CLEANERS & DYERS, Inc.
88 North Broad Street, Ridgewood
Telephone 6-3474
Main Office and Factory Tel.
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BELANUS COAL CO.
Black Stork Coal
More Heat—Less Ash
Koppers Coke—Fuel Oil
180 Chestnut St. Tel. Ridgewood 6-5040

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DRESSMAKING and ALTERATIONS
Prices Reasonable
KATHRYN HOPPER
442 POST AVE. RU. 2-2547-M
LYNDHURST

for MEN *and* BOYS
DISTINCTIVE CLOTHES AND HABERDASHERY
at
WERNER'S
5-7 Sylvan St. Ru. 2-1178

PARK HARDWARE CO.
Our Special for Fall Cleaning
Park Hardware No-Rub Wax
Qt. 83c, with applier.
also MOPS and BROOMS
130 PARK AVE. RU. 2-6130

SUMMIT

Red Cross Shoes
for Women
Buster Brown
for Children
NEE DELL SHOE
386 SPRINGFIELD AVE.

Summit Servicenter
W. G. SAVAGE, Prop.
Esso
Free Call-for and Delivery Service
Summit 6-4046 Morris and Springfield Aves.

B. L. SCHLOSSER
Cleaner
FURNITURE CAN BE CLEANED
The Charge Is Moderate
37 Union Place Summit 6-2122-23

ARTHUR MANSER
Hardware and Housewares
CANNING SUPPLIES
Fall Sale
"Wear-Ever" Aluminum
Sum. 6-1121 431 Springfield Ave.

TEANECK

THE FIRST AID STORE FOR THE HOME
WM. LUDEWIG
Hardware House Furnishings
Paints Glass
319 QUEEN ANNE RD Teaneck 6-4091

TRENTON

NIEMOND'S
Dresses—Sportswear
4 East State St., Trenton, N. J.
ORA M. HAMMOND, Mgr.

TRENTON
(Continued)

SELBY
Arch Preserver and Styl-EEZ Shoes
FIT-MODE Shoe Shop
5 East State St. Trenton, N. J.

UNION CITY

B. S. ANDREWS
Jewelry
Master Watch Repairing
147 48th Street Union City, N. J.

THE ROSE BOENING STYLE SHOP
Complete Line of
FALL DRESSES and COATS
650 Bergenline Avenue
Tel. Union 7-4089 Union City, N. J.

WESTFIELD

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone Westfield 2-1893
9 to 10 a. m. daily, except Saturday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

GARWOOD COAL CO., Inc.
Geo. M. Steuernagel M. W. Sargent
FUEL SERVICE
Yard and Office
817 NORTH AVE., GARWOOD, N. J.
Phone Westfield 2-2102

Stetson Hats Manhattan Shirts
JOHN FRANKS
Men's Apparel
WESTFIELD, N. J.
Nunn-Bush Shoes
McGregor Sportswear

SERVICENTER
INCORPORATED
EST 1919
Tel. Westfield 2-1020 443 North Ave.
Berse Brothers—Owners "At the Plaza"
For Safety and Service Plus
THE WESTFIELD TRUST CO.

Direct From Our Farm at Lebanon
BLOSSOM-HILL-FARMS
MILK
DELIVERIES
WESTFIELD WATCHUNG
FANWOOD DUNELLEN
SCOTCH PLAINS SOUTH PLAINFIELD
205 E. 5th St. Tel. Plfd. 6-8562 Plainfield

MARIAN Y. MARTIN
EVERY FORM OF INSURANCE
with
Wesley R. Braunsdorf Associates
Insurance Counselors Exclusively
53 Elm Street — Westfield 2-3115
AUTOMOBILE—FIRE—LIFE—ANNUITIES
New York Summit

TUTTLE BROS
CRANFORD N.J. WESTFIELD
PHONE 1492
Coal · Lumber · Millwork
Mason Materials · Hardware
Paint

CHATTIN BROTHERS
139 CENTRAL AVENUE
Westfield, N. J. Tel. We. 0032
Awnings Venetian Blinds
Window Shades

INGRAM, Inc.
Complete Automobile Service
226 No. Ave., Westfield, N. J.
Telephone WE 2-1166

Westinghouse Products
VAN BROS., Inc.
RADIO SALES AND SERVICE
Westfield 2-1718
Our Only Store, 18 Elm Street

WEST NEW YORK

EICHLER MOTOR CORP.
Service Sales Ford *Genuine Parts*
USED CARS—ALL MAKES
HUDSON BOULEVARD AT NINTH ST.
WEST NEW YORK, N. J.

PENNSYLVANIA

ALLENTOWN

OVER 70 VARIETIES
IMPORTED AND DOMESTIC CHEESE
FERENCE'S CHEEESE SHOPPE
925 HAMILTON STREET

Hess Brothers
Allentown, Pa.
"One of Pennsylvania's Good Stores"
These "Famous" Shoes Meet at
Wetherhold & Metzger
719 Hamilton St., Allentown
Arch Preserver Walk-Over
Peacock Dr. Locke
Vitality Rhythm Step
Arnold Balance in Motion
Authentic Bilt-Rite
Florsheim

ARNOLD'S BAKERY
Lehigh Valley's Leading Cake Bakery
637-639 N. Lumber St., Allentown, Pa.
Four Retail Stores for Your Convenience

ALLENTOWN
(Continued)

H. LEH & CO.
DEPARTMENT STORE
ALLENTOWN, PA.
Fashion and Quality at Thrift Prices

CHESTER

WILLIAMS OIL-O-MATIC HEATING
FUEL OIL
DEMPSTER OIL HEAT and Air-Conditioning Co.
1204 Providence Ave.
Phone Chester 22130

SPEARE BROTHERS
SALE of FURS
SAVE 20% to 40%
7th and Edgmont Ave.

ERIE

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 71-413
9:30-10:30 a. m. daily
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

The Halle Bros. Co.
116-124 West Tenth St.
Grand Collection
of
FALL SHOES
for Your Inspection

"We Make Our Own Candies"
Candied Fruits and Nuts
Beautifully Packed and Mailed by Us
Leave Your Orders at PULAKOS
926 STATE STREET

P. A. MEYER & SONS
present
Belcourt Worsteds for Fall, $25
Tailored with Talon
Extra Trousers $5

CARL H. MEISER MEAT MARKET
Poultry, Fruit, Vegetables
Choicest Cuts Prime Meats
29 West Seventh St. Phone 23-637

College Time Should Be Correct Time
with a watch from
FORD E. O'DELL
JEWELER
107 West 9th St., Just West of Peach
"I'll be on the WATCH for you"

Kitchens Tire Service, Inc.
FIRESTONE TIRES
Texaco and Keystone Gasoline
COMPLETE CAR SERVICE
Two Stations
8th and Peach Streets Phone 23-691
26th and East Avenue Phone 08-288

Frost, Roscoll & Richardson Co.
Department Store Erie, Pa.
Famous Paradise Footwear for Women. "She Walks in Beauty." $6.25 pair

HARRISBURG

Drapery Service
May we submit estimates on your Draperies, Shades, Curtains, Venetian Blinds, Carpets, Rugs, Gift Items, etc.
Personal Service at Reasonable Prices.
HUGHES DRAPERY SHOP
231 N. 2nd St., Harrisburg Ph. 3-6138

NOW IN PROGRESS
60TH ANNIVERSARY SALE
Special Values in Every Department
Pomeroy's
Harrisburg's Greatest Department Store

MAIN LINE—Ardmore

FANSLOW
"Tailored Clothes"
Stetson Hats
Ardmore Bryn Mawr

CHAPEAU D'ART
14 Rittenhouse Place, Ardmore
Smart Fall Millinery from $5
Special Attention of Kathryn Altman
ARD. 2826

OLD YORK ROAD—Glenside

For Salads
BONED CHICKEN
For Sandwiches
Potted Ham and Chicken
PARKDALE MARKET
Everything for the Table

OLD YORK ROAD
Jenkintown

Hutchison's
Jewelry Store
Repairing of
• Clocks
• Watches
• Jewelry
217 York Road Ogontz 1416

WOMEN'S APPAREL

LIL-LEE, Inc.
WEST AVE., Opp. Bank
The Shop That Shops for You!

GE
Appliances and Oil Burners
JENKINTOWN - GLENSIDE
Electrical Construction Co., Inc.
220 OLD YORK ROAD OGONTZ 375

PHILADELPHIA

Flat and Raised Letter
PRINTING
For Social and Business Purposes
100 Wedding Invitations . . $3.00
1000 Business Cards 1.00
EMMERT'S
42 N. 8TH ST. WALNUT 2709

PAINTING—PAPERING
PAINTING DECORATING CONTRACTORS OF AMERICA
Hardwood Floors
Industrial
Institutional
Brush or Spray Painting
Edward Kay Co.
5421 Market Street
She 7900 West 2368

THE ARNO BEAUTY SALON
AIR CONDITIONED
A. SCHWARZ, Prop.
209 W. CHELTEN AVE.
PHILADELPHIA
Your Individualism Is Our Objective
Open Wed. and Fri. Eves. Phone Ger. 8813

PRINTING
Greeting Cards, Novelties, Gifts
Wedding and Social Stationery
Bradley Cards a Specialty
ATKINSON'S
Lom. 2274 3 South 10th St.

PHILADELPHIA
Germantown

HASSINGER
Manor Delicatessen
Germantown's Largest Delicatessen
Homemade Potato Salad and Soup
Domestic and Imported Delicacies
223 W. Chelten Ave., Germantown
Victor 9215 Free Delivery

READING

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 3-7943
9:00 to 11:00 A. M.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

WETHERHOLD & METZGER, Inc.
The Store of
FAMOUS SHOES
642 Penn Street, Reading, Pa.

More People in Berks County EAT
Maier's BREAD
Than Any Other Kind

POMEROY'S
GOLDEN HARVEST
A rare opportunity to save on everything you need for your family, your home, or yourself.

ST. LAWRENCE Elsetrowave MILK
BEST because it's ELECTROPURE
Phone 5241

SCRANTON

WOODLAWN FARM DAIRY
WOODLAWN MILK
ARISTOCRAT ICE CREAM
DOLLY MADISON ICE CREAM
Scranton Pittston Wilkes-Barre

Westpfahl's Store
629-31 Pittston Avenue
Telephone 3-1154
Good Things to Eat

C. Young your Hairdresser
MODERN EQUIPMENT—CHEERY SERVICE
Coal Exchange Building
TEL. 4-6823

ROSWELL PHILLIPS
Fire Insurance With Service
1923 NORTH MAIN AVENUE
and
609 BROOKS BUILDING

EVERY PURCHASE COUNTS
Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping to make the advertiser realize the value of his advertising investment.

PENNSYLVANIA

SCRANTON
(Continued)

Besançon Florist
329 Jefferson Avenue Tel. 2-8921
Landscaping
September Is a Garden Month—See Us for What You Need

Join the
Home Refurnishing Program
Refurnish—One Room at a Time
Window Shades and Venetian Blinds
Pictures and Picture Frames
Lamps and Art Novelties
HENRY KUCK
318 NORTH WASHINGTON AVENUE

Come in and see us these
Busy Fall Fashion Anniversary Sale Days!
Sale Ends September 17th
THE HEINZ STORE

SEWICKLEY

Every essential co-operation that you could sensibly expect from a financial connection is added to the account you should open today at this bank of today.
Member of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation
THE SEWICKLEY VALLEY TRUST COMPANY
Sewickley, Pa.

Announcement!
Quality Antique Shop
is now located at
406 Walnut Street
Upholstering, Furniture Repairing and Refinishing. Slip Covers, Draperies, Carpets, Linoleum.
A. L. LEWIS
Tel. Sewickley 696

SANITARY MILK CO.
Milk Cream Eggs
Butter Cheese
HEINZ PRODUCTS
Sewickley Sanitary Milk Co.
438 Beaver St. Tel. Sewickley 424

Hugh A. McMaster
503 BEAVER ST.
Phone 788 and 789
For cheer wear flowers and keep them in your home!

The Highway Shop
Gifts for All Occasions
Sweaters for School Girls

CAMPNEY'S GROCERY
ESTABLISHED 1874

"The Market for Good Things to Eat"

SWARTHMORE

VOGUE BEAUTY SHOP
Over A. & P. Store
Phone 1297

MEDIA LAUNDRY
"Certified"—Also Dry Cleaning
Phone MEDIA 174

The Standard of Fine Quality in Ice Cream
Michael's College Pharmacy
On the Corner
Swarthmore 857 We Deliver

UPPER DARBY

Shoe Repairing Service
Gerber's
7019 Garrett Road Boulevard 197
Shoes Repaired, "Eased" or Dyed

SCHNEIDER'S
Home Made Candies and Home Made Ice Cream
23 South 69th St., Upper Darby, Pa. Blvd. 2781

STEWART'S
Cleaning, Dyeing, Pressing and Repairing Service
RUGS CLEANED AND STORED
7046 MARSHALL ROAD BLVD. 2528

UPPER DARBY
Drexel Hill

MOYER'S PHARMACY
Burmont Road and Morgan Avenue
Drexel Hill, Pa. Clearbrook 3500
Try our
Sodas and Sundaes

UPPER DARBY
Highland Park

PARK AVENUE PASTRY SHOPPE
PARK AVE at W. CHESTER PIKE
FRENCH and DANISH PASTRY
BREYERS ICE CREAM
Open Evenings Sunset 3173
HIGHLAND PARK

Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

IN NO SENSE ABROAD

Which May Mean Humorous Impressions In Any Country

Sing Song

Evening sing-songs under the trees are the new "rage" of Norway. At these concerts, held in the lovely parks of Oslo, the citizens are the chief performers, accompanied by an orchestra, a professional soloist, and the birds.

It all started, writes M. T., because the Labor Party thought it would be a good idea to teach the people to sing, as part of the State "education program." So one day a conductor, a singer, and a band arrived unheralded in one of the

The Altos

parks. Unheralded but not unsung. For scarcely had the orchestra started in on a popular ballad than the small crowd which had gathered, more out of curiosity than from any ambition to join a choir, started in as well.

Next time, there was a bigger crowd. And a competition was announced for the most popular program. Some 500 folk sent in selections, and the program was made up of the songs which received the most votes.

This was such a popular move that the crowds now number not hundreds, but thousands!

♪ ♪ ♪

Democratic

The Scandinavian countries pride themselves, quite rightly, on their democratic ways. We received an illuminating little flash into just how democratic the northern states can be, when we recently encountered a woman newly returned from a trip to Denmark.

"When I go back," she declared, "I will not travel first-class as I did this time. I'll go third."

Now, for an English traveler in Europe, this is a sensational statement. It is more usually the reverse. So we asked the reason why.

"Too crowded," the traveler replied. "Whenever I went First I had to stand; everyone else seemed to be traveling First as well. But there was always plenty of room in the Third class."

♪ ♪ ♪

Marathon

Correspondent E. A. K., of Copenhagen, reports that for four weeks a girl on a bicycle has been going round and round a tower in the center of the Danish capital. She is not, however, out to break the record for marathon cycling on the top of a tower, or any other record. She is just a large-scale adaptation of the "Swiss Chalet" barometer which was so popular a while back.

The Copenhagen girl cycles round and round her tower, day in, day out, weather permitting. When the glass falls, she appears with an umbrella.

And so do we.

♪ ♪ ♪

Monstrous

On roughly the same line of latitude as Copenhagen, only several degrees west, we find some even more curious goings on. At Loch Ness the celebrated monster seems to have been going on almost too well. Its continued appearance in the news recently caused a party of Londoners to announce that they intended to descend upon the Loch and capture the monster. Such is publicity.

But travelers who like to find something out of the ordinary during their journeys need not fear that Loopy of Loch Ness will leave his Scottish residence. For he has a champion in no less a personage than the Member of Parliament for Inverness, Sir Murdoch McDonald.

Sir Murdoch has written to the Secretary of State for Scotland asking that immediate steps be taken to prevent any action that might

"Who's a Monster?"

endanger the mysterious creature. He urges that the police be given instructions to detain anybody interfering with, or contemplating interfering with, the beastie. Sir Murdoch states that if nothing else can be done he will ask that a short bill be introduced into Parliament for the safeguarding of Loopy.

Another thing which is said to worry the residents of the district is continued reference to the legendary denizen of their lake as a "monster." The word is held to be derogatory. We do not know what is going to be done about this, but we suggest Loopy be given a title, Sir George Dragon, perhaps. Should he be merely decorated he might become Mr. Monster, O. B. E.

And we could only reply, "O be 'e?"

A. M.

Puzzle Corner

Conducted by Puzzlesmith

Cryptogram

Here we have information about a new source of clothing:

JKNNLNPOK, QRSK TUPQ JPVVPX, YPPS ZLNZ, KV JKVKUR, JPXOVAVLVKO VBK URY QRVKUARN TUPQ YBAJB URCPX AO QRSK.

Half Word Square

This is shared by a Chicago puzzle club. Definitions are given below for words to be filled in which read the same across and down:

1, A letter. 2, Metric measure. 3, Candlenut tree. 4, Masculine name. 5, 16th century violin. 6, One of the Three Musketeers.

Letter Changing

Following the usual rules, try changing FASTEN to LOOSEN in 7 moves.

By How Much?

If a box car 36 feet by 8½ feet by 8 feet has a capacity of 60 thousand pounds, by how much must the length be increased to make the capacity 100 thousand pounds?

Fun With Synonyms

Here's another list of 10 words to be paired off with correct synonyms:

1	bland	pompous	
2	thoughtless	broken	
3	fearless	smooth	1
4	bombastic	hurried	
5	radiant	inexpressive	
6	brittle	effulgent	
7	shattered	auburn	
8	brown	bold	
9	glowing	fragile	
10	rushing	burning	

(Answers Appear on This Page)

September Afternoon in Britain

Monitor Camera Club from F. R. Winstone, Bristol, England

This Sun-Flecked Path Leads to the Village of St. Anthony in Roseland, Cornwall

Vocations

Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supply. $1 is paid for each item accepted.

Shuck Hats

Each year two sisters from the mountains of North Carolina make several hundred dollars from the sale of homemade shuck hats, or "mountain panamas," as they laughingly call them. They establish headquarters near Asheville, at the various summer resorts, and place their winter-wrought hats on exhibit.

Clean white shucks are cut into strips about an inch wide. These are folded and woven into braids several yards long. These lengths of braided corn shucks are shaped and sewed together as the shape of a wide-brimmed hat is made. A band and large bow of organdie completes the lovely rustic piece of local millinery.

A similar enterprise at an ocean resort would have greater sales possibilities, as their wide-brimmed protection would be more in demand.—Mary F. A., Washington.

Manifestation

"Would we have had the airplane today—had not lofty thinking preceded high flying?"—Claudia C. Sample, Muncie, Indiana.

Quotation for Today

FORCE may subdue, but love gains, and he who forgives first wins the laurel.—WILLIAM PENN.

Brevities

Ed Scanlan in Buffalo Evening News: As far as is known that singing hen at Independence, Kan., is the only one of her kind that chants her lays.

Brubaker in the New Yorker: The way Dr. Weld of Wells College figures it out, women own 70 per cent of the nation's wealth. Yet, strangely enough, not one of them has a thing fit to wear.

Everybody's: A city man says that he has in his employ an "office boy" aged sixty-five. We understand that his recent request for the day off to attend his grandson's christening was the tenth in two years.

Detroit News: Rustic park benches in the West have sprouted in the recent warm rains, and who knows—Some day McCarthy may be as big as Bergen.

Humorist: "There is nothing that irritates a father more than to find his small son mimicking his ways," says a writer. And it only makes matters worse to tell the little fellow to stop acting like a fool.

Federal Employees Insurance News: One of the troubles of this modern age is that too many people are spending money they have not yet earned for things they do not need, to impress people they don't like.

Party Fun

Readers are invited to send to this feature directions of party games which have brought pleasure. One dollar will be paid for each contribution accepted.

Animals on the Deck

This game provides uproarious fun, and causes enough hilarity to keep a party in good running condition for the rest of the evening.

Each player is assigned the name of an animal and is provided with a deck of cards, or any cards with numbers on them.

All sit around a table where they can see one another's cards. If the group is too large it is well to divide it into smaller groups—six is the best number for a group.

The decks are put face down on the table, and everyone turns over his cards in succession, laying them in a face-up pile. All the players do this simultaneously. If any two numbers on the cards are the same, the ones to whom they belong each try to shout the animal name of the other. The one who manages to do this first gives his face-up pile to the other, who places them on his face-up pile. The game continues until someone succeeds in getting rid of all his cards in this manner.—Ruth T. Oberlin, Ohio.

In Lighter Vein

Bragging

"I started in life without a penny in my pocket," said Smith.

"And I," put in Jones, "started in life without a pocket."

Tomorrow

Oscar Wilde, upon hearing one of Whistler's bon mots, exclaimed, "Oh, I wish I had said that!"

"Never mind, dear Oscar," was the rejoinder, "you will."

Fitted the Requirements

The dear lady came into the village post office and planted a parcel on the counter. "I want to send these trousers by book post, please," she said to the assistant.

"I'm afraid you can't send trousers by book post," was the reply.

The elderly lady stared. "But you told me the other day that anything open at both ends could be sent by book post," she protested.—Answers.

Daily Anecdote

Ultimate Reward

In London, in 1831, appeared young Henry Bessemer, aged, 18, "a mere cipher," as he expressed it, "in that vast sea of human enterprise."

Though without influence or prospects, the young man literally created employment for himself by inventing a process of copying basreliefs on cardboard, a method at once simple and easy to teach.

Learning that the Government was losing no less than £100,000 a year because of a widespread practice of removing revenue stamps from old documents and using them again, he set to work and invented a perforated stamp which could neither be forged nor removed from a paper. For this process the Government offered Bessemer the choice of a definite sum or an office for life at £800 a year, and he elected to accept the office.

Joyfully he told his betrothed of his good fortune and explained the process which had brought this about.

"I understand," said the young woman. "But surely if all stamps had a date put upon them they could not at a future time be used without detection." In that moment Henry Bessemer's more expensive perforating process became worthless. Nevertheless, the young man, proud of the cleverness of his future wife, went to the Government and presented her idea. Result: The Government adopted her plan, threw out the perforating process, and denied Bessemer the promised office.

What then did the young man do? Just this. He went ahead and married the smart girl, combined his ideas with hers; and after years of thought and experiment, discovered the Bessemer process of making steel cheaply, which revolutionized the iron industry throughout the world. Wealth and influence followed, and Henry Bessemer's name was added to the list of the greatest inventors of all time.

Missing

Teacher: "Why did you spell pneumatic 'neumatic'?"

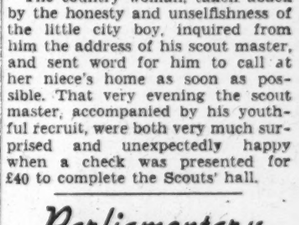
Pupil: "The 'k' on my typewriter isn't working."—Bee-Hive.

Comparisons

She: "The Brownes must be awfully rich, judging from the clothes they wear."

He: "Oh! One can never tell. Some of the most gorgeous flowers haven't got a scent."—Pearson's.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"



Good Turns

Melbourne, Australia

An elderly woman came to the city on her way to visit a relative; but having brought with her two large crates of fresh farm produce, she was somewhat set back by her own inability to transport the weighty crates from the suburban tram to her niece's home.

A small boy in his truck happened to pass by; and with the quick perception that this was a means of transportation, the woman offered to pay the boy if he would convey the load to her destination.

"Let me first run home and tell mother and then I will deliver your cases," said the boy. And with youthful promptitude he was back shortly at the tram stop with his truck. Arriving at her niece's home, the woman offered the boy two shillings for services rendered; but she was greatly surprised that this sum was not acceptable. The lad said, "If you could spare a few pence to the credit of this card for our Scout's new home, I'd be amply rewarded, because as a Boy Scout, this is my good deed for the day."

The country woman, taken aback by the honesty and unselfishness of the little city boy, inquired from him the address of his scout master, and sent word for him to call at her niece's home as soon as possible. That very evening the scout master, accompanied by his youthful recruit, were both very much surprised and unexpectedly happy when a check was presented for £40 to complete the Scouts' hall.

Parliamentary Practice

Conducted by Arthur T. Lewis, author of "Parliamentary Rules Simplified"

To Reopen Lost Motion

Question: It was proposed to use money in a church building fund to build a Sunday School. A ballot was taken, and the motion was carried by a majority of one vote. A member who voted against the motion would have liked to reopen the question, but did not know how to do so. Could he, immediately on hearing the result of the ballot, have proposed a motion to rescind the decision just arrived at? Further debate might have given the two-thirds' vote necessary to rescind without notice.

Answer: Yes, after the result of the vote has been declared, that would be the only course open to one who voted with the losing side. Ordinarily, it would be futile, since, if a majority has just adopted a motion, it would seem unlikely that a two-thirds' vote could be mustered against it at the same meeting.

If the action is such that it cannot be initiated immediately, it would be better to give notice of intention to rescind at the next meeting. This could be adopted by a majority vote. Meanwhile, however, there is nothing to prevent the carrying out of the action. In a situation such as described, where the margin is so small, one who believes that the action is unrepresentative and would be reversed if more time were possible for consideration, should vote with the prevailing side in order to be able to move reconsideration.

Even though one has already voted, he may change his vote if he does it before the chairman declares the result. If one has voted on the prevailing side and moves to reconsider, the form of the motion in this case would be to move that the vote be reconsidered and that the motion be entered on the minutes. This would bring up the motion to reconsider at the next meeting, and meanwhile halt any action under the motion adopted.

The motion to reconsider should not be used deliberately to obstruct action by a large majority when the meeting is representative. If it should be thus misused, the remedy for the prevailing side is to move to adjourn to the following day or an early date so as to bring up the motion to reconsider and dispose of it.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*The Shrinking Nickel*

By LE PELLEY

WOW !!!
LOOK BUDDY— I FOUND A NICKEL !! A WHOLE NICKEL !!!
I FOUND TEN CENTS ONCE..
HELLO MARMADUKE, TUBBY FOUND A NICKEL —
DID YOU ?
ONLY A NICKEL ? A WEEK AGO I FOUND A QUARTER
DID SUSIE TELL YOU ?— THE DAY SCHOOL OPENED SHE FOUND SEVENTY-FIVE CENTS
SHE DID EH ?
DID HYMIE EVER SHOW YOU THE DOLLAR AND A HALF HE FOUND ?
HUMPH— A NICKEL !!

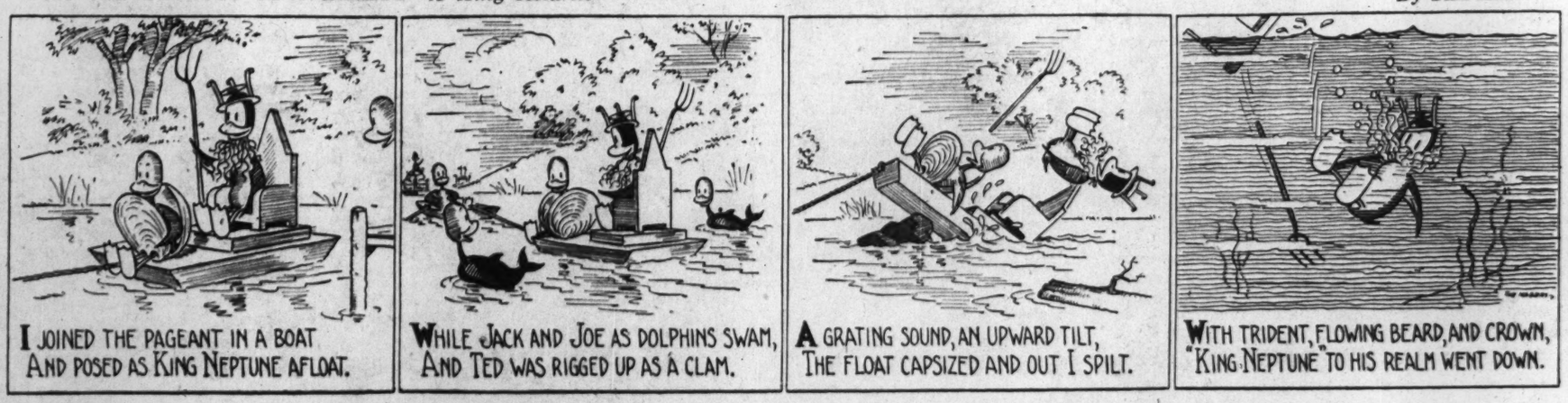
The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*There Are Pies—and Pies*

By CARMACK

"Oh, isn't that a lovely pie!" said a voice on the other side of the back fence today-
It sounded like Betty Ann-
And Oh Boy! Was my curiosity and appetite aroused!
But one sniff at the pie and my curiosity and appetite went smash!
It was just plain ol' mud — phooey!

The Adventures of Waddles—*A King Returns*

By THE HAGERS


I JOINED THE PAGEANT IN A BOAT AND POSED AS KING NEPTUNE AFLOAT.
WHILE JACK AND JOE AS DOLPHINS SWAM, AND TED WAS RIGGED UP AS A CLAM.
A GRATING SOUND, AN UPWARD TILT, THE FLOAT CAPSIZED AND OUT I SPILT.
WITH TRIDENT, FLOWING BEARD, AND CROWN, "KING NEPTUNE" TO HIS REALM WENT DOWN.

Puzzle Corner Answers

Cryptogram: Cellulose, made from cotton, wood pulp, et cetera, constitutes the raw material from which rayon is made.

Half Word Square: A, Ar, Ama, Adam, Amati, Aramis.

Letter Changing: Fasten, faster, foster, footer, footed, looted, loosed, loosen.

By How Much?: 24 feet.

Fun With Synonyms: Bland—smooth; thoughtless—inexpressive; fearless—bold; bombastic—pompous; radiant—effulgent; brittle—fragile; shattered—broken; brown—auburn; glowing—burning; rushing—hurried.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1938 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Ways States Can Co-operate

ON THE 'man-bites-dog" theory it certainly is news when a high official of the Federal Government in America resigns to take a more highly paid position in state government service, even though it be with an organization representing all the states. Federal activities have been absorbing not only state powers but also much promising personnel of the states. Illustrating that promotion can work in another direction, Frank Bane, Executive Director of the Social Security Board, will on November 1 become Executive Director of the Council of State Governments.

This throws a spotlight on the activities of the Council. This organization has done much to co-ordinate state activities and to bring state power out of the morass into which it had slipped. Interestingly, the current issue of the magazine, State Government, published by the Council at its headquarters in Chicago, contains an article by Louis W. Koenig of Columbia University on "Seven Keys to Federal-State Co-operation."

The methods he discusses are (1) the familiar Federal grants-in-aid of funds such as those used with state matching appropriations for highways, old-age pensions and a national employment service, (2) supplementary legislation, such as the Ashurst-Sumners Act forbidding transportation of prison-made goods where in violation of state laws, (3) interstate compacts, which provide working arrangements among a few states for management of natural resources or on other subjects, (4) reciprocal legislation, by which conflicting taxation has been reduced, (5) regional planning by groups of states, (6) conferences among state and federal officials, and (7) the use of state officials as agents of the Federal Government in administration.

These various methods can help remove the occasion for great criticism that has arisen due to unnecessary diversity, contrariety and lack of uniformity in state lawmaking. They can, moreover, help remedy the great weakness that has existed among state governments due to their inability or indisposition to co-operate with each other.

For while Mr. Koenig is speaking of co-operation between the state governments and the Federal Governments, the chief object of this endeavor is to bring about correlated action among the state governments themselves. If this can be accomplished, less Federal supervision or assumption of authority will be necessary, and if groups of states can solve problems which affect them without affecting the remainder of the United States this will be greatly preferable to "an undesirable centralization of power in our National Government."

The Creative Art of Engineering

ONE MIGHT be inclined to see in celebrations just completed at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology merely the dedication of another wind-tunnel for the use of men who delight in gathering technical data. But the tunnel differs from others in that experimenters can produce either high pressure in combination with high wind velocities, or a vacuum that is 75 per cent complete. All of which gives the by-stander looking into the future an inkling of what may come forth in the way of new knowledge from this laboratory. The unusual combinations will allow aeronautical researchers to tackle both the question of how to obtain greater speeds at low altitudes where pressure is high, and what changes in design are required for greater flying efficiency at stratosphere heights.

The layman is often prone to casual examination of technical discussions such as are transpiring at Technology's international congress of mechanical engineers, concluding that because there is so much approximation and personal judgment involved the results cannot be very certain. However, the inside stories told as reminiscences by engineers at the dedicatory exercises show that many of the most difficult problems have no relation to formal mechanics. As Prof. Hardy Cross of Yale pointed out, the designer can work only in part with rigid algebraic formulas and much analysis must necessarily be approximate. From there the pioneer into new fields must think in terms of angles and charts, relying more upon judgment and experience.

Thus when greater planes are built, and better bridges than the George Washington, taller skyscrapers than the Empire State, the passer-by knowing vaguely that mathematics was involved somewhere, can be assured that no revolution in mechanical engineering was necessary in order to bring about such improvement. Structural design is not such a rigid process that only one answer is possible. There may be many erudite investigations involved, for the completion of a truly momentous structure while not solely a fixed mathematical solution is by no means a sudden "discovery" or a tenderfoot's guess.

Chile's Putsch

CHILE'S Nacista putsch gradually clarifies. Foredoomed to failure, it sprang from youthful zeal, played upon by some of the extreme ideologies now forcing crises in Europe. The extent of direct European instigation remains obscure. The influence of Fascistic thinking is unmistakable.

Police claim to have evidence of a plot to shoot President Alessandri, members of his family, and many others. One week after the revolt, resignations were handed in by the entire Chilean Cabinet.

How deep does the revolt cut into Chile's economic and political fabric? Does it denote seething forces blanketed down by an autocratic regime? Indications are toward a negative answer. Chile has its economic pressures, its grinding poverties. The current presidential campaign for a successor to President Alessandri has been marked by sporadic violence. Yet the Nacista putsch appears to be merely the work of overheated political zealots, fired with some dream of toppling a democratic Chilean regime and setting up a National Socialist state in its place.

Those taking part in the revolt bear German names in large measure, although they are second or third generation Chilean citizens. The Nacista leader is Jorge Gonzalez von Maree, now in prison for an act of violence when President Alessandri was opening Congress on May 21. Chile's Germanic population, amounting to some 200,000 in a total of 4,500,000, is an object for constant Nazi propaganda. Several times the Government has had to curb it.

To End Boston Harbor Pollution

DESPITE New England's efforts to develop further its $500,000,000 recreational business, Massachusetts continues to allow deterioration of Boston Harbor, one of its greatest assets. At least 250,000,000 gallons of untreated, raw sewage are daily dumped into the bay waters, with the result that unsanitary sludge and grease are appearing on the shores.

A legislative commission, headed by Senator Harris S. Richardson of Winchester, is seeking ways and means to remedy the conditions. This group has already arrived at the conclusion that serious pollution does exist and that finances constitute the only real problem blocking the path to an acceptable solution.

Partial treatment works, erected at the outlets of the North Metropolitan, South Metropolitan and the Boston Main Drainage sewerage systems, serving nearly 2,500,000 persons, will cost between $12,000,000 and $15,000,000. It is possible, of course, that the Richardson commission will recommend smaller treatment works located in several of the North and South Metropolitan communities. Yet hard-pressed Boston still would be forced to pay 100 per cent for the Boston systems.

It is possible that the commission will recommend metering the sewage from the individual communities and assess operating costs according to volume. The result would be that local communities would be forced to erect works to care for their own storm water which now causes overflows in the trunk sewerage systems and consequent increased pollution. Possibly Federal grants may be obtained, as was proposed at a public hearing, or legislation spreading the cost over the entire State may be favored. At any rate, a start should be made toward lessening harbor pollution, if for no other reason than protection of property values and recreational assets.

Milk Post Offices?

Scene: A post-office window.
Time: Tomorrow.
Requests: "A pint of cream for Mrs. Smith," or "A bottle of Grade A Milk for little Annie Jones."

SUCH orders are possible if the U. S. Departments of Justice and Agriculture pursue their studies of the practicability of establishing "milk post offices" to consolidate and improve distribution of milk in cities and narrow the spread between what the farmer receives and the householder pays for his product. Such a post office was proposed to the government by a New Jersey consumer group. A plan for a unified delivery system, with city-operated trucks distributing dairy products on established routes, was proposed.

The idea is not new, the method is. After all, the waste involved in duplicating milk deliveries inevitably increases the cost to consumers and diminishes the profit of producers. In the New York milkshed, where producers have recently embraced Federal-State fixed prices, the question is a troublesome one. A raise of over a cent a quart will be passed on to the consumers by the distributors unless consumer resistance is effective. Milk today has assumed some aspects of a public utility, and the public interest, as well as that of farmers and dealers, deserves consideration.

Milk post offices may not be the best method, but the suggestion of them is symptomatic of the need of a better system. All parties involved in the production, marketing and use of milk and allied products have a stake in achieving a more equitable distribution. Can it not be worked out voluntarily to better advantage than by further government intervention?

Land of Their Fathers

Book News of the Day

THE inspiring courage and vigor of the Welsh national anthem, its beauty and strength, are typical of the land and its people. Jack Jones's latest book, BIDDEN TO THE FEAST (New York: Putnam. $2.50), represents his own way of singing "Land of My Fathers," and the same characteristics are applicable to his interpretation. He goes back to the 1870's for the beginning of his narrative, and with the true touch of the Celtic storyteller, he presents a vivid cross section of life in a Welsh mining community.

The story opens with a disheartening picture of the Davies family in their crowded, dirty, company-owned house in the "Row." Little Joe, not yet eight years old, has to go down into the coal mines with his father and older brother; Megan and Moriah work long hours in the brickyards, and Ann, the mother, has the task of trying to maintain a measure of peace and comfort in the impoverished household.

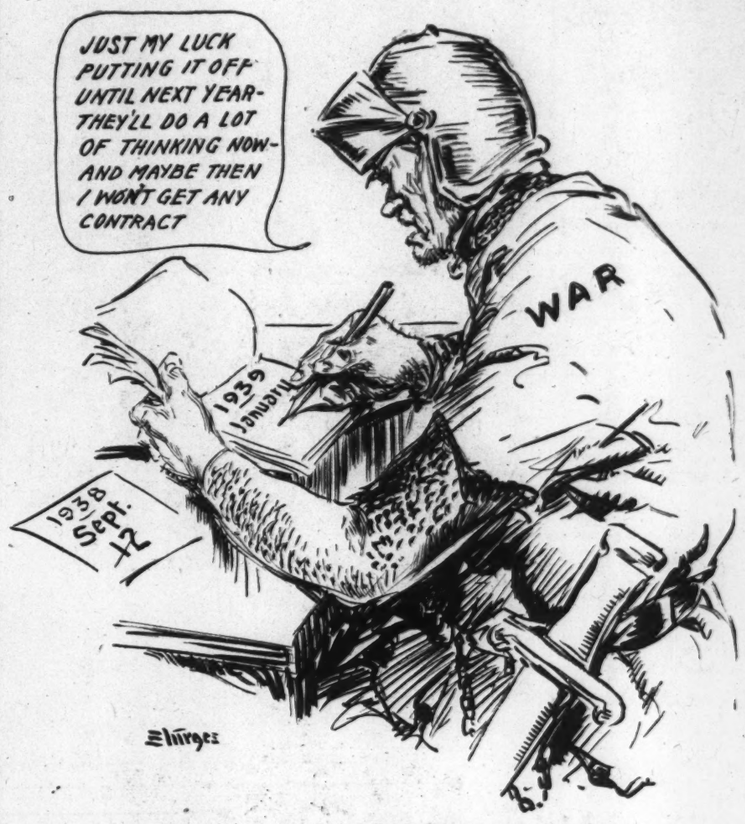
Gradually, the reader becomes aware of a change in the atmosphere. The lively characterization and the author's humor and compassion change the effect of the story: far from being a depressing narrative, it becomes an appealing record of the activities of the irrepressible Davieses.

Megan is the central character. Thrifty, yet generous; stern and narrow in her religious outlook, yet on occasion tolerant and forgiving; derisive toward "old show" and snobbery even after she becomes a woman of property, she is completely the opposite of Joe and Moriah. These two are personally ambitious and susceptible to the mercenary Philistinism that tainted so much of the Victorian middle class.

Thus a memorable contrast is drawn between their lives, spent in getting away from their humble beginnings in Merthyr, and Megan's life, devoted to the community and all its homely affairs. Moriah and Joe scorn a life wherein want, as far as material possessions are concerned, seems to foster bondage; but Megan and the people among whom she irrevocably throws her lot prove that they have a freedom and a richness in their lives which Moriah and Joe never share. Megan, like the race of which she is typical, wins our admiration for her strength and resilience, our respect for her pride and thrift, and our affectionate regard for her vitality and tart, good humor.

When the Welsh and Irish miners of Merthyr hold a pitched battle in the streets, when drought imperils the water supply, when strikes plunge the small homes into worse poverty, there remains such an indomitable fervor among the people that the reader fully understands Megan's affection for them, and her loyalty. Indeed, no story with characters like these men and women of Merthyr, like Megan, Shon Howell, Will Davies, and Susan, could fail to be appealing, whatever the background. But there may be some, with Jack Jones among them, who might claim that characters like these could have no other background. There are Celts in Cornwall, Ireland, and Brittany, as well as in the Welsh mountains; there are, indeed, people all over the world with many of the same characteristics as these, for human nature is not so diversified as geographical boundaries would have us believe. And yet, there is something about the Welsh. . . . Jack Jones has the proof. M. W. S.

A Lot Can Happen


JUST MY LUCK PUTTING IT OFF UNTIL NEXT YEAR- THEY'LL DO A LOT OF THINKING NOW- AND MAYBE THEN I WON'T GET ANY CONTRACT
WAR
1939 August
1938 Sept. 12
Ellinger

It's a Small World

THE largest theater in the world has been exhibiting a collection of the smallest objects in the world. The lobby of the great Radio City Music Hall has been crowded with thousands of curious people who were as much impressed by the minuteness of the things they saw here as they had been by the vastness of Radio City.

The miniature collection, the finest of its kind in the world, took thirty-seven years in the making. Fifty-four countries were visited for contributions of the unique objects now filling the carefully protected glass cases. This collection is the hobby of one man who followed the gleam many of us have seen. Man boasts of his great cities and looks with pride upon his vast empires, but few of us have outgrown the fascination that lies in the perfection of the minute.

In some cases the value of the miniatures lies in their unique quality. Here was the world's smallest coin, and there the world's smallest piano, postage stamp, and violin, perfect in detail. An Indian blanket woven by the Navajos was small enough to be used as a penwiper; an aeroplane used an unpolished grain of rice as a landing field; a necklace of pearls half an inch in length lay on a small piece of black velvet, each tiny pearl like a drop of dew, flawless and perfect.

Many of the objects on display were appealing from the aesthetic viewpoint as well as from the fact that they were so wonderfully small and precise in every detail. The ivory carvings were exquisite . . . animals, furniture, sets of dishes to delight any small housekeeper; a chess set whose pawns were so small and so delicate that any breath would have blown them away; vases too small for any but fairy flowers. Silver mugs and Wedgwood pitchers, a minute knife from Finland complete with many blades; tiny bells from Tibet, all lay inviting the eye.

A magnifying glass was needed for many objects . . . for the forty-four books which could fit into a thimble, and for the 3,000 golden spoons, so delicately wrought and so thin that all could fit into a walnut shell! The glass was needed, too, for the designs on the tiny Japanese fans and for the details of the figures from Mexico dressed for a ballet, standing in the shell of a pine nut; for the world's smallest illustrated book and for the painting on a watermelon seed. My last glimpse was of a coral frog and ivory mice sitting in a circle playing flutes!

Upstairs the world's largest stage was flooded with light and the vast audience thrilled at the magnitude of the entertainment. Here below was an equally absorbing spectacle seen through the other end of the opera glass. Here was a world carved from a seed and a grain of sand, a world to hold in the hand, a world to make one feel powerful yet awed, a new proof that there is no limit set upon man's imagination and enterprise. SARA VAN ALSTYNE ALLEN

Mr. Hull's "Thus Far and No Farther" Notices

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In fairness, even the most rabid critics of Secretary Hull's firmly courteous "thus far and no farther" notices to President Cardenas must admit this, which one insists should be constantly stressed, and the more so as it rarely is recognized: The Secretary is battling as much for the preservation of Mexican property and human rights as he is for those of Americans. He is waging a righteous combat for the solid native producing elements in Mexican economy which they are being prevented by force or intimidation from effectively waging for themselves. And these Mexican interests which are being preyed upon and which he is seeking to defend and preserve, represent values many scores of times larger than those of all foreign investments in Mexico combined.

One regrets to be compelled to say that the present miserable state of the peasant masses of Mexico, whose economic salvation depends upon the preservation and utilization of the productive elements of the country which the Cardenas policy is rapidly destroying, and which Mr. Secretary Hull would save, imperatively indicates an emphatically negative response to your editorialist's speculation that "It is doubtful, however, whether the return of the lands has ameliorated his (the peon's) lot."

As a sophistical argument there may be much in the point that many of the seizures, without compensation, of foreign-owned lands are justified because of the flimsy quality of their titles. But substantially, that will hardly hold water, as everyone knows who has had experience in seeking to obtain to property in Mexico even a reasonably satisfactory equivalent to what could be regarded as in the United States as a flawless title. Not one land title in fifty in Mexico is perfect, even according to lax Mexican standards and acceptance.

All friends of Mexico would hail the endeavors which one of your recent letter correspondents says are being made in Mexico "to form a social and political order that will merit the respect and esteem of other countries." But one must remind your correspondent that neither nations nor individuals ever can or ever have merited or won "the respect and esteem of other countries" or persons through theft or by destructive social and economic iconoclasm, instead of by the adoption and practice of sane, tried and accepted constructive courses.

ROBERT HAMMOND MURRAY
New York

"Commuting" to the City

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Roland Hall Sharp's article, "Journalism Takes Wings," in the Magazine Section, was up-to-the-minute, interesting and colorful. There was one statement in the piece, however, which brought a smile to my lips. Mr Sharp wrote, "As we took off over jungles, seas, or deserts, the Latin-Americans settled down to their newspapers like commuters on their way in from Flatbush to New York City." The point is, one does not "commute" from Flatbush to New York City; and one does not "settle down" to his newspaper while riding from Flatbush to New York City. The Flatbush resident is happy when he has enough standing room on the subway so that he can fold, unfold, and refold his newspaper without sticking his elbow into his neighbor's ribs. Now, if Mr. Sharp had referred to commuters riding from Oyster Bay, Hempstead, or Valley Stream, into New York City, the analogy would be more accurate. MILTON A. RICHARDS
Valley Stream, N. Y.

A Correction

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In your recent issue you publish a letter from me in which a typographical error has reversed my meaning. I wrote: "I do not mean by this that I always agree with every statement and point of view which the paper expresses. I think the Monitor would NOT be a good newspaper if it pleased one section of opinion consistently, nor can an unbiased analysis of international politics be always palatable at this time to an Englishwoman with a love of country."

You have printed, "I think the Monitor would be a good newspaper if it pleased one section of opinion consistently." . . . By the omission of the word NOT the sentence is rendered unintelligent and something rather depreciatory about the Monitor is implied. I think the Monitor is a good newspaper, not "would be" under certain circumstances, and the whole object of my letter was to bring out my opinion that the Monitor should present facts according to the sense of Principle entertained by those responsible for writing for it, and that its readers should try to inform themselves from its columns, rather than wish the paper to express their own point of view entirely. HELEN M. ROLLESTON
London, Eng.

Political Purge

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Results in the Democratic senatorial primaries begin to indicate that President Roosevelt will not be able to carry out his purpose to purge those Senators who would not concur or acquiesce on "every" legislative proposal of his Administration. Mr. Roosevelt's insistence that only candidates having his personal approval be nominated may be answered by saying that the people will not submit to dictation.

Calvin Coolidge once said, perhaps prophetically, "It is difficult for a man in high office to avoid the malady of self-delusion. They are always surrounded by worshipers. They are constantly, and for the most part sincerely, assured of their greatness. They live in an artificial atmosphere of adulation and exultation which sooner or later impairs their judgment. They are in grave danger of becoming careless and arrogant."

DAVID NELSON BARNES
Queens Village, New York

The Wide Horizon

Politics and Provinces

DIARY OF AN ONLOOKER IN FRANCE

By Mallory Browne

PARIS

ALMOST the whole point of my excursions deep into the countryside far from Paris was to get away from politics. I wanted to leave for a time the Chamber of Deputies and the Quai d'Orsay, the sensational newspapers of the capital and its constant conversations about political events, and delve into the peaceful atmosphere of the provinces, where one talks of crops and the weather over the counter of the village store.

Naturally I had been in most of the regions of France before. But this time I devoted myself to getting acquainted exclusively with the man in the street—or in the fields; to meeting and talking to as many Frenchmen and Frenchwomen of all walks of life as possible.

To my surprise, I found that the provinces, far from offering an escape from the intense political activity of Paris, were fairly buzzing with preoccupation over the political and social problems of the day.

On the surface, the sleepy calm and indifference of the little villages and towns is complete, and there is an emptiness about the countryside in most sections of France that is almost disconcerting. But just begin to talk to someone—anyone—and the illusion of inactivity and absence of interest in politics is rudely dispelled. My trouble was not in getting people to talk, but to get them to talk about anything but politics!

* * *

In a way, my provincial rambles recalled a trip back to the United States last year, after an absence of nearly six years. I was not surprised to find that, in Washington, New York and even Boston, everyone was talking politics—although that was quite a change from the situation six years before. But what did astonish me was that out in the Middle West I found the same intense and widespread interest in the political, social and economic problems facing America.

The same phenomenon is to be encountered in provincial France today: in the rich farm lands along the Loire, France's "Middle West"; in Brittany, where the picturesque little fishing ports recall the rocky coast of New England; on the Riviera, France's equivalent of California or Florida; and in the industrial districts of the North and East, French equivalent of Pennsylvania.

A dozen years ago M. André Siegfried, excellent analyst of the French scene, was able to write: "Politics is the amusement of the French people, it is not a vital part of their daily life." Today this is at least less true than it was then, even in the provinces. Without exaggeration, one can say that the majority of Frenchmen now feel that politics, far from being an amusing game, has come to affect their daily lives so intimately and constantly that it can no longer be ignored, or even bothered about at election time only.

When last I was in America someone said to me: "You must admit one thing about President Roosevelt's New Deal: you may like it or you may not like it, but you cannot ignore it!" The same thing is true in France about M. Léon Blum and the Popular Front. It has made politics a burning question throughout the most distant corners of the country.

As in America, opinion is, of course, sharply divided, and along similar lines. That is to say, the Popular Front is in general bitterly opposed by the wealthier classes and ardently supported by the masses, particularly the industrial workers. But viewing the political picture in the French provinces more closely, one sees a significant variety of dissident opinion. The farmers, the artisans, the little shopkeepers—three very numerous and influential classes—and even many of the industrial workers and a few of the big industrialists have views of their own about the situation. Although not coinciding exactly, their outlooks seem to me to form a single important current of French political thought.

* * *

Briefly summarized and reduced to its bare essentials, this trend may, in my opinion, be defined as a tendency toward a new French régime based on more direct representation of the various metiers — professions or corporations. There is a widespread sentiment that a French form of corporativism ought to be evolved, giving the farmers, for instance, greater authority over their own affairs, and the merchants the same. The nation as a whole, being a conglomerate of many industries, ought to be administered as a business, along strictly business lines, by business men and not by politicians who are, for the most part, lawyers and professors.

That is the dominant impression I brought back from my trips through the provinces of France. Even more, perhaps, than Paris, the provinces are in a state of ferment. The leaven of social, economic and political change is at work, quietly but ceaselessly, in the thought of the French people. The tremendous significance of this fact is clear. Out of it may emerge a new concept of democracy better equipped to meet the challenge of modern times. But the period of transition is sure to be a perilous one. Every ounce of reason and reasonableness, every pound of moral stamina the French people possess, will be required to guide the nation safely through its difficulties to the brighter shores beyond.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Weekly Magazine Section

A SURVEY OF WORLD AFFAIRS

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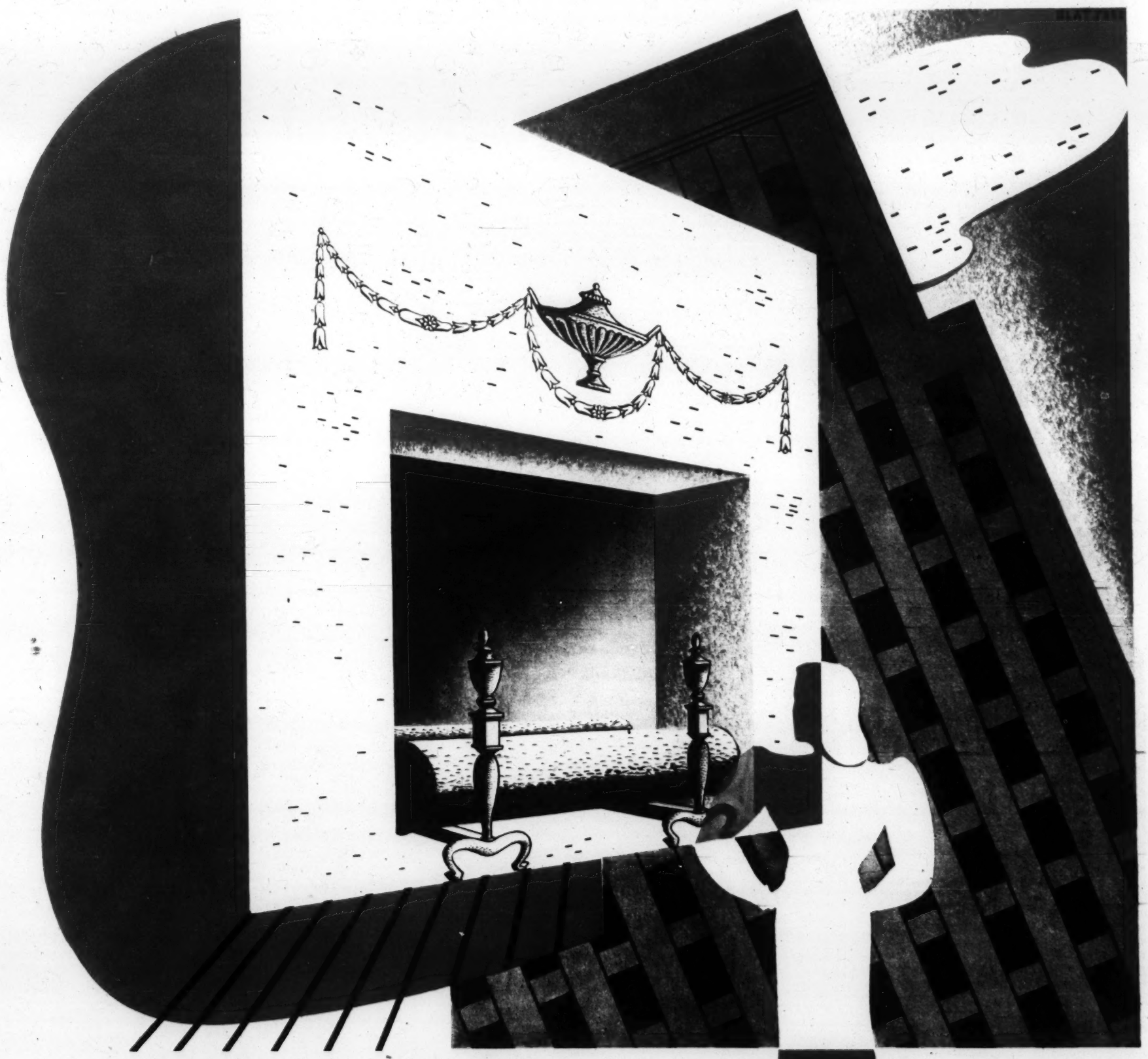

Where Is Woman's Place?

By Margaret Bondfield

Former British Minister of Labor

UNEMPLOYMENT IS A PROBLEM which affects, to a very particular degree, the work of women both in industry and in business. In the matter of industry it is customary in some trades, particularly in Great Britain, for women to continue work after marriage with only a very slight break. Prior to the war, even the coming of children was considered incidental to the main job of augmenting the family income. In other areas the tradition was for women not to work for wages after marriage; but, during the war, the call for women's labor in the manufacture of munitions brought hundreds of thousands of women out of their homes and created that disorganization from which we have not yet recovered.

England is now proceeding to dislocate family life once more by the call made to women not only to make munitions but to prepare themselves to take their place as active participants in army organization.

I think I may claim to know the mind of the average working woman of Great Britain, and I would say that the overwhelming majority of married women in industrial areas would prefer to be able to build up their home life and to feel that their husband's wages were sufficient to maintain the family. In other words, it is not a matter of principle so much as of expediency and economic pressure which impels so many of these married women to seek gainful employment.

* * *

Women are divided in their view of the necessity for protective legislation for women. This is a matter which the industrial woman has settled and will continue to settle for herself. She will retain the protective legislation which regulates her work, hours, and, sometimes, wages, just so long as she doesn't feel strong enough to fight the industrial system single-handed. It is her guarantee of reasonable conditions of work.

The cry is sometimes raised, both by men and by women, that women should remain at home and let men take their jobs, while in other cases one hears the criticism by married and single women, as well as by men, that married women should stay at home and let the single women have their jobs. That kind of competition for jobs should be settled by a better [p]lanning of industry, so that there will be enough [s]uitable work to go around for those who have either [t]he desire or the necessity to earn their living.

I think most of those who, like myself, work in the industrial areas would agree that under present conditions as the pocket-money women workers—that is, women who don't need the money but only want a little extra spending money or are bored at home—should step out of the industrial market in times of unemployment, because the need is so great among the unemployed that it ceases to be a sex question and becomes a community concern—a question of practical necessity. Neither men nor women individually are indispensable in the larger areas of production and distribution.

* * *

In the professions the case is somewhat different. A woman schoolteacher, for example, has to undergo as much training as is required from her male colleague. The woman doctor must serve a long apprenticeship. The woman engaged in financial, technical, or supervisory positions, up to a point, will have a greater marketable value on account of her experience. I would

Ewing Galloway

CLERICAL WORK KEEPS THOUSANDS OF WOMEN OCCUPIED IN THE BUSINESS WORLD

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TRADITIONAL TASKS

Stenography, Secretarial Work and Relatively Light Duties in Factories, Packing Plants, Dairies (left and below) Have Utilized the Talents of Many

HOMEWARD BOUND AFTER A DAY'S WORK IN A GOVERNMENT BUREAU

© Harris & Ewing

add to that, branches of the Civil Service in which women are employed on practically equal terms of responsibility with men. It takes a long time to build up the experience to make a really valuable Inspector of Factories or of Trade Boards, and it is a pity that such knowledge and experience should be lost, provided always that the woman who undertakes a job of work is prepared to do as men are required to do, which is to recognize the fact that the job must take precedence over social or family obligations.

Another point to be remembered is that it is no good trying to fill responsible positions with a divided mind. The mother of a young child is often distracted by the illness of that child. She is torn between the necessity to fulfill her professional obligations and the desire to be with the child. That is bad both for business and child.

* * *

But I fully agree with those women who point out that, under modern conditions, the small family, the electrically equipped, labor-saving house, and the rapid development of transportation, leave the woman of the home with many hours in which she feels she could be doing something more useful than playing bridge or paying calls. She does not find the work of running a house sufficiently absorbing to occupy the many hours of leisure which a good and methodical housekeeper can easily secure.

I feel very strongly that if women merely take up some paid work partly to get some extra pocket money, partly through sheer boredom, they do not really make a good contribution either to the profession they serve or to the home they leave, because they haven't made up their minds exactly what they want to do. I would say that, in the present state of social development, assuming that the pressure of economic conditions did not exist, it would be much better for a woman with time on her hands who wants to do something outside her home to devote herself to becoming a good citizen.

There is plenty of work waiting for her in connection with the growth of social services, in trying to become a good neighbor, in trying to understand and sympathize with the troubles of other people, and, above all, in so qualifying herself for good citizenship that she will use her vote in the right direction when she has the opportunity. She can further advance by becoming so well informed about the problems of administration and of law-making that she can serve the community either as a member of her local exchange advisory committee or municipal council; or, if she possesses the right temperament and capacity, in striving to win a constituency in the larger field of politics.

But I would warn those who take this road that it is not an easy road to travel and that it is no more a spare-time occupation for an idle woman than any of the other branches of activity I have referred to. It is, however, one of the channels in which intermittent work is possible and with which running a first-class home and bringing up a first-class family is not incompatible.

What the world really wants is good neighbors; people who can give themselves in friendship and who recognize a social obligation in citizenship. I would have the spirit of the good neighbor and the good citizen carried right into whatever trade or profession the woman may have an opportunity to follow, irrespective of whether she is married or single, in addition to giving efficient and uninterrupted service. At the same time, I assert that there is no place in the world where the married woman is able to exercise her initiative, her creative power, and the concrete expression of neighborliness as she is able to do from her home, and through her social activities if she is free from the necessity to earn her own living. She has so much to give, and in giving herself whenever and wherever opportunity occurs she will get from life the richest of its treasures.

* * *

Let me try to make my meaning clear in this way: The world is full of hatreds, of fears, of lack of confidence; among the less fortunate there is added hopelessness and despair. Many people have lost their way to the divine source of strength in the hurry and noise of the speed age. Women who have leisure to live at home could, if they would, use that leisure as the contemplatives of old used theirs, to create around them a sense of spiritual values, a kind of sanctuary, so that even to be with them is a rest to mind and spirit. "The spiritual life," wrote Evelyn Underhill, "does not begin in an arrogant attempt at some peculiar kind of other-worldliness—a rejection of ordinary experience. It begins in the humble recognition that human things are holy—full of God."

I am sure that the married women who have the time and the desire will find that He will give them a most important job to do, in just loving their neighbors and being willing to serve them.

Wide World

MARGARET BONDFIELD

Former British Minister of Labor, Author of the Accompanying Article, Photographed in New York Last Spring When She Arrived to Study Labor, Educational, and Governmental Questions in Various Parts of the United States

Can Government Help Business?

The Attitude and Conduct of the Administration Toward Commercial Activity Is Seen as the Key to Economic Well-Being in the United States, and a Program of Reform Is Suggested

By Harold M. Fleming

THE "SMALL BUSINESSMEN" TAKE THEIR STORIES TO WASHINGTON — Wide World

The New York Delegation About to Leave the Pennsylvania Station for the Capital, Where They Took Part in a Stormy Session Last February, but Failed to Agree on What They Wanted Most or What Should Be Done About It

THE CHARGE IS OFTEN made that the Government is retarding business or holding up recovery, so that budget abuse is necessary to restimulate them. Despite the most grandiloquent program in American history of promised abundance, fair prices, and green pastures, financed by the largest peace-time deficit in history, neither business activity nor employment are anywhere near the levels of the late 1920's. The only important index of our economic life which is better than a decade ago is the purchasing power of the wages of those who are drawing wages.

The question therefore naturally presents itself, particularly as an improvement on the critical attitude of the scoffers, "What can the Government do to help business?"

The response to this question likely to be made by nine businessmen out of ten is short—"Leave it alone." This is but the modern expression of the phrase handed back to Turgot by the businessmen of Marseilles two centuries ago, when that French "General Johnson" of his time asked what government could do for business. "Laissez nous faire," they said—"Let us be!" It expresses the bourgeois revolutionary sentiment of the late eighteenth century to the effect "that people is best governed that is least governed."

It expresses, also, the politics of Peter Kropotkin in the late nineteenth century, grandfather of philosophical anarchism, and of the Republican Party—except for tariffs—up to recent years, when the party has begun to "go Democratic." In fact, it is older than all these, for it goes back to the sixteenth-century resistance of the Protestant merchants to the paternalism of the Tudors and the Stuarts, and was expressed in the emigration of the Huguenot burghers to Holland, England, and the New World because the French Government would let neither their trade nor their worship alone.

* * *

It also expresses the feeling common among businessmen today that the Government's power to do things for business is its power to do things to them. They would rather have no help than pay the price in rules and regulations.

However, there appears no likelihood that the Government is going to give itself up, and so the hope of laissez faire might as well be abandoned or, at least, postponed. It is the vogue to think that abuses and waste always justify Government action, and since abuses and waste are found in every field of industry and commerce in almost direct proportion to the progress being achieved, extension and not retreat is likely to be the role of Government activity in business in coming years.

Obviously, it is not to businessmen's advantage to interpret the word "benefit" in a material sense. Business may get the first handouts, in the form of tariff protection and RFC loans, but once the giving of benefits begins, more politically powerful interests can always beat business at this game.

What business most needs from Congress and the Administration therefore is a change in attitude and conduct.

Specifically, this means that "government" can aid business first by being more consistent; second by being more definite; third by being more realistic; fourth by being more practical.

The ideal of Consistency in government may be illustrated in the following ways:

Congress should either abandon its hostility to big business, or else should abandon even the principle of the undivided corporate profits tax, which directly protects big business against growing small competitors.

Either the Federal Trade Commission should abandon its attacks on "rigid prices," or else the Washington farm economists should abandon their crop-restriction program.

Congress should either scrap the requirements of uniform accounting in Title 2 of the Utility Act of 1935, or else it should place the TVA and all municipal power projects, now specifically exempted, under them.

Either the Securities and Exchange Commission should rescind its recent proxy rules which forbid the giving of mandates to corporate directors to act as they please at corporation meetings, or else the Administration should give up its growing use of the mandate principle in current politics.

Congress should amend the Wagner Act so that it will put employers on an even basis with employees as to legal responsibility and power to initiate pleas before the National Labor Relations Board.

Consistency at Washington would go far toward giving business new confidence and so new power to employ labor.

The second way in which people in Washington can help business is by being Definite. There has been an enormous volume of talk in recent years about "stabilization," but the largest cause for the growing instability in business mood and in commodity prices today is probably the indefiniteness of Congress and the Administration. To give specific instances:

The Treasury has not for over four years had any monetary policy guaranteed to last more than 24 hours. Because of this "24-hour basis," enormous and disturbing conjectural movements of gold have taken place in the last two years.

Again Congress has never really made up its mind on the matter of budget balancing. It has never decided to restore confidence by balancing the budget, nor, on the other hand, to restore employment by pump priming. It should do either one or the other—balance the budget at any cost, or accept the philosophy that the budget should never be balanced so long as any citizen has to go without work.

Again, Washington has never made up its mind what are fair farm prices.

The farm-aid laws embody the idea of parity prices of 15.9 cents for cotton, $1.16 for wheat, and so forth, far above present levels, but the Department of Agriculture is doing its best to avoid supporting farm products with loans at these levels. Congress will not authorize full pegging of these prices, because it would unbalance the budget, yet the budget is unbalanced anyway, and in considerable part because of heavy outlays to finance the present half-hearted and indefinite farm price program.

The essence of the Government's indefinite attitude is that it will follow an opportunist program in order to offset the vagaries of business mood.

This notion of a "compensated economy" with government reserving to itself the role of compensator or "offset" to business has not worked, however, and is not to the liking of business. Business confidence depends on a government which will stand without hitching; businessmen have been crying for years for some kind of certainty or definiteness in the Washington attitude on all matters, some definition of lasting policy. Without it, unhealthy speculation is unintentionally encouraged, while useful long-term investment is unintentionally discouraged.

Instead of trying to do more and more of business's planning for business, Washington should give business more and more certainty on which it can plan for itself.

In the third place, Washington can aid business by being more Realistic. The tendency to dwell in green pastures, to build Utopias of the future, on the one hand, and to exaggerate the horrors of the past, on the other, is disturbing to business.

* * *

This unrealistic attitude appears in Washington superiority to bookkeeping, in connection with the budget sinking fund, the TVA accounting, the cost of the cotton program in loss of foreign markets, and so on.

It is reflected in the grand plan of the Utility Act of 1935, in which the whole utility system of the country is to be unscrambled and rescrambled. It appears in certain aspects of federal regulation of the securities market, such as those which, for the protection of the investor, require him to wade through seas of words to find out what kind of security issue he is being offered, or deprive him of the stabilizing influence in the auction markets of professional scalpers.

Lastly, Washington can aid business by being Practical and abandoning half-baked economic theories. A half-baked theory is one which has not been tested, which depends on a peculiar and lay choice of words, which is not accepted by those nearest the facts, or which involves terminology so controversial that just what the pertinent facts are can never be agreed upon.

By this definition the theory that tariffs raise prices is not a half-baked theory, because it is clothed in English and not ideology, it is accepted by both those who suffer and those who benefit, and everybody agrees on what tariff and price mean. The theory that corporate oversaving caused the depression descends from Marxian idiom; it is not accepted by bankers, and agreement has not been reached as to what is meant by savings.

Similarly, the theory that monopoly causes high prices is half-baked, because the word monopoly is used too loosely. It isn't true, for example, if quota-owning cotton farmers, or the railroads, or United States Steel, or any five biggest companies, are a monopoly. But it is true if quota-owning sugar growers, or the United States Post Office, constitute a monopoly. Even these statements will be considered controversial by some.

"BIG BUSINESSMEN" AT THE WHITE HOUSE — Harris & Ewing

After a Conference With President Roosevelt Last January These Leaders in the Automobile Industry Forecast a Spring Upturn in Motor Sales and a Resultant Improvement in Business. They Guessed Wrong. The Group Includes Edsel Ford; William Knudsen, of General Motors; K. T. Keller, of the Chrysler Corporation, and Others

The Rocket's Red Glare

And Bombs Bursting in Air, Amid "Oh's" and "Ah's," Give Proof That Fireworks Makers Are Growing Constantly More Skillful in Producing Colorful Displays for the Night Skies

By Robert K. Shellaby

. . . be bright and busy
While hoaxed astronomers look up and stare
From tall observatories, dumb and dizzy
To see a squib in Cassiopeia's chair!
A serpent wriggling into Charles' Wain!
A Roman Candle lighting the Great Bear!
A rocket tangled in Diana's train,
And crackers stuck in Berenice's Hair!
—Ode by Thomas Hood to Madame Hengler, fireworkmaker at Vauxhall.

BUT WHERE IS THE man or boy, girl or woman, who needs such formal appraisal of fireworks—of pyrotechny, the art of fire? Could any greater expression be needed than the prolonged "oh's" and "ah's" greeting fireworks at festive occasions the world over? Independence Day celebrations in the United States, Chinese New Years, religious festivals in Italy, and public-garden programs in Britain—all attest the modern art of rocket, cracker, and pinwheel, all improved by contrast of night.

Pyrotechny by itself could tell the world's history, and yet general knowledge of its saga almost unaccountably remains as dark as the nocturnal background for its most popular form—fireworks entertainment.

Among the hundreds of thousands of spectators, for instance, who on Sept. 21 will see the "world's greatest aerial show" set off over the Los Angeles Coliseum at the national American Legion convention, few could tell as much of the history and composition of fireworks as they could of the motorcar they ride in or the clothes they wear.

Prometheus and his parent flame of unruly red gains legendary recognition as the father of pyrotechnics for his gift to Olympus. And cold fact goes back to B. C. dates to find the roots of fire. Amen Ra, the Egyptian sun god, made flame his earthly representative of the heaven's flaming ball. Pagan idolaters worshiped fire as the agency of transmutation which natural science now credits for the formation of almost everything from cellophane to universes. Greekfire became a special compound and was used in the defense of Constantinople in 660 and 667 A. D.

It apparently has been easiest for the man in the street to go along believing that the development or even discovery of pyrotechnics depended upon the appearance of gunpowder. This should not have been so, according to scholars who find early dates for experiments with the salt-rock saltpeter. Both in India and China it was found quite by accident to have a brilliant effect if spilt into a common fire. These campfire travelers were the forerunners of modern signal corps officers and fireworks entertainers.

The Italians, or Romans, are credited with introducing fireworks into Europe and the Western World. They got their rudiments from conquests. Military importance of the fire compounds detracted from the exclusive use of fire in religious services, and the Italians eventually retained fireworks, crude as they were, for entertainment. By the fifteenth century, even without gunpowder, the Italians had devised scenic effects by strategic firing of combustibles.

Then England and France quickly followed, fruitage of the Renaissance contact. When Queen Elizabeth visited her master of ordnance, the Earl of Warwick, in 1572, she was greeted at Warwick's fields with a showering display of fireworks, and she became quite fond of such spectacles.

* * *

Gunpowder took hold in the 1600's, giving variety to the formulas which since 1200 had expanded from saltpeter, sulphur, and charcoal. Flame and smoke got aid from resin, camphor, gums, pitch, and oils such as linseed. The force compound relied upon sulphur, charcoal, and now mealed gunpowder. Sparks came from saltpeter, charcoal, sulphur, and iron filings. Then arrived to embellish flame such additions as antimony, lapis, amber, isinglass, turpentine, and even ivory. Color multiplied from the firing of copper, and flame and spark grew richer from the burned dusts of glass, wood, and brass, and from quicksilver, salts, copper, and steel filings.

A major introduction was that of chlorate of potash in 1830, then magnesium in 1860, and aluminum in 1890.

Where do the colors come from? White comes from aluminum and antimony; red from salts of strontium; blue from oxychloride of copper or copper ammonium sulphate; carbonate of copper and nitrate of strontium help make violet; chlorate of barium makes green; chlorate of potassium gives explosive violence; dextrine gives consistency to stars and grenades; chloride of mercury (calomel) increases vividness; camphor moistens and makes brilliant.

So popular had nonmilitary and non-official fireworks become by the middle of the last century that private companies were set up in England and France to foster shows. Vauxhall gave way to Crystal Palace as the chief public displays, and the latter's fame has spread from London to the world of sightseers.

* * *

It was begun in 1865 by C. T. Brock with the aid of government incentive to keep the people entertained. Since then, his family has been allied with the Government for military pyrotechnics and with the public for entertainment. A. St. H. Brock, in 1922, published a comprehensive story of the art of fire from the vantage point of the eighth generation of pyrotechnicans, and his book ranks with the three-volume text of Dean Faber of the United States Army pyrotechnic school during the World War, who published his study in 1919.

Although India and China uncovered the saltpeter touchstone, the West now leads the Orient in manufacture. China may export as many as $3,000,000 annually in the equivalent of 8,000,000,000 firecrakers, but the entire field of variety is led by England, followed by the United States, Japan, France, and Italy.

For entertainment, fireworks can be classed as simple or compound. The simple are: rockets, shells, mines, and pinwheels.

Rockets, the streamlined descendant of the fire throw, have passed through various stages of usefulness. Apparently their first use in the present familiar form was that fashioned by the Hindus for use against the British. The native bamboo was an ideal case, and a slim reed was added to balance the projectile in flight. The British were so "struck" by the incendiary as well as the ballistic possibilities that they immediately formed a rocket corps, to which the American rebels in the Revolutionary War could well testify. As other ordnance departments improved, however, rockets waned from attention, although they are still in high demand in peace as well as war, for ships at sea and airplanes in flight. Some rockets carry light lines from distressed ships to safety.

* * *

Shells require a lifting charge, a time fuse, and marroons. "Marroon" is a word taken from the French for chestnuts which on roasting burst with a bang.

Mines are stuffed with stars, serpents, crackers, squibs, and any other conceivable effect. They are blown from the case in unison or in succession. The early word for successive release was "mutation" and today it is called a "break," with many a mine enveloping 32 breaks.

Pinwheels revolve by the pressure focused through a rear hole. The internally-fed pressure finds it can expand only through the pinhole, which sets the direction. Another pinwheel guide is the hub nail or the wire clasp, which allows the piece to propel itself the length of any wire in design. This gives motion to ships, cyclists, and what not.

Compound fireworks are ground-tied sets. Outlines are skeletonized with light reeds, to which the colorful charges are affixed. At night the blackness gives

(Continued on page 13)

". . . A ROCKET TANGLED IN DIANA'S TRAIN . . ."

Appraisal of Mr. Gandhi

For Years, Now, the Mahatma Has Been a Problem to the British and a Quasi-Religious Figure to India's People, but Always He Has Exerted Political Influence

The Hindu View

By Krishna Shrinivasa

AN OCCIDENTAL VISITOR to my native India doubtless would carry away with him the impression that among the chief pursuits in which nationalist politicians indulge is what amounts to an unreserved glorification of Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi. This ingenuous adhesion to all that the Mahatma stands for has been carried to such an extent as to move one well-known politician of the liberal school of thought to exclaim, "Let us be his co-worshipers at the shrine of truth, and not his worshipers."

That observation gives a clue to the situation in India. The native thought hungers for an ideal to apotheosize, and Mr. Gandhi, with his superb understanding of mass psychology, has come forward with the technique of non-violence coupled with his presentation of truth as an instrument of national policy.

"That man Gandhi? He will make or mar the future of India," a South African European said to me ages ago. There was a note of grudging admiration in his voice. Mr. Gandhi has molded the destinies of India in a manner that will ensure his being remembered with affection. He might well have abused his enormous influence, and India has good reason to be thankful that he has not done so.

* * *

What is the secret of Mr. Gandhi's unique success? How is it that this man, whom skeptical westerners signified with scornful derision as "a half-naked fakir," has come to hold undisputed sway over the thoughts and hearts of India's masses? How comes it that, even within his lifetime, his unexampled individuality has been invested with a dazzling and supernal luster?

The answer is not far to seek. His indifference to the symbols of power is the most admirable trait in his character. Mr. Gandhi is, in a very real sense, the Cincinnatus of the eastern world. Not for him participation in the slovenly scramble for positions of responsibility. He has none of the hectic dash and bravado of the conscious seeker after power. Through all the years he has not only kept his character bright and clean but, through the pertinacious exercise of his extraordinary will, he has managed to purge his thought of all ideas of superficial gain. His introspective talent is something which we cannot fully comprehend.

A dictator of lofty caliber, Mr. Gandhi assuredly is. He has capitivated 300,000,000 of His Britannic Majesty's subjects by the argent effulgence of his character. Even his political opponents who are not impressed by his ethical interpretation of the prosaic game of public life cannot but humble themselves involuntarily before the force of his unworldliness. His mandates are cheerfully, efficiently translated into action. The rustic inhabitants of the typical Indian village look upon him as a very godhead.

Mr. Gandhi applies the touchstone of moral propriety to everything that comes his way. His lifelong absorption in the excellencies of truth as he sees them has made him a cautious man to deal with. He walks warily, is always mentally alert lest he should be caught napping, lest he should utter unawares some sentiment, some word which would tend to compromise his devotion to his chosen course.

He does not hold opinion with Ascham that a harmless lie is better than a hurtful truth. He is endowed, to a considerable degree, with the appealing talent for giving you "a bit of his mind" without offending you. There is, however, a vast difference between Mr. Gandhi and George Bernard Shaw, although they are both censorious with equal intensity. The ebullient Irishman is fond of irresponsible wisecracks; but the saintly Indian dons the mantle of almost preterhuman seriousness when he indicts his disciples for their moral lapses.

Mr. Gandhi has an abnormal willingness to punish himself should any of his disciples go astray from the path of conscientious righteousness. The Mahatma fasts for the foibles of his followers. Going without food for days on end in order to enforce the justice of one's principles—can we conceive such a procedure gathering momentum in any land other than India, this emporium of singularities?

MOHANDAS KARAMCHAND GANDHI © Elliott & Fry, Ltd.
A Man of Influence in India

It was on that historic Sept. 13, 1932, that the whole nation was startled by news of Mr. Gandhi's resolve "to fast unto death" as a protest against Mr. Ramsay MacDonald's policy toward India. The mute millions of this expansive subcontinent were shocked at this decision of their leader. Churches in England offered prayers for his security. The reverberations of this astounding method of nonviolent resistance were heard throughout America.

The fineness of Mr. Gandhi's character elevated what in lesser men would have been regarded as a ludicrous, mistaken act to the rank of self-imposed martyrdom.

* * *

Mr. Gandhi has galvanized the nation out of its erstwhile lethargy into furious political and social activity. An almost new people has sprung into existence. The Pathans of the hilly northwest have rallied under his banner. The inhabitants of the plains have eschewed their "set gray life and apathetic end," and begun to take a more vital interest in things that really matter.

And Whitehall is perturbed. That pivot of the British imperial system is perplexed at the tidal wave of national sentiment which has revitalized India, thanks to the efforts of this man.

His influence? He is, in his unofficial capacity, the ultimate court of appeal in any decision that has to be taken affecting India as a whole. Does the Viceroy find himself in straits over a constitutional crisis? Let him meet Mr. Gandhi and all will be well. Have the two major religious communities in the country got into a tiff over the problem

(Continued on page 15)

The British View

By H. J. Fells

ASKED WHO MR. GANDHI IS, nine English or Americans out of ten might say—"the great Indian political leader." The words "Indian," meaning representative of all shades of Indian opinion, and "political," as a tribute to his particular form of genius, hardly fit the facts.

Mr. Mahomed Ali Jinnah, speaking as the accredited political leader of 70,000,000 Moslems in India, would call Mr. Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi the "great Hindu leader." Dr. Bhimrao Ramji Ambedkar, speaking as the most prominent representative of 49,000,000 of the Depressed Classes, nominally classed as Hindus, would call Mr. Gandhi a Caste Hindu and would repudiate, as he has, in fact, repudiated, Mr. Gandhi's right to speak as an Indian representative of the Depressed Classes for whom Dr. Ambedkar wants to find another religion.

Mr. Gandhi is not, as so many suppose, a Hindu of the highest caste—a Brahmin. He was born into the caste of moneylenders and in a district where the moneylenders have the mentality and shrewdness of Eastern moneylenders most highly developed.

* * *

Any politically conscious Moslem in India, arguing that he can take a more objective viewpoint on Mr. Gandhi than any Hindu, will immediately assert that Mr. Gandhi's influence is that of the complete egoist wanting personal prestige and is due either to his conscious or else unconscious exploitation of the religiosity of the Hindu mind. The same Moslem will go farther and say that while Christianity and Islam had their great leaders, Hinduism had never had a leader and that Mr. Gandhi has filled that gap—that the filling has been welcomed by all politically minded Hindus because it has served political purposes.

Mr. Gandhi himself does nothing to dispel the odor of sanctity with which he is surrounded. His evening prayers are by invitation made a public occasion. At one time, the Darshan, or Showing, was a nightly occurrence, Mr. Gandhi appearing at dusk before the crowds assembled for the event. From his earliest years Mr. Gandhi has been a self-analyst and much concerned with a scrupulous attachment to the moral law.

It was even in those adolescent days that there grew in his mind "the conviction that morality is the basis of all things and that Truth is the substance of all morality. Truth now became my sole objective." Introspection has made Mr. Gandhi ready at any time to admit a mistake and ready to admit that he has sometimes been too long in realizing a mistake from events—some of them in the political sphere he has described as "Himalayan blunders."

* * *

A man so famous and who also is so free from outward pomposity and arrogance naturally conveys a sense of charm—and nobody who has met him is unconscious of that charm.

As a young man of about 20 years, Mr. Gandhi came from India to England and was called to the bar. Two years after his return to India he visited Natal in South Africa, where there were many Indian immigrants whose grievances the new arrival attempted to remedy by his invented technique of passive resistance. The name he gave this resistance was "Satyagraha" (the force that is born of love and truth), which leads logically to non-injury of human beings and a definite resolve so to live.

More than once, and even till this day, Mr. Gandhi has had to deplore that the disciples of his cult fail in living up to it and do not even begin to understand it. The first "Satyagraha," or Civil Disobedience Campaign, in India in 1919 was followed by many acts of ruthless violence which horrified its sponsor, so that he virtually retired from politics from 1922 to 1928. In 1930, he inaugurated another Civil Disobedience campaign, was imprisoned and released in 1931. This campaign also, with its frequent exhibitions of violence, was disappointing to the inventor of nonviolent disobedience.

There are some who argue that Mr. Gandhi was given, and would not naturally have gained, enormous prestige from this second campaign. The critics take the line that the British Government, through the then Viceroy, was so anxious to prepare the ground for the possibility of Mr. Gandhi visiting London to take part in the Round Table Conference, which aimed at hammering out an agreed Constitution for India, that they parleyed with him as an equal and not as a lawbreaker.

* * *

Apart from that, Mr. Gandhi's appearance in London late in 1931 as the sole representative of Congress, the strongest political organization in India, and predominantly Hindu in composition, did not result in any agreed Constitution. It was the beginning of the end so far as Mr. Gandhi's self-admitted direct participation in politics was concerned—even though he threatened to restart civil disobedience on his return to India—a threat immediately followed by his internment.

Thereafter, he followed a new technique, "the fast unto death," which his critics called a subtle form of moral intimidation. He fasted as a protest against the Depressed Classes being given their own separate electorates under the New Constitution with the real aim, his critics said, of preventing any further impetus being given to the Depressed Classes leaving Hinduism and weakening its majority. The fast made representatives of Caste Hindus and those of the Depressed Classes reach an agreement for joint electorates.

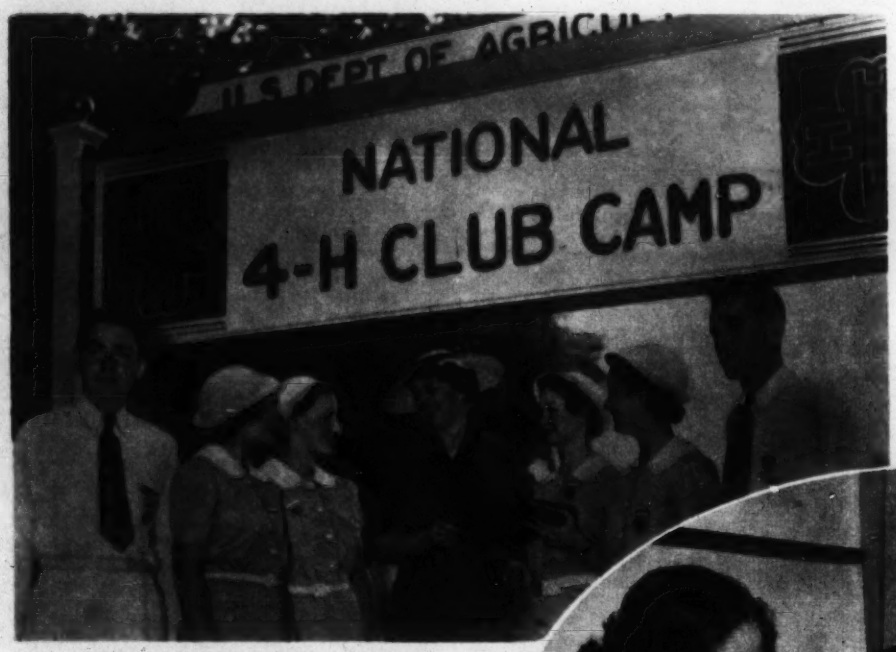
The Caste Hindus, particularly of Bengal, felt that they lost somewhat, politically, by the detailed arrangements agreed to, and Mr. Gandhi lost influence considerably in that province—an influence which he has recently tried to regain by intervening on behalf of

(Continued on page 15)

Agricultural Bright Spot

Despite Sad Stories of the Farmers' Economic Position in the United States, Accomplishments of Past and Present Members of the 4-H Clubs Give Plenty of Reason for Optimism

By O. A. Fitzgerald



MRS. ROOSEVELT AMONG THE 4-H MEMBERS
One Hundred and Sixty Farm Boys and Girls From All Parts of the United States Attended the Twelfth Annual Encampment in Washington Last June Under the Direction of the Department of Agriculture © International News Photos

A SUDDEN URGE to do some further investigating in the ranks of 4-H "alumni" came over me while looking at the fine Jersey herd on the C. E. Frost farm near Boise, Idaho. Two thirds of the 52 purebreds in the herd developed by Mr. Frost and his sons, Orville and William, trace in some way to the two heifers with which the boys started club work in 1926. It's a fine herd and the boys are fine dairymen, reports G. C. Anderson, District Extension Agent, a dairy expert.

During 4-H years the Frost boys won many laurels, Orville being a state dairy champion. More important than winning of honors was their acquirement of enthusaism and determination, which blossomed into a successful father-son partnership, so common in agriculture today. Now traveling the club trail is a younger brother. This is a typical and stimulating case of the basic and lasting contribution that springs from 4-H soil.

The 4-H emblem in 25 years has influenced millions of farm youths. Former club members who received their last achievement pins five to fifteen years ago are making a bigger contribution toward agricultural security today than most of us realize.

* * *

For example, there is Former 4-H Clubber Raymond Condon of Platteville, Colo. Using some Minnesota 13 seed provided by a county agent, Raymond chose corn-growing as his 4-H project. He observed that his corn was taking on characteristics differing from those of the Minnesota 13 originally given him. The corn was adjusting itself to its new home. After several years of selection of the strains which did best, the Colorado Agricultural Experiment Station pronounced it a new variety, named Colorado 13. At the Colorado Pure Seed Show in 1936 he received the award, "Master Seedsman in the State of Colorado," given by the state Seed Growers' Association. The award also recognizes interest in community affairs and general agriculture.

In Tillamook, Oregon's big dairy county, Karl Zweiful is a town boy whose club activity grew into a father-son partnership, largely because of 4-H influence. Now Karl has a 60-acre farm and a dairy herd of his own.

Charles Goodwin of Guilford, Chenango County, N. Y., started with a few chickens and a garden, and acquired a Brown Swiss calf, with the help of County Club Agent Case. That calf was the beginning of a herd which today numbers about 30 head. True to 4-H tradition, father and two sons went into a partnership. New York Brown Swiss breeders regard Charles so highly they elected him secretary of the state breed association this year.

In partnership with his father in a Duroc hogs and Guernsey cattle as a club project. He still has them and has sold breeding hogs to most Western states and shipped some to the Hawaiian Islands.

They gave Wilson Salisbury of Clayville, R. I., practically every honor there was in 4-H club work. At 25, he recently was elected president of the Northern Rhode Island Farm Bureau. His 4-H projects were first dairying, then gardening. For several years he has had a profitable poultry enterprise.

Following 4-H and college years—former clubbers are going on through college in increasing numbers—Grant Maddox of Boone County, Ky., started to make a name for himself in poultry. Starting farming in 1930, he bought his father's farm in 1935. Last year he operated an 800-

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JUDGING ROOM-IMPROVEMENT DISPLAYS
Girls From Mississippi and Indiana Meet in Chicago at the Sixteenth National 4-H Club Congress

herd of 35 purebred Holsteins is Theodore Schanzlin of Washington, N. J. Over half of the herd have descended from club animals. Theodore was state dairy calf club champion several times. He is active on the state junior dairy council, an organization of former clubbers which furthers 4-H dairy projects.

Club projects grew into the fine herds one sees on the farms of Loudon Kyle and the Fox boys in Clinton County, Pa. Clarence Kendall of Owen County, Ky., started with a purebred dairy heifer and a few sheep and today has what 4-H club leaders in that state describe as a "very outstanding herd of Jerseys and an outstanding flock of sheep."

* * *

How do they do it? Joe Sena of Easthampton, Mass., gives the answer. In high school, Joe took the $5 he won in a public speaking contest and got started in a poultry project. Later he turned to dairying. All his income went back into herd development. He and his sister, also a club girl, went to the National Dairy Show and presented a demonstration on how to care for dairy utensils. Someone in the audience asked how often he followed the practices demonstrated. "Twice a day, 365 days a year," the alert lad replied. Constant attention to fundamentals, characteristic of former clubbers, has brought Joe a fine dairy herd, reports George L. Farley, Massachusetts state 4-H club leader.

Another place to see the kind of progressive farmer springing from 4-H soil is at the S. B. Anderson & Son farm in Florence County, S. C. In 1923, Percy Anderson started with a grade pig, got a purebred in 1926, learned all he could about hog raising. Today, he is credited with having established purebred hog development in a section previously dominated by tobacco and cotton.

Eleven years ago, Edwin Ridder of Clackamas County, Oregon, received his last achievement pin. In 1924 he was Oregon's outstanding club boy. He had

coe, of Kamas, Utah, who entered club work in 1927, have developed one of the finest purebred Hampshire sheep flocks in the State.

In Conway County, Ark., we ought to visit the Kaufman brothers, Clemens, Herman, Louis, Carl, Florin, and Leo, who took over their father's 320 acres in 1930 and have demonstrated proper land use in the finest sort of way. Three of them, Herman, Florin, and Leo, were headline livestock club members. The boys have a dairy herd of 42 cows and are adding a beef herd to their holdings.

These young men have built their farm holdings to 1,030 acres, yet they plant no more cotton than when the farm had only 140 acres of cleared land. They go in for a variety of crops, study market trends and the general agricultural outlook.

* * *

One of Arkansas's outstanding Jersey breeders, district director of the state Jersey cattle club, is W. C. Villines of Boone County. Back in 1912 he was a 4-H club member in a group which aimed to "grow more quality corn on few acres through improved practices."

About 10 years ago, Denton Fly of Madison County, Tenn., former 4-H clubber, bought a run-down, 254-acre farm in Gibson County. In 1936, he won the "plant to prosper contest," a big southern event sponsored by the Memphis Commercial-Appeal to encourage self-sufficiency in farming. He first rebuilt the worn-out land by terracing, liming, and the use of winter cover crops.

Fred Peasley of Lunenburg, Vt., as a 4-H boy, grew certified seed potatoes in New Hampshire.

"We hope that within the next three years we will be able to mention a good number of outstanding farmers and leaders coming to adult life from the

J. G. Allen & Son

FINE PORK CHOPS, BACON, AND HAM SANDWICHES
Ralph Bishop, 4-H Club Member of Atlanta, Ind., Seeing That His Hampshire Pigs Are Fed Properly

hen flock and now has a commercial hatchery with 20,000-egg capacity, a dairy herd, and does general farming on the side. Charter member and first president of the Boone County Utopia Club, an agricultural advancement group, he is a leader in agricultural affairs—a local 4-H leader, too.

Today they know Frank Hussey of Aroostook, Maine's big potato county, as president of the Maine Potato Growers and also president of the National Co-operative Exchange. Back in 1918 he was county champion in the 4-H large-garden contest. Following four club years, Sherman Smith went into farming for himself near Bozeman, Mont. More than $1,000 from 4-H club profits went into developing beef and swine herds. Today we address him as president of his Farm Bureau. As a club member, Harold Painter of Tempe, Ariz., had a flock of 50 chickens. Now he has hundreds, and displays awards won at the National Egg Show. As a local 4-H leader he has a helpful partner in Mrs. Painter, who had seven years of home-making club experience. The Andrus brothers, Millard and Ros-

ranks of 4-H clubbers," writes M. Mayoral Reinat, 4-M leader in Puerto Rico.

Many former clubbers are making names for themselves in administrative and educational jobs, and as officers of farm organizations. Pres. Ray B. Wiser of the big California Farm Bureau Federation is a 4-H graduate. For eight years he was vice-president of the state farm bureau.

In North Carolina, W. Kerr Scott, now State Commissioner of Agriculture, was formerly a 4-H club agent and county agent.

We've conducted enough investigating to prove that 4-H alumni are capturing a growing position of prominence in American agriculture. Everywhere are willing hands, enterprising heads, and courageous hearts which have come up through the 4-H ranks. As a southern editor recently said, "If you are inclined to grow pessimistic in regard to the future of agriculture, take an opportunity to read something of the accomplishments of the 4-H club members." It is one of the brightest spots on the horizon of American agriculture.

S T A N D A R D S

By Robin England

ON EVERY CONTINENT and in every clime momentous events are tumbling over each other, rumbling and roaring, stumbling and soaring, but apparently ever advancing toward a climax, the nature of which none dares prophesy. Every hour sees new complications. They are dealt with speedily, or shelved to make way for (or maybe to make) the next. Threats, promises, hopes, fears, wars and conflicts roll forward like breakers on the seashore, until poor John Citizen sits down as helpless, though not as complaisantly, as did King Canute to stem the tide.

But are all these things really happening? He cannot travel all over the world to see for himself, so he must rely on what he reads and hears. But can he rely on it? He is constantly confronted with the question, "Can I believe it?" and the answer in many cases is emphatically "No." He must, therefore, view with caution the writings in the press, the speeches over the radio, the lectures from public platforms. He must not be convinced by photographs. He knows that all these things are either what somebody else believes, or what somebody else wants him to believe. They may be true, they may be partly true, they may be an inflated particle of the truth, or they may be untrue.

The speaker on the air is an enthusiast—but for what? The truth? Or his organization, his side, his opinion? If he is honest the greater may be the deception, for the most innocent tool disseminates the most effective propaganda. If he is biased, the purpose of the distortion may yet be perfectly praiseworthy. Does the public speaker seek to educate, to persuade, to enlist sympathy, or to deceive? Though it is said that the "camera cannot lie," yet its pictures can be manipulated and its captions confused.

* * *

All this goes to show that though John Citizen wants to know what is happening in the world, he just does not know, and so he seems to be left in a hopeless state of uncertainty. But he may take courage! There is this solace—it does not matter two hoots to him or to anyone else whether nine-tenths of the stuff he reads and hears is true or not. He can begin to emerge from the gloom of doubts by questioning news reports qualified by such phrases as "it is believed," "it is rumored," "it is reported," "it is feared," "it is thought." Such items may be clever forecasts, they may be accurate, but they also may be mere speculation; even be straight propaganda.

Again, the reader may sweep away a prolific source of worry by ascertaining at the outset whether he is about to read or hear that which claims to be objective news, vouched for by the integrity of the publication or the office of the speaker, or whether it is a signed article or the report of an address, both of which are but the expressed views of individuals. Such discrimination can relieve him of most of his anxiety.

But such anxiety as remains may relate to happenings so unimportant that he still feels the need of support and enlightenment. This need can be met in one way, and one way only—by a change of thought, leading to a newer and truer concept of himself and his fellow men.

The world, as portrayed by the generally accepted daily happenings, is the result of centuries of thinking, believing and acting along certain lines. Adherence to a code of behavior has so often caused certain occurrences to repeat, that the repetition has been mistaken for the operation of law. But this is quite wrong, and a man with a clear understanding of his inalienable rights as a son of God, can, through this understanding, annul all the evil consequences of the belief that he is a helpless mortal, bandied about until he becomes a mere shuttlecock of circumstances. This latter state need not, indeed cannot, last a moment longer than a man subscribes to the belief in spurious law.

* * *

Kings, armies, money, intellectualism can rule only him whose belief makes him their natural subject, but when he has learnt to know himself as a son of God, an "heir(s) of God, and joint-heir(s) with Christ" (Rom. 8:17), no earthly might can stand in the way of his demonstration of the great fact. This is a plain, simple truth, but it does not come into one's experience by merely stating it, any more than the number of days in three years can be found by merely stating that the way to do it is to multiply 365 by three. This is true, but if it is not done, the promised result is not forthcoming.

The solution to the problem will come when men will mentally look to God, to good, as the only standard by which they may think, speak, and act. It is the highest of all ideals. It is beyond them to jump to it: it is within the capabilities of all of them to climb to it. It is the only principle of living that is not a "house divided against itself," and therefore it is the only one that cannot fall and will not fail.

News Around the Clock

The Associated Press, Observing Its 90th Anniversary, Provides 1400 Newspapers With an Impartial Service of News, Photos, and Features, and Stands as a Bulwark of Democracy

By Robert W. Desmond

THE GENERAL NEWS DESK: Here in the New York Bureau Are Heard the Echoes of a Day's History in the Making. Standing Is Byron Price, Executive News Editor, Surrounded by Key Men in the Handling of Brand-New Information

YOU NEVER KNOW where Jim Mills is going to pop up next. One day he is in Bucharest. Another he is in Addis Ababa. Then he is in Hankow. Now he is in Haifa—or was just recently. Jim Mills is a correspondent for the Associated Press, that news-gathering organization which provides 1400 newspapers with a complete daily report on what is happening throughout the world. You see the "AP" sign on each of its stories, and Jim Mills is just one of about 7,000 correspondents who are at the source of the news so marked.

It is not every correspondent who gets about as Jim Mills does, however. His job is to go where the news is hottest. A few years ago he was in a little town in India on the day Gandhi was released from the jail there. In fact, Jim was the first person the Mahatma saw as he stepped into the free air. Gandhi knew him and greeted him.

"When I stand at the gates of heaven," he said to Jim, "I suppose the first person I'll see will be an AP man."

AP men are fond of that little story because it implies that nothing much gets past them. It means that AP newspapers and their readers are well-informed. And there's something to that. Of course, Reuters, the outstanding British news association, has a similar little story reflecting credit on its own service, built around Amy Mollison landing her plane unexpectedly in the heart of Africa, to be greeted by a Reuters representative. And the United Press and other organizations have their stories, too. But nobody is denying that the Associated Press is doing a job little short of miraculous in keeping us informed.

Least of all would anyone be inclined to do other than applaud the AP just now, as it is observing an anniversary. It is just 90 years since the name "Associated Press" began to appear in the newspapers of the United States. That was in 1848. James K. Polk was President, and Zachary Taylor was elected in November of that year. The Mexican war ended with a treaty ceding a great area of what is now New Mexico, Arizona, and California to the United States. The California gold rush began late in the same year, and Wisconsin was admitted as the thirtieth state in the Union.

From very small beginnings, the Associated Press has grown to be a giant of news reporting. It has seen the press itself change greatly in nine decades, and Kent Cooper, its general manager since 1925, entertains some interesting ideas on what further changes are in store for the press, perhaps even before the Associated Press reaches the century mark. But today's story is remarkable enough.

* * *

Today Kent Cooper—or "KC," as AP men call their general manager—sits in his pleasant panelled office on the seventh floor of a New York skyscraper and directs an empire of wires, machines, and men with a capable hand. Although he might be the first to deny it, he surely is one of the most powerful men in America. He bears a great responsibility, which he has discharged to the satisfaction of thousands of critical editors and publishers, as well as readers, representing every possible point of view. He directs an organization which spends $10,000,000 a year to collect and distribute the news, yet makes no profits whatever, and declares no dividends, nor wishes to do so, because it is a co-operative agency set up by the member newspapers themselves.

When the Associated Press began, in 1848, it was otherwise. It was a proprietary concern then, established by six New York newspapers. The telegraph was only four years old and still had not replaced mail coach and pony express for news communication in most places. It was just a novelty, some thought, and would never amount to anything. Even ten years later, in 1858, when the first Atlantic cable joined Europe and the United States for a few days—before the line broke—the wonder of such instantaneous communication was so extreme that even President Buchanan hesitated to answer a message of good will from Queen Victoria lest he find himself the victim of some monstrous hoax.

Such magic is more than matched today in the field of communications, what with radio and ocean telephone as well as cable and telegraph, and most recently by the Associated Press's mechanical marvel, Wirephoto. This is the device now fairly familiar to newspaper readers by which a photograph is received over the telephone wire in offices from coast to coast, where member newspapers pay from $20 to $2600 a week for the service. Wirephoto uses 10,000 miles of telephone wire—the only open wire of the kind in the country—by which picture editors of member newspapers talk back and forth across the country and by which the pictures themselves are transmitted at the rate of eight minutes to a picture, and some 60 pictures every 18 hours. Directing the network is the Wirephoto editor in the New York office. He maintains communication from his busy desk through a speaker, a box resembling a small radio set.

"Calling Buffalo," says the editor into the speaker. "What about that picture of John Jones that Philadelphia was asking for?"

Buffalo responds at once. "As far as I have been able to find, there is no print here," says the voice from Buffalo, "but I think Cleveland may have one."

"Okay, Buffalo," says the New York editor. "Cleveland! Did you hear what Buffalo said?"

"Yes," Cleveland says without a de-

NEWS FOR THE PRESS OF AMERICA: Over This Teletype Machine, and Others Like It in the Associated Press Headquarters, a Constant Flow of Copy Goes Out at 60 Words a Minute, 3,600 Words an Hour, to Be Reproduced Automatically and Simultaneously on Somewhat Similar Machines in the Offices of Member Newspapers Both Around the Corner and Far Away

PHOTOGRAPHS BY WIRE: At the Rate of One Inch Per Min... the Picture Fastened Around the Cylinder, and Concentrating the... Electric Cell. A Frequency Wave Signal Thereby Is Set Up and... Country. Receiving Equipment Reconverts the Impulses Into Li... veloped, Photographs Virtually Equal...

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lay. "I'll have a look downstairs in the file and see whether it's here. I'll let you know in five or ten minutes."

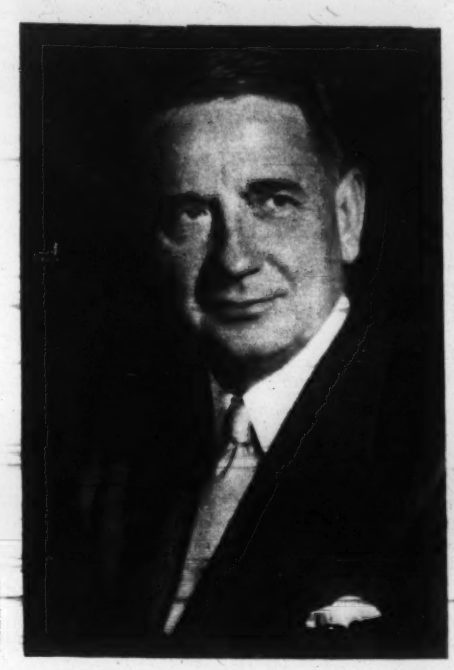
And so it goes during a day. Omaha reports that it has a good picture of some event, but San Francisco has a better one of another event, so the San Francisco picture goes on the wire first to all papers taking the service. Then, if there is nothing better, the Omaha picture may be transmitted. There are transmission units in 73 cities, but when President Roosevelt visits some smaller place, such as Amarillo, Texas, or Pensacola, Florida, or when floods occur in the Ohio valley, a portable transmitting set, packed in two suitcases and weighing altogether about 80 pounds, is taken in and hooked to a telephone circuit. Pictures of the President or flood scenes, once taken, are developed and printed and soon are in newspaper offices throughout the country—pictures so clear that they are scarcely to be distinguished from original prints.

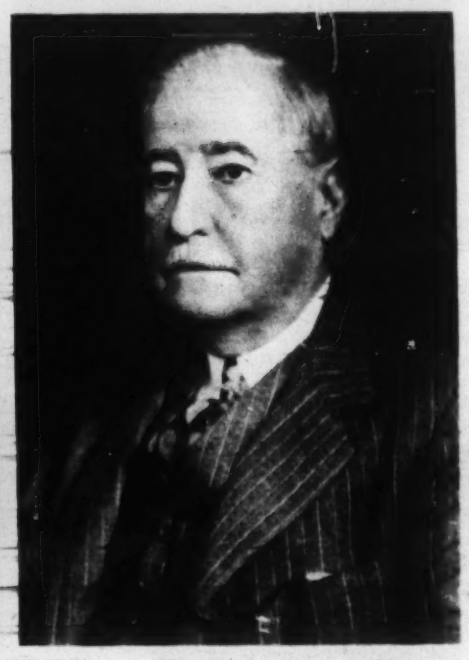
As if this were not marvel enough, the AP provides its member papers with as much as 200,000 words of news each day. The papers pay from $5 to $1500 a week for service, depending upon what they get and upon their size. This news is delivered over a 285,000-mile network of wire and is beaten out in each office on a battery of printer telegraph machines, automatic typewriters, 2500 in all, working at the rate of 60 words a minute. Not only news of the world, the nation, and the particular part of the country in which the newspaper is published, but a financial service pours in gallons of statistics and market quotations with such accuracy that if there is one wrong figure a week, the organization feels apologetic.

* * *

And, by mail, the Associated Press also provides a feature service—cartoons, comic strips, special articles, fashions, recipes, and all the et cetera of the newspaper, both informative and entertaining. The airmail brings more photographs to add brightness and variety to the pages. In 93 bureaus throughout the United States and at strategic points around the world reporters and editors are at work—3500 regular staff members and 2500 others who are available when needed—to feed the insatiable appetite of the 1400 AP member newspapers and their millions of readers.

The irreverent sometimes refer to the Associated Press as "the Fish and Game Club." This has nothing to do with the habits of staff members, but derives from the fact that the Associated Press is organized under the Membership Corporation Law of New





MEN WHO HELP TO MAKE THE ASSOCIATED PRESS WHAT IT IS — Wide World, © Harris & Ewing

KENT COOPER
General Manager Since 1925, and an AP Man Since 1910

ROBERT McLEAN
Recently Elected President of the AP; President of the Philadelphia Bulletin

FRANK B. NOYES
President of the AP, 1900-1938; Publisher of the Washington Evening Star

York State, a law that is intended to apply to social clubs. And in that rather peculiar form of incorporation lies a story. The first Associated Press had developed strikingly in the years between 1848 and about 1870. But as time went on great partisanship crept into the news reports of the New York Associated Press, serving eastern papers, for the most part. Newspapers elsewhere set up somewhat similar organizations, including the New England Associated Press, the Western Associated Press, the Southern Associated Press, and others, among which there developed a loose relationship for news exchange.

Of all the so-called "auxiliary" associations, the most important was the Western Associated Press, centering in Chicago. By the period of the 1890's, the New York clique had a throttle hold on the news and on the communication lines, permitting nothing to go out over the wires, so far as they could prevent it, which was unfavorable to the financial and business interests they served. To meet this situation a small group of publishers in the growing west set out to realize the ideal of a true co-operative association for newspapers. Unlike the eastern proprietary group, the new association would represent every creed and party, and would exchange factual news free of bias and partisanship.

The late Victor F. Lawson, of the Chicago Daily News, together with the late Melville E. Stone, who was to be managing director of the AP for 25 years, led the group which reorganized the old Western Associated Press into the Associated Press of Illinois. It was a fight against odds because the New York group was well financed and had a strangle hold on foreign news. But the new organization managed to overcome the odds, and other news associations in other parts of the country turned to it for an exchange of news. The ideal of a co-operative association, dealing in impartial news, became so strong that ultimately the New York association vanished from the scene, beaten in fair competition.

* * *

In 1900, however, a Chicago paper, expelled from the Associated Press of Illinois for an infraction of the rules, brought suit against the organization to regain its news service, and the Supreme Court of Illinois ruled that the Associated Press, as organized in Illinois, was in effect a common carrier and must sell its news service to anyone who could pay for it. Such a ruling meant an end to the advantage which AP member newspapers had of an exclusive service of news in their own particular morning or evening fields. To preserve that advantage, the Associated Press was dissolved as an Illinois organization, and an entirely new organization was formed under the Membership Corporation Law of New York, permitting it to select its members like a private club.

This year marks the 38th anniversary of its incorporation in New York State, and the 45th year of the founding of the AP as a non-profit, co-operative association.

It has non-exclusive exchange arrangements with other leading press associations of the world, including Reuters of Great Britain, Havas of France, DNB of Germany, Tass of Russia, Domei of Japan, and more than a score of others. It has a staff of more than 100 persons in Washington alone, largely at work on the AP's famed "regional service," developed through the enthusiasm of Kent Cooper over a period of a good many years. This service provides to papers in the southwest, for example, a special coverage on matters affecting the oil business, stock raising, or other regional interests, while it offers New England papers special coverage on matters affecting the tariff or shoe or textile manufacturing. And so on.

The Associated Press long has been outstanding for its coverage of foreign news. Despite its exchange arrangements with the foreign press associations, it never is satisfied to accept those services for use without an independent investigation and verification of the news by staff representatives —Americans, all—in the bureaus in London, Paris, Berlin, Rome, Moscow, Tokyo, Shanghai, and in every other important news center of the world. These correspondents reflect as well as any others the intense devotion of AP men to objective truth and to a free press, untouched by censorship and propaganda. They deliver 10,000 words a day, 5,000,000 words a year, at a cost of $800,000 annually, to help Americans understand the world.

"Don't forget to say something about the spirit of the AP," John Evans, the Foreign Editor, remarked when this article was being discussed.

"What's that like?" he was asked.

"Pretty doggone good!" he said, a glint in his eye.

And he should know, for he has served the AP in Paris and Rome as well as in New York and elsewhere. He knows that "AP" men are a race apart.

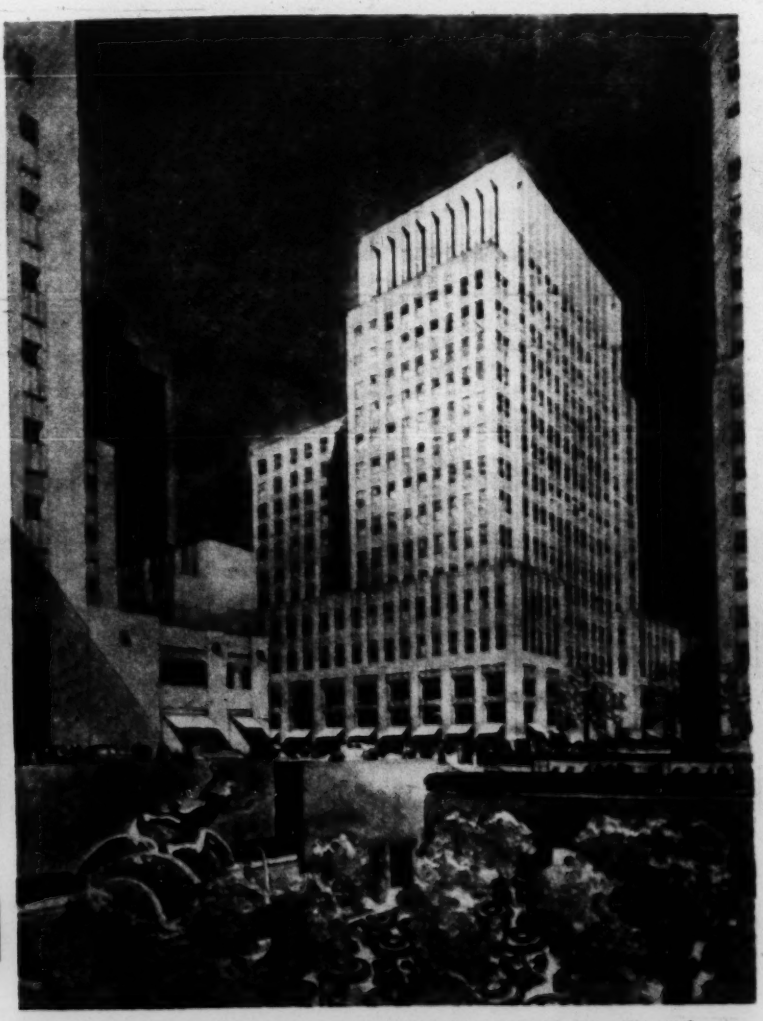
* * *

And what of the future of the Associated Press? It is inevitably related to the future of the daily newspaper, for the AP exists only by the will of its members. Those newspapers have changed in the past; they will change in the future. Some believe the radio will force the press to alter its methods, and Kent Cooper is inclined to share that belief.

"The basis of the newspaper's success is the reporting of local news," he said recently, tilting back his chair until he was spotlighted by an overhead electric bracket lamp clamped to the wall near his desk. "It has to get back to that. It began by reporting that 'Henry Smith painted his barn red yesterday,' but nowadays most papers fill their front pages with national and world news, and the local news is crowded out of sight. The radio also can provide a quick report of national and world news, but no radio can compete with the newspaper in

(Continued on page 13)

of One Inch Per Minute, the Optical System at the Right Moves Along, Scanning and Concentrating the Light Reflected From the Picture's Surface Upon a Photo-hereby Is Set Up and Carried by Telephone Wire to Stations Throughout the the Impulses Into Light, Registered on a Negative, From Which, When De-aphs Virtually Equal to the Original May be Printed



NEW HOME: In December, the Headquarters Is Scheduled to Be Moved to This 15-Story Building, Bearing the Associated Press Name, in New York's Rockefeller Center

Among the New Books

Out of Possessiveness Into Joy

Mr. Despondency's Daughter, by Anne Parrish. New York: Harper. $2.50.

AMONG THOSE NOVELISTS who feel compelled to show the evils which selfishness brings in its wake, Anne Parrish can claim a foremost position, as a result of her portrayals of men and women whose self-righteousness is grist to the pulverizing mill of her prose. Her latest contribution to this theme is a penetrating novel of a woman who, almost too late, learns the difference between possessiveness and love.

Lisa North tells her own story, in the form of an intimate journal which contains heart-searching revelations, expressed with such naïveté and spontaneity that it is difficult to look upon the book as a work of fiction. It is more like an actual diary, so frank and unabashed that one sometimes has the uneasy feeling of having picked up by mistake the private, precious records of a woman tormenting herself with a merciless self-examination.

* * *

The symbol of the parasitic vine destroying that to which it clings is familiar to fiction, but it is here shown in such an unusual light that it achieves a new distinction. Lisa is at first the personification of the possessive mother whose ignorant selfishness, mistaken for love, binds her children to her to such an extent that they are unable to develop as individuals; she is also the Lady Bountiful whose altruism is always paradoxically pandering to her egotism, because she gives in order that she may bask in the gratitude of others and tower over their genuflections. She is the woman who must always be the sun of her small world, and who will unconsciously utilize any subterfuges which might aid her to acquire that status. Lisa's journal begins as a naïve exposure of the methods she had for so long unwittingly employed.

* * *

The vanity which has always been her armor is at the same time her Achilles-heel, and the chance remark of a stranger, hitting her in this vulnerable point, starts her on the road to complete awareness of her shortcomings. Incredible as it may seem, she has never before realized what destruction she has wrought. As she examines her past life, goaded by the cruel observations of her visitor, she tries to justify her actions; but, as she conscientiously tells her story, she finally realizes with horror what effect her selfishness has had on the lives of all those with whom she has been in contact.

The false security and self-esteem which Lisa had carefully nurtured for so many years are shattered, and she begins a wistful search for a new sort of happiness with which to replace them—a happiness founded upon letting go rather than upon keeping or getting. Even then, she suspects that her wistfulness might really be self-pity; that her renunciation of things held dear merely serves adequately to give her a martyr's pleasure. Going beyond this, she achieves a joy denied to some penitents, who do not realize that the letting go of false gods is not an end in itself—she discovers that it really serves to make the hands empty and ready to receive.

M. W. S.

Bill Flinn

ANNE PARRISH

Three Books About Birds

The Sky's Their Highway, by Kenneth Williamson. New York: Dodd Mead.

A Book of Birds, by Mary Priestly. New York: Macmillan.

Birds Against Men, by Louis J. Halle, Jr. New York: Viking.

THESE ATTRACTIVE VOLUMES are visible evidences of the deep and growing interest of the public in bird life. As methods of travel and equipment for enjoyment of life in the open have been improved, a growing interest in nature has measurably increased. In this development love of birds and flowers has had first place. Enjoyment of what a beneficent nature supplies has become the habit of vast numbers.

"The Sky's Their Highway" deals with English birds. Yet so familiar and intimate are the chapters that one soon feels quite at home among these newly made friends. The reader is convinced of the authority of the sketches, since only a careful observer and an accurate recorder of the events described could convey so deep an impression.

The birds bearing specific names are the center of the season's drama. One soon feels a keen interest in Hroc, the rook, in Hrukjan, son of Hroc; in Chloris the green linnet, in Nyctalops the owl, in Oreye the tit, in Philomel the sweet singer of the night. All these are made to live, and live so attractively that one is tempted to a sense of envy for the privilege of knowing so many and such fascinating members of the feathered clan. The book has a semi-humorous touch that enhances one's interest without the dangers arising from the attribution of superior intelligence and reasoning power to these birds, a temptation which nature writers do not always resist. The lover of nature will find much of entertainment in these pages and more than a little of information about many familiars of the English countryside.

In "Birds Against Men," Louis J. Halle, Jr., has set forth the results of intimate studies of birds under favorable circumstances and in several lands. He has found in these feathered denizens qualities which he compares to human traits; hence the title, "Birds Against Men."

* * *

The author is not a professional ornithologist like Chapman, Forbush, or Murphy. He is one who has chosen for his avocation the intimate study of those birds which have come under his observation during his periods of leisure; and whether he is tending and observing the habits of his falcons in New York, or training his wise parrot from the tropics, he finds traits and tendencies which are suggestive of human character. This is wherein the volume is something apart from the usual studies of bird life.

In a rather long chapter under the heading, "By Sovereignty of Nature," is recorded the story of Akbar, a falcon, or red-winged hawk, whose life history is traced from its beginnings. Akbar was adopted by the author, taken to a home in the garage, and there developed into the sturdy type of his race. Falconry, the ancient sport of royalty, was revived by Akbar, an experience which brought out many instructive adventures.

In "A Book of Birds," Miss Priestly has done what will please many bird lovers. It is nothing less than the gathering from the writings of noted naturalists of three centuries choice extracts pertaining to birds and bird life. Thus is produced an anthology which many will greatly enjoy. It does not purpose to be a textbook or an encyclopedia of accurate information. Rather has the author gathered from a field extending from the Antarctic to the opposite pole accounts of various phases of bird life.

* * *

Explorers, poets, natural history writers, literary lights—in short, a numerous company who have written something of interest about the feathered clan are drawn upon to make up a sizable volume. Chaucer, Meredith, Martin, Armstrong, and Gilbert White of Selborne, England's first literary naturalist, are extensively quoted. Cuvier is made to contribute a good story about the crow. Wallace and Ross tell of penguins in the Antarctic; Beebe of bird life in the tropics; Edgar Chaine describes the peculiar nesting experiences of a cuckoo, and Miss Turner has a fascinating experience with a snipe. W. H. Hudson contributes interesting experiences of wide range resulting from extensive travels, and many years of careful study of nature in its various aspects.

A long list of birds find place in the nearly 400 pages of this volume, dealt with for the most part by personages distinguished in the world of letters. Writings of Shakespeare, Spenser, Keats, Dickens, Tennyson, and Stevenson, as well as of the literary naturalists, have given a richness and tone to the volume that is alluring as well as instructive.

ALBERT F. GILMORE

Little Man, What Now?

Six Rooms Make a World, by Gove Hambidge. New York: Whittlesey House (McGraw-Hill). $2.50.

A NUMBER OF READERS some years ago found delight in Gove Hambidge's persuasive appeal for the need of a more enlightened use of leisure. His "Time to Live," on this theme, and his "Enchanted Acre," which concerned his adventures in back-yard farming, were the eloquent essays of a thoughtful man intent on emphasizing the value of broader horizons in the life of an individual.

His new book continues this motif. It is a sincere effort to portray the problems besetting an average man; or, more precisely, a survey of world-wide problems seen in the light of their influence on an individual home. To Mr. Hambidge the six rooms which make up his world are but a reflection in miniature of a universe in which he is an integral part. Seen in this light, the picture of his home becomes a symbol, and the title of his exposition could be, more accurately, "Six Rooms Make the World."

In the section dealing with the children's rooms, Mr. Hambidge names what he believes to be the four most important aspects of life for which it is the parents' duty to prepare their children. The occupation one follows for a livelihood, the advantageous use of leisure, marriage, and one's attitude toward society as a whole—these are the things which Mr. Hambidge desires to instruct his children about, and his belief in their importance is reflected in the fact that his entire book is concerned with these variations on the leitmotif.

The sections on the kitchen and dining room provide him with a springboard from which he jumps squarely into the middle of the problems confronting so many women today as they try to harmonize their needs as individuals with their duties toward their families. His observations, although by no means original, are extremely cogent. He is less at ease in the chapters dealing with other marital problems, and the part devoted to this topic is brief and not very well done.

Most important of all are the chapters concerning his attitude toward society, in the politico-economic discussions which arise as the living room fulfills its function of meeting place and open forum. Mr. Hambidge shows, in a series of monologues on the part of guests who hold widely differing opinions, excellent summaries of the various economic and political theories rampant in the world today. He apparently holds no brief for any one of them; he is desirous, to use his own phrase, "to reduce emotional bias to a minimum," but it is obvious that his personal predilection is toward a co-operative society in which equality of distribution plays a fundamental part. Although he does not mention Henry George, his own theory seems to come nearest to that promulgated by the great author of "Progress and Poverty." Henry George's dictum, that association in equality is the law of progress, comes to mind immediately as Mr. Hambidge outlines his hope for society. Nevertheless, Mr. Hambidge's conscientious desire to show every side of every shield renders his ultimate dicta somewhat equivocal. The compassion, the devout Christianity, the indomitable hope of Henry George, made the latter's dissertations on liberty extraordinarily convincing. Mr. Hambidge's cool dialects have less value as a tocsin, but they are still provocative.

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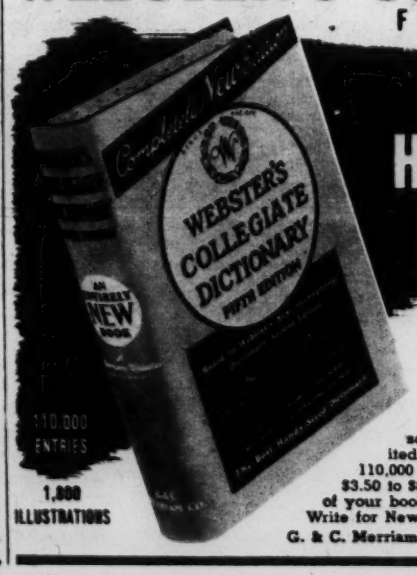

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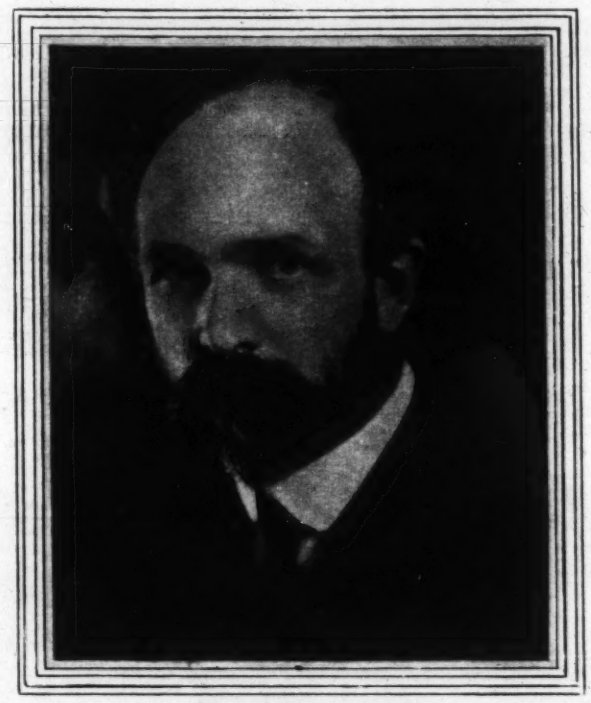

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Daphne Du Maurier Writes a Victorian Thriller—A London Letter

Rebecca, by Daphne Du Maurier. London: Gollancz. 8s. 6d. New York: Doubleday. $2.75.

LONDON

BY THE TIME this letter is in print, tens of thousands will have read "Rebecca," a novel by a member of the Du Maurier family, and quintessential best seller if ever there was one. The reviews in England have been fabulous. They have read, as indeed most English reviewing nowadays does, like advertising copy. I have no doubt that anyone who starts this book will not be able to put it down until he has finished it; after that, I hope, he will wake up and laugh at himself. For "Rebecca" is not merely a romantic novel with both the Brontë sisters, not to mention Ethel M. Dell and Marie Corelli, working hard in it, but it is a perfect example of high-class literary opiate. Every popular novelist aims, though not with Miss Daphne Du Maurier's success, at producing his "Rebecca."

* * *

Why not? There is no reason at all. It would be absurd to make a fuss about "Rebecca," which will be here today and gone tomorrow like the rest of publicity's "masterpieces."

Miss Du Maurier's story tells how a young girl, not long out of school, poor and dependent on the whims of a vulgar old social climber who is staying at Monte Carlo, meets a mysteriously curt and unhappy widower of 40, with the past on his mind. He is an aristocrat, the owner of one of the finest country houses in the south of England. The two marry and return to England, where very soon the nice, naïf girl finds she is overshadowed by the perfections of Rebecca, the man's first wife. The servants and the county drop bricks continually, and are led by a macabre housekeeper who is out to protect the memory of Rebecca from the innocent upstart.

Her jealousy is, however, mistaken. The husband is brooding not about his first wife, but about a crime. A ship is wrecked, a body discovered, exposure threatened, blackmail is proposed by the wicked cousin—for the book has a wicked cousin with the rest of the stock figures—and only a last-minute discovery frees the husband. The housekeeper, having read her "Jane Eyre," burns the house down, and away go the young girl and her husband into exile.

Many a better novelist would give his eyes to be able to tell a story as Miss Du Maurier does, to make it move at such a pace and to go with such mastery from surprise to surprise. What Hollywood calls "the twists" are perfect. From the first sinister rumors to the final conflagration the melodrama is excellent. A glance at the morality and the characters soon shows the crude unreality of the tale. The girl narrator is very good, except for her unconscious snobbery. But the rest! Sawdust. That widower, that housekeeper, that faithful friend, that vicious, beautiful Rebecca! The ball scene! That big house, that insidious inferiority complex! It is the old Victorian romance without troubling to make the characters even romantic in a new way. The words "monster" and "monstrous" occur over and over again in the first few pages. And the dialogue! "Have a care! Have a care, Favell!" someone says to the wicked cousin.

* * *

There is a very morbid side to this apparently harmless fairy tale. Well, a good many remarkable books have been morbid. But they have never pretended otherwise. Their morbidity has not been cozy. It has transcended the merely personal and has had some universal significance. "Rebecca" has none. Those who think I have crabbed a first-rate entertainment can comfort themselves with the fact that the great Gladstone loved the work of Marie Corelli and that chaps like me killed Keats.

V. S. PRITCHETT

The Last Knights-Errant

1745 and After, by Alistair and Henrietta Tayler. London: Nelson. 12s. 6d. net.

FEW HISTORICAL EPISODES have gathered to themselves more of romance and picturesque gallantry than the '45. It saw the final rising of the clans; its leader was as brave and debonair and unfortunate as any prince of legend; it is a tale of reckless loyalty to a lost cause, and the names that cluster about it—Lochiel, Clanranald, Perth, Kilmarnock, and half a hundred more—are really those of the last paladins and knights-errant of chivalry. Among them was John William O'Sullivan, the author of the hitherto unpublished personal record that forms the main part of this book. O'Sullivan was a close friend of the Prince, and one of the famous "seven men of Moidart" who landed with him; he played an important role in the military operations, as adjutant and quartermaster-general of the forces, and, after the defeat at Culloden, shared the wanderings of his master for about 10 weeks.

He writes in a plain, soldierly way, and brings the daily incidents of the campaign vividly before us; but this half of his story is marred by his antagonism to the Lieutenant-General, Lord George Murray, which gives a bias to his interpretation of many facts, and culminates in a totally untrue account of Murray's behavior on the field of Culloden.

The narrative of the wanderings is not only more reliable, but far more stirring. The stormy voyage of the hunted men across the Minch; the days and nights when they crouched, wet and half starved, in the Hebridean caves and sheilings; the constant alarms, and narrow escapes; the devotion of high and low among the Prince's followers; and the courage of the Prince himself, who was reduced at last to "a terrible condition seting aside cold & hunger without even complaining, he had not a Shoe to his feet, all tore to peices, they held only wth coards yt they tyed up wth, his toes were quit stript"—these make an epic that leaves one, in Sidney's phrase, "moved more than with a trumpet."

The authors have written an introduction that is a valuable commentary on the persons concerned; and a third division of the book contains various letters from and to O'Sullivan that trace what is known of his subsequent career. The original manuscript of his record is in the archives at Windsor, and is published by gracious permission of His Majesty the King.

A Study in Courage

Here I Stay, by Elizabeth Coatsworth. New York: Coward McCann. $2.

READING THIS, Elizabeth Coatsworth's first novel for adults, one is reminded of the occasion when Dr. Samuel Johnson was asked by Boswell to name the greatest of the virtues. Without the slightest hesitation came the answer: "Courage," with its ensuing explanation: "Because, sir, without courage, one will have little opportunity to practise the other virtues." Here was sound reasoning, which has direct application to this story of Margaret Winslow, who belonged to pioneer Maine in the days just following that severe winter of 1816, popularly termed "eighteen hundred and froze-to-death."

With a little company of settlers, Margaret and her father had established their homestead and plowed their few fields in the clearing by Horn Pond. The cabin was placed to command a view of those sunsets for which Maine is famed, and an herb garden had been planted by the gentle, scholarly man who had once been part of the comparative sophistication of the settlement on Massachusetts Bay.

* * *

When her father was there no longer, Margaret had no thought but to carry on in the wilderness, alone with her animals. At first she had neighbors, of course, which meant companionship and warmth and support; but it was not long before they heard glowing accounts of that Ohio country in the Western Reserve, where the soil was "blacker'n gunpowder, and the wheat's higher'n a man's head." This "Ohio fever" overwhelmed the simple people who, before they quite knew what possessed them, had started with their children and their few household effects, their horses and their oxen, on the long trek westward. Miss Coatsworth's description of them, passing the high rock on which her heroine stood to watch them go, has something of an epic quality, something which makes one remember the march of the Children of Israel towards the Promised Land, as the Negroes played it in "Green Pastures."

* * *

The thin thread of plot is concerned with the solitary life of Margaret Winslow, there in her wilderness with the nearest settlement 30 miles' journey on horseback. Serenely it flows, like a mountain stream, as clear and transparent and unperturbed. Like the stream, this story encounters boulders now and then; but Margaret met them as does the stream when its brown, rippling waters soon slip down the rough sides and continue their placid way.

The book gives one an appreciation of what comprised life in the wilderness. One remains tense throughout that night when Margaret, out on the hillside, guarded the newborn colt; one rejoices over the arrival of the friendly Indians and later of the boisterous men from Vermont who halted briefly to wish her well. How exquisitely, how gently, how humorously does the author familiarize her readers with the animals who were Margaret's sole companions until, finally, came John Grant, for whom she had waited in assurance and trust. How deliciously does Miss Coatsworth paint the colors and the contours of the Maine scene which she loves—the inland lakes deep in their setting of deep green, pointed firs and bare, rocky hillsides.

* * *

Hers is the prose of a poet, almost breathlessly still, candid and childlike. One hopes that "Here I Stay" will not prove too delicate for the palate of a public used to so much stronger fare. If only people will stop and savor, they will find this book ideally innocent and lovely. One could hope it may set the fashion for others to follow; while one is grateful to Miss Coatsworth who, in writing this book, has shown a courage which is kin to that she attributes to Margaret Winslow, her heroine.

M. W.

The Book Window

Let Me Show You New Hampshire, by Ella Shannon Bowles (Knopf, $3.50). A companion volume to "Let Me Show You Vermont," with an introduction by Kenneth Roberts.

Woman on Horseback, by William E. Barrett (Stokes, $3). A joint biography of Francisco Lopez and Eliza Alicia Lynch, against the background of Paraguay's struggle against Brazil.

Concert Pitch, by Elliot Paul (Random House, $2.50). A story of "futilitarians" in the musical world of Paris

Father Coldstream, by Julian Duguid (Appleton-Century, $2.50). A historical novel of Paraguay in the eighteenth century.

Sip! Swallow! by A. P. Herbert (Doubleday Doran, $2). A collection of humorous pieces, reprinted mostly from Punch.

The Flying Yorkshireman, by Eric Knight and others (Harper, $2.50). Five "novellas" reprinted from Story, with a note by Whit Burnett and Martha Foley.

The Twilight of the Kings, by Jonathan F. Scott (Reynal & Hitchcock, $2.75). The decline and fall of royalty, from the time of Charles I.

An Infamous Army, by Georgette Heyer (Doubleday Doran, $2.50). A novel of Waterloo.

Tales and Trails of Martha's Vineyard, by Joseph C. Allen (Little Brown, $1.75). History and Guide.

Farewell to Sport, by Paul Gallico (Knopf, $2.75). Valedictory of a sports writer.

Connecticut (Houghton Mifflin, $2.50). A guide to its roads, lore and people (American Guide Series).

Great Indian Chiefs, by Albert Britt (McGraw Hill, $2.50). Brief biographies.

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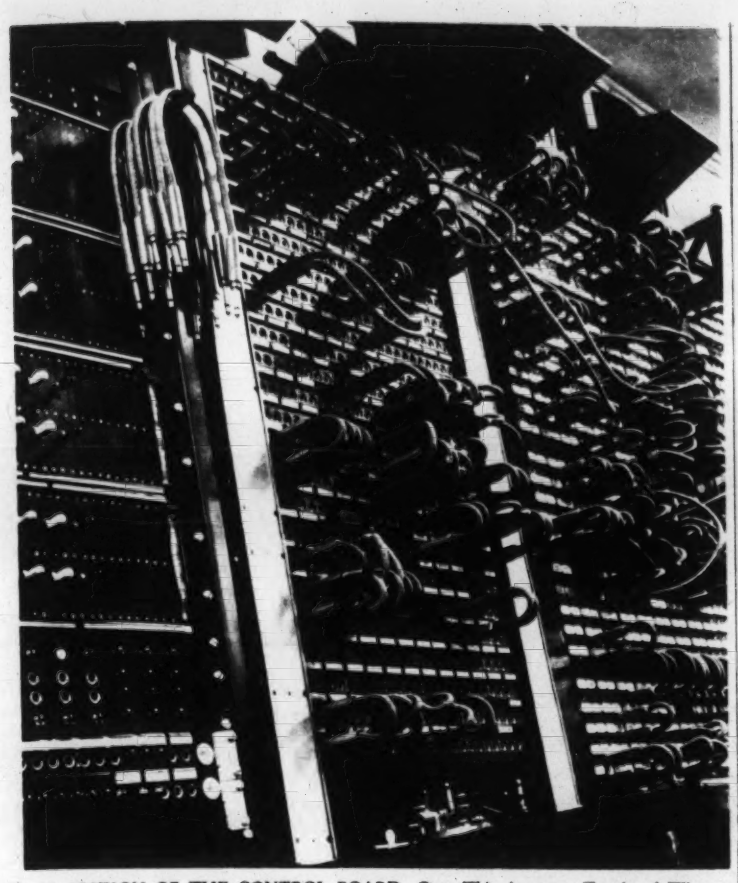

A SECTION OF THE CONTROL BOARD: Over This Apparent Tangle of Wires in the New York Bureau of the AP, the Flow of News Is Directed, Incoming and Outgoing, in the Fastest Time

. . The Rocket's Red Glare

(Continued from Page 4)

relief to the outline or contour of face, ship, and even Charlie McCarthy.

The most modern refinement of the pinwheel and one of the most spectacular pieces yet devised is the girandole, developed largely by the family of Patrick Lizza, who is executing the Sept. 21 program in Los Angeles. Third generation of Italian pyrotechnicians, Mr. Lizza is proud of the shaftless rocket. It fills the one-time baffling gap between the ground piece and the aerial bomb. There have been many pieces which go off on the ground, many which shoot up into fountains, and many which are thrown high into the air before exploding.

But the Lizza piece is aflame from the second it is touched off on the ground until its several breaks have exhausted themselves in the night air—all done without the danger of rocket case or stick falling upon awed crowds or upon combustible material.

The rank-and-file aerial shell, with its several breaks, is fired from a metal mortar, just like an army howitzer. Words of caution are beggarly even for this common performance. The case must be packed just so, handled just so, and fired from a mortar made just so. Skill increases geometrically as the weight or content increases arithmetically.

For example, take the load of a single-break shell. The color-producing chemicals are reduced to powder form and wetted into a cake form. The outline or star border is lined with glue, to keep the whole charge from igniting as a mass. The cake is cut in squares while wet, and then dried in the sun for days. The case of the shell is made of paper of just the right consistency, for it must respond precisely to the demand on it: if the case gives way too quickly on ignition, it becomes a bomb; if too slowly, it becomes a fizzle.

In the mortar, usually of iron, the shell sits on a bag of gunpowder. To it is attached a time fuse. Weather conditions affect the speed of the fuse burning, and how can a pyrotechnician weeks ahead of an event anticipate the weather to a point where the time fuse will burn to reach the load just as the boosting charge has lifted the shell to the peak of its journey? The only answer is that men like the Lizzas get thousands of dollars for their reputations for sure-fire fireworks—as dangerous and as skillful a job as there is to be had. One is ready to believe that they earn their money when one sees a 32-break shell ascend as a girandole and let off a few breaks before the peak and then shower enough light for 30 seconds for people to read their programs conveniently. The girandole is a pinwheel-like contraption which is tied to a pole. The boosting fuse is lit, and it starts the piece swinging around the pole by force of the pinhole pressure; the pressure increases enough to jerk the piece loose from the stick and ascend a full 1,000 feet in the air, with many upward breaks firing en route.

Just how Mr. Lizza does it, of course, is a trade secret, just as are many of the color formulas, and all one has to do to start an argument among pyrotechnicians is to give a flat statement as to the best formula for, say, red.

To anyone interested in fireworks the thrillful delight of a small boy always comes to the fore, and perhaps this urge in readers ought to be satisfied with a recipe for a simple skyrocket. One writer knows his younger days may have been happier, if not safer, if he had had such a recipe around the last days of any June. But discretion and "a little knowledge" being what they are, it no doubt is best to try to convince everyone except real professional pyrotechnicians that fireworks must only be enjoyed from a spectator's seat.

. . News Around the Clock

(Continued from Page 9)

reporting its own local news, and that's what the newspaper will have to do better and more thoroughly than ever before."

"Do you mean that national and foreign news will be forced out of the paper?" he was asked, "and what is going to become of the AP if that happens?"

* * *

"No, the national and foreign news will be there," Mr. Cooper said, "but it will not displace local news, as it has tended to do sometimes. And the AP will continue to provide that news—the national news and the world news and the regional news. But the newspapers will have to cover their local news and print it prominently."

"What about the editorial pages? They have been giving a good deal of attention to national and world matters, too."

"Yes, but are they generally read?" Mr. Cooper queried. "The syndicated columnists are getting some of the attention that used to go to the editorial pages. And even the syndicated columnists are losing ground because they aren't local enough. Chain newspapers are said to lose much because they usually emphasize non-local features which are produced at some central office for use in all the newspapers of the chain."

Mr. Cooper gestured vigorously as he spoke of the need for more local news in the press.

"Newspapers cannot all be like The Christian Science Monitor," he said. "Such a newspaper fulfills a particular need in presenting a general picture of the world, with a perspective that is really world-wide. But the average paper can't do that and succeed. It has to emphasize local affairs, and it will in the future."

* * *

"What other changes do you see for the newspapers? Will they be bigger or smaller?"

"I hope no bigger! They're big enough now, aren't they? They may print as much or more information, but they will do it by writing more tersely, and by using more pictures to tell stories. The Wirephoto service has been very expensive during the first years of its operation. It only began in 1935, and we have had to pay all the cost of the laboratory experiments. But soon it will become less expensive to get Wirephotos, cheaper engraving is on the way, and eventually the AP will be distributing both the news story and the accompanying photo over one wire, so that a newspaper can drop the story and the picture into the page at the same time."

"And we can do it, too!" says Edward Stanley, news photo service editor.

Until a few years ago, the Associated Press confined itself to the distribution of news text. But since 1927 it has added not only the financial and market service, Wirephoto, and the Features Service, under W. T. McCleery's direction, but an ambitious photo service. Hundreds of photographers are available throughout the world, with ten full-time men attached to the New York office alone, and editors devoting all of their time to preparing captions for the pictures which are to be distributed by airmail, or Wirephoto, totaling more than 300 a week.

* * *

In December, headquarters are to be moved to a new Associated Press building in New York's Rockefeller Center. The AP itself will occupy four floors in the building, providing more room for its staff. There it will continue to serve the 1,400 member newspapers—some of which are in Mexico, some in South American countries, and some in China—as faithfully as it has in the past.

About five years ago, managing editors of AP papers met at French Lick, Indiana, in an extraordinary session to discuss the service. Editors had been invited to cite errors, raise objections, complain about any bad reporting, poor writing, or insufficient coverage, so that failures in the service might be revealed and dealt with. After two days of listening to reports and debating them, "the combined editors of America," as Malcolm Bingay, editor of the Detroit Free Press, wrote, "proclaimed the Associated Press report the most complete, the most accurate and the most satisfactory that they had ever known or ever hoped for.

"There was something indefinably gripping about that long two-day session," he said, "a sense of the dramatic hard to explain. I think it came to most of us subconsciously—a realization that in some small way we were a part of an intangible something; that, through the power of the printed word, backed with the integrity and the solidarity of the Associated Press, all America, if not the whole human race, was tied into a common bond; the growing of a Galahadian tradition in the search for the Holy Grail of truth."

In the records of the AP, Mr. Bingay further points out, there is this sentence, "It is the theory of this organization that, in a self-governing country like ours, the citizens, if given the facts, must be able to form their own opinions respecting them."

That is the theory behind the AP. It is a bulwark of democracy.

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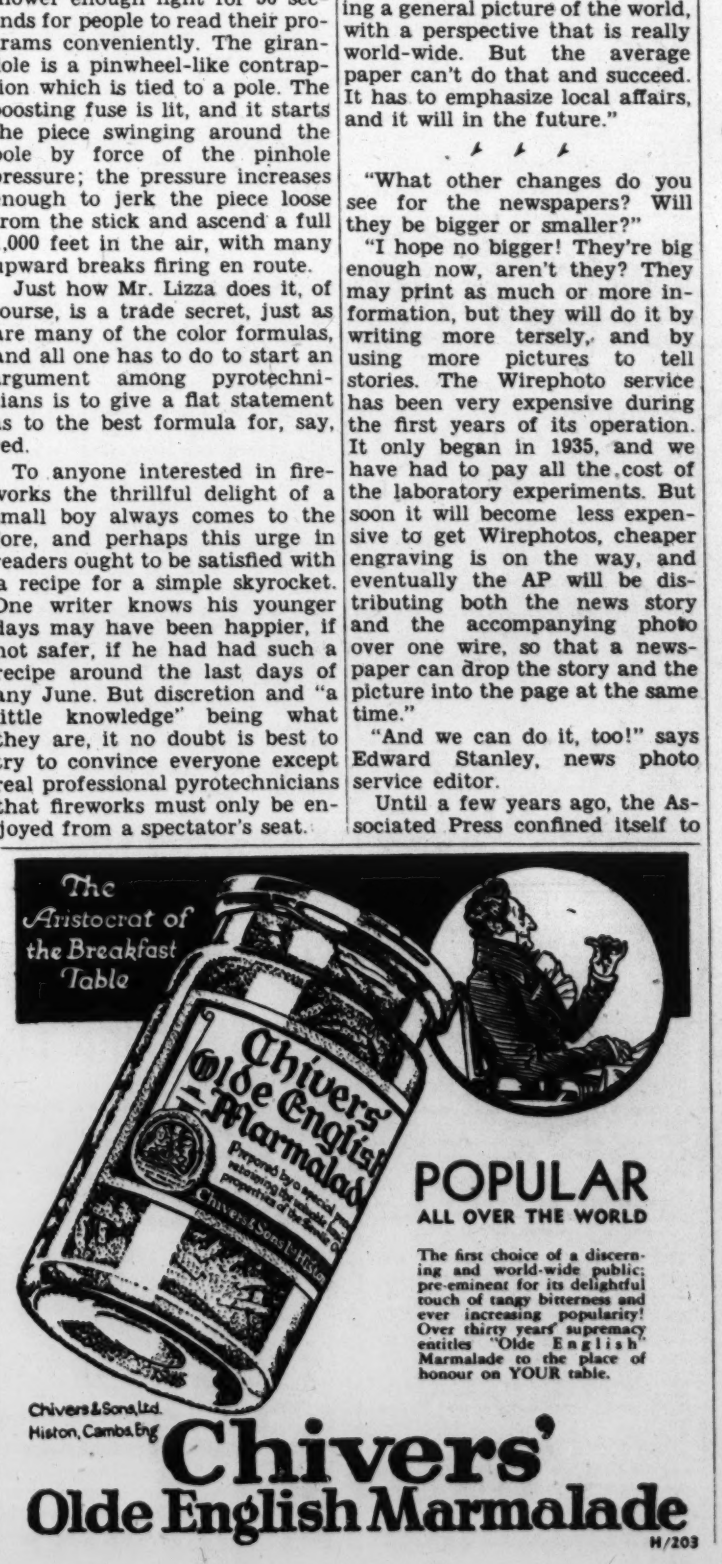

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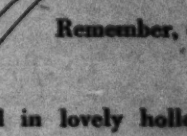
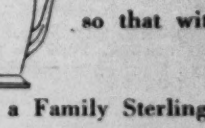
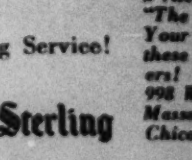
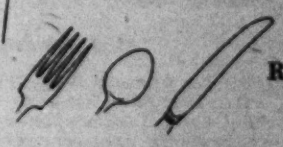
For $17 to $20 you get a complete  place setting of six pieces . . . This price includes a handsome tray  which becomes a part of your Watson Built-Up Chest  as you add more place settings . . . Start with two units

Add a unit every month until your service for six or eight is complete Notice how Watson craftsmanship not only lends more beauty to the decorative motif but also to every detail of tines and bowls and blades  Remember, every popular Watson pattern is matched in lovely holloware so that with Watson Sterling you can really build a Family Sterling Service!

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Is the Motion-Picture Industry a Monopoly?

By Burt M. McConnell

Member of The Literary Digest Editorial Staff, 1919-1929

The trend of opinion on a topic of general concern to the people of the United States, and also of other lands, is surveyed in the following brief article.

NO ONE KNOWS the answer to the question, "Is the Motion Picture Industry a Monopoly?" but the Government purposes to find out. In one of the largest antitrust suits ever filed by the Department of Justice against an industry, eight companies, 25 subsidiaries and affiliates, and 132 individuals are charged with controlling about 65 per cent of the country's motion pictures, from the selection of the story to the showing at the theater.

Specifically, the Government charges producers with avoiding competition with each other by a virtual division of territory; with pooling stars and feature players; exchanging directors, technicians, and equipment; giving preference to company-affiliated theaters in arranging release dates, and requiring independent theaters to accept all pictures furnished them.

The suit, in which no criminal charges are made, is not linked with the Government's current antimonopoly investigation. It is merely a civil action which seeks to divest producing concerns of the ownership of theaters and distributing facilities. Says Assistant Attorney General Thurman W. Arnold in his complaint:

> The control of the finer theaters by the five major producer-exhibitors has given them the actual power to exclude other producers from these markets. This, in the judgment of the Department, constitutes monopolistic power forbidden by the Sherman Act.
>
> Independently owned theaters are being driven out of business because of the onerous and discriminatory conditions, not only on the rental of film, but with respect to other trade practices. New competitors who attempt to enter the field of motion-picture exhibition find it almost impossible to secure film for exhibition on any reasonable and nondiscriminatory basis.
>
> Independent producers find it practically impossible to secure a satisfactory market for their film because of the domination by the major companies over the exhibition houses. New capital investment in the motion-picture business is discouraged because of the great difficulty of competing with the major companies, either in production or exhibition, so long as the major companies control the principal markets for film. Theater patrons in any given community are not given an opportunity to exercise choice as to the type of pictures they desire to see.

* * *

> Restoration of free enterprise and open competition among all branches of the motion-picture industry is the primary objective of this proceeding. To this end, and as a first step, a separation of production and exhibition interest is sought in order that all motion-picture theaters shall be free from the domination and control of any producer or any group of producers.

What do our leading newspapers think of the Government's antitrust suit? And—equally important—what does Mr. Will Hays, "Czar of the Movies," think of it?

The movies have had the spotlight focused upon them several times in recent months. In North Dakota, for example, a Federal Court upheld the constitutionality of a State law requiring the divorcement of the production and exhibition of movies. As for Mr. Hays, he says the motion-picture industry will welcome a fair, comprehensive, and conclusive endeavor, on the part of the Government, to clarify existing laws.

* * *

Speaking generally, the Houston Post believes the Government should "let business and industry alone long enough for them to readjust themselves to changed conditions and get on a profitable basis." According to this Texas daily:

> This is an inopportune time to be launching a war on one of the country's major industries. Even if the practices complained of are technically illegal, it would have been better to wait until the patient is a little stronger before beginning to operate.

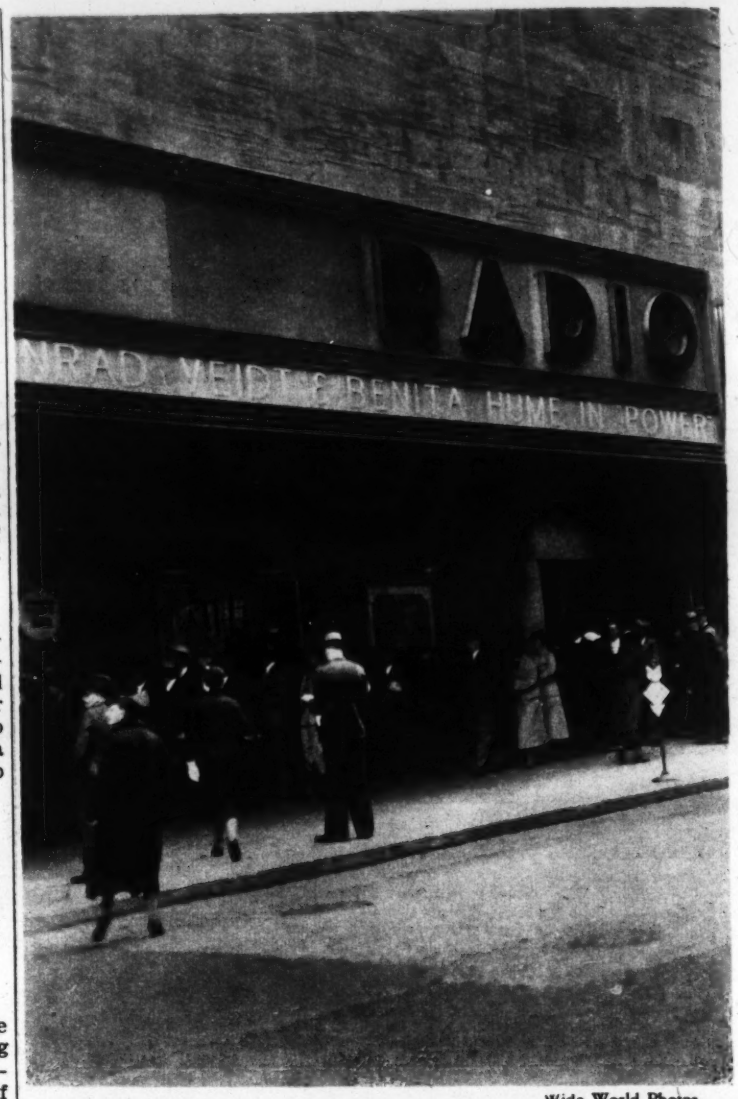
Moreover, points out the Indianapolis News, "the producing companies are compelled to organize for the maintenance of satisfactory standards of morality; the nature of the film industry demands close and uniform control." The public's interest in the monopoly, "if it exists," declares the Detroit Free Press, "would seem to be concerned with the quality of the pictures."

In the opinion of the St. Louis Globe-Democrat, "the Government's procedure will be harmful, rather than helpful, to motion pictures—and therefore to the public." Continues this paper:

> The rise of the motion-picture industry is unparalleled. It has furnished more entertainment to far more people than any form of entertainment ever devised, and at prices that put it within the reach of the poorest. It is true that it has produced many pictures that were morally and socially objectionable, but in the last few years there has been a marked trend toward the betterment of pictures from every standpoint.
>
> Naturally, the producers, in developing an entirely new industry, had to promote their distribution. And this led them into the construction and ownership of theaters on a large scale. It led them also into the making of definite contracts with theaters not owned by them, for the presentation of their pictures. Because of all this the industry has become very complex in its operations and its competitive relations, creating serious problems which the industry itself recognizes and is endeavoring to solve for its own welfare. But, however this may be, it remains a fact that the public has been the beneficiary of all its efforts.

The Augusta Chronicle, on the other hand, maintains that "the Government will perform a distinct service if it breaks up this gigantic monopoly." The block-booking system, whereby theaters are compelled to take blocks of pictures, good and bad, has some advantage, admits the Rochester Democrat and Chronicle, "but it does force the public to look at a lot of second-rate films." "There should be no 'gentlemen's agreements' among the producers," agrees the Omaha World-Herald, and the Worcester Telegram believes "greater competition in Hollywood should be beneficial, both to the public and the industry." Continues this Massachusetts daily:

> Film companies must come as near as possible to pleasing everyone. For that reason the film's wise men have deferred to the child mind, of which they seem to know much.
>
> If small independent companies come into existence, and theater managers may choose pictures according to the tastes of their communities, there should be an improvement in the quality of films. Independent companies, free from the psychology of big money and the necessity of paying exorbitant salaries and making tremendous profits, may revive an interest in motion pictures in a section of the public which has just about lost interest in them.
>
> Adults will be flattered to have just a few pictures made for them.



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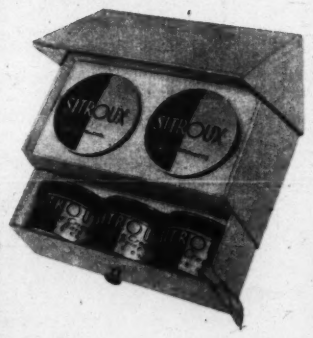

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. . Appraisal of Mr. Gandhi

(Continued from Page 5)

. . The Hindu View

of the minorities? Let them seek the wholesome advice of the Mahatma and he will show them the way out. It is invariably Mr. Gandhi who is pressed to the fore on all these occasions, for every man knows that he alone can "deliver the goods" on behalf of his compatriots. It is to Mr. Gandhi that all must turn for inspiration and instruction.

No matter how drab and uninspiring his veneer, his extraneous appearance, all who come within his ken have been impressed. His most attractively homely smile has made history. With Indian politicians it is the fashion to announce their subservience to this wonderful man. There is, for instance, Jawaharlal Nehru, a radical, who, when the suffrages of the nation raised him to the Presidentship of the Congress, was expected to be recalcitrant. But he belied the apprehensions of the Rightists by showing himself a mere tool at the hands of "Bapuji" Gandhi. Subhas Chandra Bose, the present holder of the office, was, if anything, even more difficult ere the exalted office came his way. "He behaves better now," because of Mr. Gandhi.

Mr. Gandhi is not a brilliant speaker. In simple words he goes to the heart of the matter, without long-winded exhortations. All his speeches bespeak his sincerity. There is a quality in them that carries one along the current of his thoughts. He has said: "I implicitly believe in the truth of the saying that not a blade of grass moves but by His will." He says it in that familiar mellow voice which native India has heard for years.

As a writer, he is aggressively sententious. Perusing his miscellaneous works, one could scarcely believe that he is an idealist of the purest dye. So pithy, so utilitarian, their terseness bores one at times. But, for all that, he has a magnificent command of language.

In the meantime, Mr. Gandhi plies his trade within the restricted confines of his native land. He is the point upon which all divisionist tendencies in Indian nationalism converge.

. . The British View

those held in detention as suspected Bengal terrorists.

Mr. Gandhi fasted again in 1933 while still in detention. He notified the Government of India by telegram that his fast was in "obedience of peremptory call from within received about midnight." The call was to fight against the condition of the Depressed Classes and the social disabilities they suffered under from the Hindu Caste system. The Government of India released Mr. Gandhi in view of his statement that his intention to fast had no relation to politics or the political situation.

* * *

Some of his political associates feared that the social campaign Mr. Gandhi envisaged might split the Hindus politically and deprive Congress of the sympathies of the most orthodox. There was criticism of Mr. Gandhi from opposite camps—some said he was not keeping out of politics in spite of his claim that he had no intention of interfering in that field; others more politically sympathetic to him complained of the fast system and the tendency it had to bring about, as one of them put it, the "total suspension of judgment, paralysis of reason, and the emergence of abject credulity." The Press complained of Mahatma Gandhi's "dictatorship."

The fast was broken, and subsequently Mr. Gandhi did not devote himself solely to the uplift of the Depressed Classes. According to Dr. Ambedkar, Mr. Gandhi's interest in the subject has not made any vital difference. He claims that though Mr. Gandhi has made his headquarters at Shegaon in the Central Provinces during the last few years, the condition of the Depressed Classes in that district has not improved in the least.

* * *

Naturally, Mr. Gandhi has had many calls upon his time in the last few years, though he is always careful to say that he is not now a member of Congress. Nevertheless, he is regarded as the head of it, and is constantly called on to settle disputes and controversies connected with the political program of the Congress Party since it took up office in the majority of the provinces of India last year. He it was who evolved a formula to permit Congress taking office after it had refused ever to do so, and he it is who keeps any fissiparous tendencies from appearing. This role may be more one of appearance than reality, since it begins to be a commonplace among the rank and file of Congressmen to refer in recent months to certain people as "the keepers of Mr. Gandhi's conscience."

The most interesting and intriguing political question of the day as regards India is whether Congress will maintain a united front when Mr. Gandhi's presence is withdrawn. His influence now rests more on the idea of his sanctity than on any belief in his political sagacity.

Over the Editor's Desk

Among Our Contributors . .

IN THE LEADING POSITION in this week's Magazine, MARGARET BONDFIELD discusses the place of married women in business and industry. Miss Bondfield has had a long career in Great Britain as a trade unionist and labor leader, and as a lecturer and writer on related subjects. Minister of Labor in the Government from 1929 to 1931, Miss Bondfield also has been a Member of Parliament, and has been a delegate to many national and international conferences on labor problems. She is a member of the Central Committee on Women's Training and Employment, National Officer of the National Union of General and Municipal Workers; she also is a Justice of the Peace and has been a member of the Privy Council.

The twin articles about Mr. Gandhi's influence on the course of history in India are by H. J. FELLS, formerly Monitor correspondent in Bombay, and KRISHNA SHRINIVASA, a Hindu who looks at Mr. Gandhi from the viewpoint of an Oriental and who writes from that point of view.

A financial writer attached to the New York staff of the Monitor, HAROLD M. FLEMING, attacks a subject much in the public mind these days, viewing it, however, from the constructive angle. ROBERT K. SHELLABY is in charge of the Monitor news bureau for Southern California, at Los Angeles. O. A. FITZGERALD, of the University of Idaho, has written for the Magazine Section on other occasions, as has ROBIN ENGLAND, author of the Magazine Editorial of the week. ROBERT W. DESMOND, who has been Associate Editor of the Weekly Magazine Section since its establishment in 1934, with the exception of about a year, recently left the staff to accept a professorship in the Medill School of Journalism, Northwestern University, Evanston, Illinois. His article this week is one of the last done as a member of the Magazine staff.

Trailer Laboratory

A complete laboratory on wheels, which permits rapid transit from one state to another without the necessity of dismantling or reassembling experimental apparatus at each location, is now being used by entomologists of the United States Department of Agriculture for studying insect pests in native environments.

The trailer is a commercial model, with its interior revamped for scientific purposes. Soil and vegetation believed to harbor the objectionable insects are collected and passed through funnels which separate bugs from soil. Eight such funnels are mounted in the unique 16-foot laboratory. In addition, there is microscopic equipment and other experimental apparatus installed to carry on the work. The truck engine which pulls the trailer also provides the necessary electric power for trailer use.

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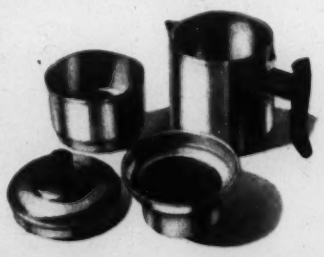

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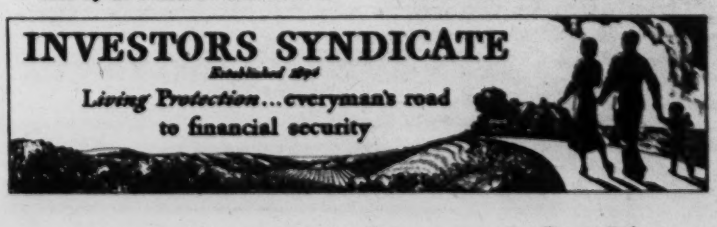

BEGINNERS...AS WELL AS EXPERTS...FIND RUMFORD A WONDERFUL AID TO SUCCESSFUL BAKING
RUMFORD
BAKING POWDER
CHOCOLATE COOKIES
½ cup butter
1 cup sugar
1 egg
2 squares chocolate, melted
¼ cup milk
2 cups flour
½ level teaspoon salt
½ level teaspoons Rumford Baking Powder
Beat the butter and sugar to a cream; add the egg, then the melted chocolate and milk. Sift together the flour, salt and baking powder and add to the other ingredients. Roll out thinly, cut into rounds and bake on greased pans in a hot oven.
CINNAMON CRISPS
⅓ cup butter
⅔ cup sugar
1 level teaspoon ground cinnamon
1½ cups flour
1½ level teaspoons Rumford Baking Powder
¼ cup milk
Beat the butter and sugar, and when light and creamy, add the cinnamon, flour and baking powder sifted together. Use just enough milk to make a dough that can be easily rolled out. Roll very thin on a well-floured board and cut into squares or rounds. Bake on greased pans, in a moderate oven, about ten minutes.

RUMFORD

Baking Powder

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The *uniformity* of its leavening gives confidence — you just know Rumford will always act the same every time. Its *even thorough action* helps blend the ingredients into one fine flavor. There's never any bitter taste in Rumford-raised cakes and hot-breads. Its *controlled double-action* (two-thirds in the mix, one-third in the oven-heat) makes it possible to delay placing the mix into the oven until a more convenient time, even the next day if you wish. (Just cover the batter or dough well and keep in the refrigerator.)

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